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THE  
PUBLICATIONS  
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*περὶ παντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν*

C,  
VOLUME III.

FOR THE YEAR 1889

# Selden Society

FOUNDED 1887

TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

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# Select Civil Pleas

VOLUME I.

A.D. 1200 - 1208

PRINTED BY  
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# Selden Society

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## SELECT CIVIL PLEAS

VOLUME I.

A.D. 1200 — 1208

EDITED

FOR THE SELDEN SOCIETY

BY

WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON

6,  
LONDON

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY

1890

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Ernest Jones

III.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN Glanville's time, pleas were divided into 'criminal' and 'civil.'

*Placitorum, aliud est criminale, aliud civile* (Glanville, De Legibus, etc., lib. 1, cap. 1). These two classes are further defined as follows :

*Placitorum criminalium, aliud pertinet ad coronam domini Regis, aliud ad vicecomitem provinciarum, ad coronam domini Regis pertinent ista* (ib.).

*Placitum civile aliud in curia domini Regis tantum placitatur et terminatur, aliud ad vicecomites provinciarum pertinet* (cap. 8).

'Civil Pleas' are thus contrasted with 'Criminal Pleas,' including in that term all Pleas of the Crown, whether in the King's Court or the Sheriff's Court. By 'Placita Civilia,' therefore, Glanville expressed very much what we should call 'Civil Causes' or 'Common Pleas.' 'Civil Pleas' has been considered a preferable title for this volume, first, because it is Glanville's own expression, and secondly, because the alternative 'Common Pleas' might suggest some reference to the Court of Common Pleas.

In the Introduction to the first volume of the Selden Society's publications, Professor Maitland gave a full and interesting account of the early Plea Rolls, and as the cases which make up this volume have been selected from the same class of documents, and in most instances from the individual Rolls quoted by him, there is no occasion to repeat here what he has said. I have but little to add to that account. The custom of enrolling pleas heard in the

King's Court seems to have been instituted in the reign of Henry II., but no Rolls of that period are known. In case 155 in this volume, the defendants put themselves on the rolls of the first year of the reign of King Richard. No rolls are known to be extant for so early a year, but it is quite possible that there are such among the rolls of uncertain date. Most of these could, I believe, be accurately dated with the aid of the Feet of Fines, but until these last are all printed and indexed, it is hopeless to make the attempt. In this way I have ascertained Curia Regis Roll, No. 67 (late Coram Rege Roll, John, No. 66), which is undated, to be of Hilary Term in the fifth year.

Several rolls of Richard's reign have been identified during the recent examination and rearrangement of the Coram Rege Rolls, though none of them are of very early date. Nos. 5, 53, 55, 66 (m. 2 only) and 69 (old numbers) have now been transferred to this reign, and these, it is understood, are to be included in the Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.

The rearrangement and renumbering of the Coram Rege Rolls, though undoubtedly a great annoyance at first, may be ultimately of value. The chief drawback is that all the old references have become incorrect, and great difficulty must be expected in consequence.

Still there is no doubt that in the Coram Rege Series there were many Rolls which strictly speaking were not Coram Rege Rolls at all, and had no right to be there. Accordingly, the Coram Rege Rolls for the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III., and the series known as Tower Assize Rolls, or Tower Coram Rege Rolls, have now been converted into two new series. The Rolls of Pleas, whether before the Justices of the Bench or the King, are now known as Curia Regis Rolls, and are numbered consecutively through those three reigns. The Rolls of Pleas before the Justices in Eyre have now been sorted out and formed into a new series known as 'Assize Rolls, Various Series,' which are also numbered consecutively. The extracts for this volume were made and printed before the



new arrangement of the Rolls was completed, but with the help of the following table no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the new reference. The same remark applies to Professor Maitland's volume of Pleas of the Crown.

Old Reference		New Reference	
Coram Rege John	No. 1	Curia Regis	No. 16 <sup>1</sup>
" " "	2	" " "	17 <sup>1</sup>
" " "	3	" " "	18 <sup>1</sup>
" " "	4	" " "	19 <sup>1</sup>
" " "	5	" " "	12 <sup>2</sup>
" " "	6	" " "	24
" " "	7	" " "	22
" " "	8	" " "	23
" " "	9	Assize Roll, V.S.	77
" " "	10	Curia Regis	25
" " "	11	Assize Roll, V.S.	78
" " "	12	Curia Regis	27
" " "	13	" " "	26
" " "	14	Assize Roll, V.S.	79
" " "	15	Curia Regis	28
" " "	16	" " "	29
" " "	17	Assize Roll, V.S.	80
" " "	18	Curia Regis	80
" " "	19	Assize Roll, V.S.	81
" " "	20	Curia Regis	81
" " "	21	Assize Roll, V.S.	82
" " "	22	Curia Regis	82
" " "	23	" " "	84
" " "	24	" " "	35
" " "	24A	" " "	36
" " "	25	" " "	40
" " "	26	" " "	41
" " "	27	" " "	39
" " "	28	" " "	37
" " "	28A	" " "	38
" " "	29	" " "	42
" " "	30	" " "	44
" " "	31	" " "	43
" " "	32	" " "	45
" " "	33	" " "	46
" " "	34	" " "	47
" " "	35	" " "	48
" " "	36 }	" " "	49
" " "	37 }	" " "	49
" " "	38	Assize Roll, V.S.	83
" " "	39	Curia Regis	20
" " "	40	" " "	50
" " "	40A	" " "	51
" " "	41	" " "	21
" " "	42	" " "	52
" " "	43	" " "	54
" " "	44	" " "	55
" " "	45	" " "	56

<sup>1</sup> Printed, Rotuli Curie Regis, vol. ii.<sup>2</sup> Richard I.; no pleadings.

Old Reference		New Reference	
Coram Rege John	46	Curia Regis	57
" " "	47	" " "	58
" " "	48	" " "	59
" " "	49	" " "	60
" " "	50	" " "	113 <sup>1</sup>
" " "	51	Assize Roll, V.S.	91
" " "	52	" " "	84
" " "	53	Curia Regis	8 <sup>2</sup>
" " "	54	" " "	(?)
" " "	55	Curia Regis	4 <sup>2</sup>
" " "	56	Assize Roll, V.S.	85
" " "	57	Curia Regis	61
" " "	58	" " "	62
" " "	59	" " "	63
" " "	60	" " "	64
" " "	61	" " "	65
" " "	62	Assize Roll, V.S.	86
" " "	63	Curia Regis	66
" " "	64	Assize Roll, V.S.	87
" " "	65	Curia Regis	33
" " "	66	" " "	67
" " "	67	Assize Roll, V.S.	88
" " "	68	" " "	89
" " "	69	Curia Regis	5 <sup>2</sup>
" " "	70	" " "	68
" " "	71	Assize Roll, V.S.	90

The cases in this volume, as well as those in Prof. Maitland's Volume of Pleas of the Crown, have been collated with the volume of extracts known as 'Abbreviatio Placitorum.' That volume was printed by the Record Commission in 1811, and the original MS. relating to John's reign (Chapter House Book A<sub>11</sub><sup>1</sup>) is still preserved at the Public Record Office. The Abbreviator seems to have gone through most of the rolls of John's reign, and it appears to have been his custom to mark each roll as he finished it. His mark will generally be found on the dorse and at the foot of one of the longer membranes, which no doubt formed the outside wrapper when each roll was literally such: thus: 'Abbr: 1621.' He appears to have started in 1619 and to have finished in 1626.<sup>4</sup> What his object was in compiling his volume I cannot conjecture, as many cases, of great interest from almost every point of view, have been omitted. He at times has left out the most interesting

<sup>1</sup> 17 & 18 Henry III.

<sup>2</sup> Cir. 6 Richard I.

<sup>3</sup> Richard I., but not earlier than anno 6.

<sup>4</sup> The Introduction to Abbreviatio

Placitorum says that the MS. was compiled in the time of Queen Elizabeth; this is incorrect as far as the Rolls of John's reign are concerned.

part of the case, his reading is sometimes faulty and careless (see, for example, case 80), wrong counties are put, and sometimes wrong membranes, and very many of his extracts are unfinished. Still, in the absence of anything like an index to the rolls, the book is of considerable value, and it would be more so if the compiler had given more exact references to the rolls, so that the originals could easily be found. I have attempted to supply such references in the following table, where the first column refers to the page of the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, and the second column to the old number of the *Coram Rege* Rolls. Several blanks remain to be filled up, and several rolls were not abstracted. The rolls not abstracted are the following:—

No. 18; Pleas, Trin. a° 5: much decayed.  
 No. 19; Essoins at Shrewsbury, Mich. a° 5.  
 No. 36; } Essoins; Mich. & Hil. a° 10.  
 No. 37; }  
 No. 46; Essoins; Mich. a° 14.  
 No. 49; Essoins; Mich. & Hil. a° 16.  
 No. 50; Essoins; a° 17 & 18.  
 No. 51; Assize at York, 3 Hen. III.  
 No. 57; Essoins; uncertain date.  
 No. 59; Pleas; uncertain date; much decayed.  
 No. 60; Essoins; uncertain date.  
 No. 61; Pleas; uncertain date; one membrane.  
 No. 62; Norfolk Assize; uncertain date; bad condition.  
 No. 63; Illegible; fragment.  
 No. 64; Fragment.  
 No. 68; Assize, Suffolk, etc.; uncertain date.

Page.	No.	Page.	No.	Page.	No.	Page.	No.
22a	3	42a	20	61a	39	81b	43
24a	1	43a	21	62a	(?)	84a	(?)
25a	(?)	44a	22	63b	38	85a	45
26a	8	45b	23	64b	42	88b	47
27b	7	46a	28	65a	41	91a	48
29a	6	47b	27	68a	71	93a	52
32b	10	49a	25	68b	66	93b	} 24a
34b	9	49a	26	70a	58	94a	
35a	12	50a	29	70b	67	95a	24
36a	14	52b	31	71a	56	95b	69
36b	15	55b	30	72a	65	96b	} Ric. I. No. 1.
37a	16	56a	34	73b	(?)	97b	
38a	13	57a	32	75a	70	to 101	
39b	11	58b	35	78a	44		33 <sup>1</sup> .
41a	17	60b	40	80b	53		

The Civil Pleas at this period are almost all relating to real property, directly or indirectly. Writs of right, writs

The counties are here separated, but all the extracts are from the same roll.

of entry, actions for dower, and the like, and the various 'Assizes' (*Mort d'ancestor*, *Novel disseisin*, *Darrein presentement*, etc.) are most frequent. Personal actions are comparatively rare, though several will be found in this volume. I have paid particular attention to actions of this class, and have copied nearly all I found; so that their rarity in this volume will show what a very small proportion they bear to the mass of litigation concerning land.

I am not aware that the inaccuracy of the Plea Rolls has been touched upon before, but a word of warning is certainly necessary. The scribes who wrote the rolls were but mortal, and made many mistakes. It is only in a few cases that we have anything to correct them by. One case in this volume is a continuation of earlier proceedings which are printed in *Rotuli Curie Regis*. In vol. i. p. 357, Henry de S. Quentin claims *two* carucates in *Tinelebi* against the Abbot of *Kirkebi*; in vol. ii. p. 28, the same claims *three* carucates (and a half, interlined) in *Tinelebi* against the Abbot of *Kirkested*; <sup>1</sup> in vol. ii. p. 83, the name of the place is spelled *Timilebi*; in case 91 in this volume, it is spelled *Tiuelesby*, and in case 119, *Tinelebi*. Other examples of inaccuracy will be found in this volume; for instance, compare cases 9 and 44.

I have followed Prof. Maitland's arrangement in separating the cases before the Justices in Eyre from the cases before the Courts at Westminster, but it must not therefore be supposed that there was any difference either in the class of cases coming before the two tribunals, or in the procedure of the courts.

In the following remarks I have called attention to some of the most striking cases.

Case 6 is one of gavelkind in Norfolk. The demandant claims 'the reasonable portion which falls to him of his father's inheritance;' this is the usual form of action relating to a share of gavelkind lands.

<sup>1</sup> This of course is correct.

Case 61 is one of gavelkind in Rutlandshire, where I believe this custom has not before been noted; the tenant's plea is curious, that the land was a socage and could not be partitioned.

Case 7 is one of what is now called 'Boycotting'; the demandant's plea, that 'no one dare till that land because of the tenant, and that she could not deal with it in any way because of him,' is very suggestive of some of the modern cases; so is the motive which led to the boycotting—the land had been recovered against the defendant by judgment of the Court.

Case 106 is somewhat similar. There is a similar case in *Select Pleas of the Crown*, vol. i., No. 178.

Case 13 is one relating to the advowson of a convent, where the demandant claimed that the convent was situated in his property and that he ought to have the right of presentation of the Priors, as his ancestors, who were the founders, had.

In case 16 there is an instance of a mode of investiture very rare in England, that is, *per cultellum fractum*. Investiture *per cultellum* is not very rare in this country, several examples are given in Ducange, *s.v. Investitura*, and more might, no doubt, be collected; but I have not been able to find any example of the 'broken knife' being used in England, other than the one in case 16. Why a knife should be used at all as a symbol of delivery is not very clear, and why it should be broken is still more obscure. The reason given by Ducange is as follows:—*At cum interdum ejusmodi traditionum symbola propter usum capi, furto subripi, vel perire possent, ut huic caveretur incommodo, reddebantur ea inutilia, ac frangebantur*; and to support this view, he quotes from William of Malmesbury a case of King Edgar who caused a staff (*lituus*) to be cut in two, *ne eum cuiquam dare vel vendere posset quilibet*. Another instance there given which supports this view is taken from the *Tabularium S. Hilarii Pictaviensis*; in this case the knife was placed on the altar, *qui ne quando forsitan usui esset illico*

*nos effregimus.* Ducange proceeds to give an alternative reason for the breaking of the knife; he says:—

*Alteram, eamque, ut videtur, potiore, licet assignare causam, cur ejusmodi symbola frangerentur; scilicet ut firmior constantiorque haberetur donatio aut venditio; quemadmodum enim iis fractis symbolis amplius uti non poterant; sic nusquam in res datas aut venditas quovis modo reverti se velle, indicare ipsis in animo erat<sup>1</sup>; and he gives the following instances in support:—*Et ipse Merillus veniens in capitulo fecit donum de Braello, ipse et frater ejus in manu Abbatis, cum quodam cultello, et portaverunt super altare, atque ibi ad testimonium fregit Merillus ipsum cultellum (Tabularium S. Sergii); Quaedam femina nomine Bonina guerpivit calumniam quam de terrula quadam faciebat, at haec signa quod Brientius Monachus revestivit eam de beneficio monachorum cum cultello suo quem statim fregit in duas partes pro testimonio (Tabularium S. Albini Andegav.).**

The following two examples of this curious custom are from Brunner, *Zur Rechtsgeschichte der Römischen und Germanischen Urkunde*, vol. i. p. 105. He cites a Lombardic document of A.D. 842 in which a knife with the point broken off, *cultello pitzio fracto*, appears among the symbols; and a Frankish document of A.D. 1090 which has the following words:—*haec igitur donatio . . . per cultellum facta fuit quem fregit Bernardus capellanus regis sub pede, quia manibus frangere non potuit; per quem cultellum . . . Willelmus . . . et uxor ejus . . . super altare positum hanc elemosinam firmaverunt.*

Sometimes the knife was not broken, but bent or folded, e.g. *per cultellum in hujus rei memoriam plicatum; cultellum quemdam pro signo plicavit; per cultellum . . . quem . . . manu propria complicavit (Ducange).*

Case 81 is curious. Odo Tirell was summoned to answer Hugo Tirell in a plea of land; the writ was by mistake made out in the name of the Abbot of Tewkesbury and his *sisters* of the Eyre, instead of his *fellows* of the

<sup>1</sup> This may be compared with the Chinese oath by breaking a plate or saucer.

Eyre (*sororum* instead of *sociorum*). The writ was therefore void, and Odo went without day, but Hugo, the demandant, had permission to get another writ.

Case 38 seems to be in the nature of an appeal from a judgment in the County Court with regard to a debt; the judgment was confirmed.

Case 146 is interesting. The debt was due to the plaintiff's father for salmon and other fish, and the plaintiff produced his bill in the form of a tally.

Case 174, a priest's wine bill.

Case 76 is noteworthy. The demandant offers to prove his plea by a sectator, who offers to prove the same as of the sight and by the command of his father. This delegated evidence, though by no means common, seems to have been well recognised as a means of perpetuating testimony. The duty and capacity of bearing testimony on a particular point could be assigned by charter. Such a charter has been preserved by Dodsworth, and an abstract of it will be found in one of the volumes of transcripts of his MSS. at the British Museum (Harleian MSS. 798, fo. 75d). The abstract is as follows:—John de Peningeston, etc. Know that I was present with other lawful witnesses, to wit, etc., where Henry de Woolley made his devise to S. Oswald for his soule with his body, of half the mill of Woolley. And because I purpose to take a journey to Jerusalem, I have put in my place William my brother, who is the guardian of my land and my heire, that he may witness these things in my stede.

Case 85. I am unable to offer any suggestion as to the curious word in this case. It occurred to me that it might possibly be a clerical error for *per finem factum*, but a careful search in the Feet of Fines for Northamptonshire for the reign of Richard I. and the early part of John's reign has failed to produce any such Fine. There is, however, a Fine between the parties dated on the Thursday after Martinmas, a° 4 John (No. 150) between *Emma* widow of Hugh son of Robert, demandant, and Robert de Bella aqua and Margaret his wife, and William de Bella aqua and Alice his wife,

tenants, touching Emma's dower in Northampton, Flore, Upton, Herlston, Picteslee and Westbiri; Emma quit-claims to Robert and Margaret, and William and Alice, and the heirs of Margaret and Alice; and they give Emma six marks.

Case 87. When a case was doubtful, and the Justices did not care to decide it at the hearing, it seems to have been the practice to have a consultation on the matter. In one case (87) the King is to be consulted whether the assize ought to proceed or not. The 'King' here probably means the King in Council. In another case (No. 190), a point of law was reserved to be discussed by the Council (*discuciatur per concilium*); this seems clearly to mean the King's Council.<sup>1</sup> In a case in a later roll, Coram Rege Roll, No. 17 (now Assize Roll, Various Series, 80), m. 14d, the Justices in Eyre adjourned the case in order to consult Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter, the Chief Justiciar. See also case 181. There are several cases in Bracton's Note Book; in No. 262, the King and the Justiciar are to be consulted; see also Nos. 1154, 1163, 1236, 1766.

Case 120 is very obscure, and I venture to suggest the following explanation. The Abbots of Westminster and Pershore had seisin of the Hundred of Pershore.<sup>2</sup> The Abbot of Westminster had also a piece of land in Pershore where he was wont to hold his Hundred Court. This piece of land apparently adjoined the Abbey Church of Pershore. The Abbot of Pershore claimed this land as the churchyard of his church, and, in pursuance of this claim, the Dean<sup>3</sup> buried a corpse there. The Abbot of Westminster complained of this, and brought an assize of *novel disseisin*. The Abbot of Pershore first pleaded that the land was his churchyard, but he afterwards abandoned that plea, and admitted the land to be the Abbot of Westminster's free tenement and the site of his Hundred Court.

<sup>1</sup> The Council occasionally heard pleas (see Introduction to Abb. Plac. p. ix).

<sup>2</sup> See Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. p. 283: '*Dicunt quod Abbas Westmonasteriensis et [Abbas] Persore*

*tenent hundredum de Persore, nesciunt quo waranto.*'

<sup>3</sup> *Decanus Episcopi* is the Rural Dean; the Deanery of Worcester, in which diocese Pershore is situated, was not founded until 1542.



Cases 135, 136. An account of these disputes is given by Jocelin de Brakelond (Camd. Soc. 1840, p. 98).

Case 138 is a good example of the *recognitio*. The recognition consisted of certain specific questions or issues put to the jury of the grand assize. The forms of course varied in different cases.<sup>1</sup> The particular question here left to the jury was, 'Was William seised before the death of Richard, and on the day that Richard died, or not?' Many examples will be found in Madox's History of the Exchequer, Bracton's Note Book, etc.

Case 181, in which the plaintiff sues for damages on account of a false appeal of robbery brought against him by the defendant, is interesting. There had been a duel between the present plaintiff in person and the champion of the defendant, and it would appear that the champion had been defeated. The King had been consulted, and it was decided that the appeal of robbery had been made through hate and spite. So the person appealed brought an action for damages. The result, as in so many cases, does not appear.

In case 190 the heir to certain property had been abroad for twenty years, and had not been seen or heard of during that time. His brother therefore claimed as heir to his father; and a great part of the county testified that the elder brother had not been seen for twenty years, and therefore it was believed that he was dead. The case was adjourned, in order that it might be discussed by the Council, whether the heir's twenty years' absence raised such a presumption of his death as would enable the younger brother to sue as heir. Further evidence was to be obtained if possible.

Compare this with case 156, where a seven years' absence was considered not to raise a presumption of death.

<sup>1</sup> The most common form was the general issue, which of the two had the greater right; but in some cases a certain special issue was submitted to the jury, e.g. Was A seised on the day and year that King Henry was quick and dead?

Cases of partition are not numerous. Cases 57 and 60 are simple cases. Case 121 is partition of a wood held in common by the parties. In case 112, it was pleaded that the land in question was held in serjeanty by the service of finding half a ship for the King's service, and that it could be partitioned, and the eldest sister claimed the whole of it by right of esnecy. Compare this with case 61, where the plea was put in that a socage could not be partitioned.

In case 204 is a curious use of the word *visnetum*: the demandant claims the neighbourhood of Little Bernardsley, *visnetum de Parva Bernardesle*.

The following actions and writs are noteworthy; I have been unable to find other examples of them.

Case 115, *placitum inveniendi fratribus et sororibus suis necessaria sua*.

Case 180, *placitum quare fundaverunt abbaciam*.

Case 175, *breve de leverio*, as to which see note on page 71.

Cases 84 and 86, *placitum quare vexat eum injuste*; in No. 86, which is part of the same case, this plea is expanded to mean that the defendant had unjustly seized and sold the plaintiff's oxen, and had troubled the plaintiff in other ways, on account of which his land was untilled, and he had sustained damage to the value of twenty marks.<sup>1</sup>

For an explanation of the various marginal notes, see Introduction to Pleas of the Crown, vol. i. p. xxv, and as to such technical terms as *considerare*, *defendere*, *recognoscere*, see p. xxvi of the same volume.

The editor gratefully acknowledges much kind help from Professor Maitland, Mr. John A. C. Vincent, and the Society's Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. Edward Dove.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be a variation of Glanville's writ *ne injuste vexes* (lib. xii. cap. 10).

### *ERRATA.*

Page 4, case 9, for 'names' *read* 'pledges,' and *delete* note 4 on right-hand page.

„ 11, „ 26, for 'Archdeacon' *read* 'Archer.'

„ 38, „ 85, for 'Gunnora' *read* 'Emma.'

„ 39, „ 91, for 'Tevilby' *read* 'Thimbleby,' and *delete* note 1 on right-hand page.

50, „ 125, for 'Winc' *read* 'Wint'.



PLACITA CIVILIA.



CIVIL PLEAS.

III.

B

## PLACITA CIVILIA.

### I. PLACITA CORAM JUSTITIARIIS DE BANCO REGNANTE REGE JOHANNE.

#### <sup>1</sup> PLAČ A° 2<sup>DO</sup> REĜ JOHIS DE DIVERSIS TERMINIS.

T° Sĉi Johis Bapř.

1. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Wiř fr Galiene fuit saisit<sup>3</sup> i dnico suo  
ut de feudo de . j . hid řre cū ptiñ in Morland die q° obiit ř  
si obiit ifra ass. ř si řdča Galieñ pping<sup>4</sup>or řes ei<sup>3</sup> ř. Q<sup>m</sup> řrā  
Wiř Toreř teñ. q<sup>1</sup> veñ ř dič q ass ñ deb iñ ř<sup>1</sup>i. q ipe ř fr  
řdče Galieñ. ř fr řdči Wiř. ř Galieñ ř id cognov. ř dič q  
řra ei descend ex pte řris sue.<sup>3</sup> ř ñ ex pte řris Wiř Toreř.  
ř offert dño R' . xl . soř. p řnd iñ juř de legalib; hōib;. ut ř  
řra iř řt ei descde ex pte řris sue an iři Wiř ex pte řris sui.  
¶ Ass capiat<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Juř dič q iř řra řt descde řdče Galieñ ex pte řris sue  
cui data fuit i maritaĝ. Galieñ hat iñ saisinā suā.

<sup>1</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 6 collated with Nos. 7 and 8 (here indicated by A, B, and C, respectively) and with the Abbreviatio Placitorum.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 1.

<sup>3</sup> William Torell was the half brother on the father's side of Galiena and the other William.

## CIVIL PLEAS.

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### I. PLEAS BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF THE BENCH IN THE REIGN OF KING JOHN.

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#### PLEAS OF DIVERS TERMS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1200].

##### Term of S. John the Baptist.

1. Essex The assize comes to recognise if William, the brother of Galiena, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with the appurtenances in Morland the day that he died, and if he died within the assize, and if the said Galiena is his next heir; which land William Torell holds; and he comes, and says that the assize ought not to be made, because he is the brother of Galiena and of the aforesaid William. Galiena admitted this, and she says that the land descended to her from the side of her mother, and not from the side of the father of William Torell; and she offers 40 shillings to the King for having a jury of lawful men [to say] whether the land ought to descend to her from her mother's side, or to William [Torell] from his father's side. Let the assize be taken. The Jury say that the land ought to descend to Galiena in right of her mother to whom it was given in [frank-]marriage. Let Galiena have her seisin thereof.

P<sup>o</sup> viĝ aploz.

Norh 2. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; fribz hospitat J̄lrm ⁊ Philippo de Buchebi  
de pt de Warāt Carf. a die S̄ci Mich in . iij . sept̄.

Oxoñ 3. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Galf Cauteis ⁊ Alan<sup>o</sup> Martell geord st s<sup>e</sup> q Galf ded  
Margiā fit suā ⁊ heđ Alano p̄dco c̄ tot t. sua i Normañ. ⁊ c̄  
toť ūra sua de Deuñ i Angt ido Alan<sup>o</sup> desponsat a s̄do  
natali p<sup>o</sup> p'mā corōñ Reḡ Johis i . vj . anñ ⁊ si c̄tiglit q  
Galf̄r p̄dcs hat heđ masctm ūfra p̄dcm l̄miñ. vl q p̄dcs Alan<sup>o</sup>  
eā desponsare noluerit id Alan<sup>o</sup> redd7 eid Galf̄r fit suā ōino  
q'etū. ⁊ p̄dcs ūras i mañ suā tenebit usq ad l̄miñ xvj annoz  
p sept̄ xx marc̄ arḡ q's Judis redd̄ p eod̄ Galf̄r. Ita p̄dca  
gyeñ ⁊ statut ; i<sup>o</sup> eos q p̄dcs Galf̄r ñ dabit n<sup>e</sup> ivadiabit n<sup>e</sup>  
vend7 alicui aliq<sup>a</sup> ūrā sine ḡsilio ipi<sup>o</sup> Alani. ⁊ si p necessi-  
tate face debuit Alano cici<sup>o</sup> vēdat vl i vad̄ q<sup>a</sup> alic<sup>i</sup> alio. ⁊  
Alan<sup>o</sup> aff q ñ qet artē vl igeniū q id Galf a<sup>m</sup> ptē ūre amittat  
q<sup>a</sup> i manu sua retineat q<sup>a</sup> diu vixerit.

A festo S̄ci Johis In xv. dies.

Norh 4. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass. vē reč. si Walf fit Aldeth ⁊ osb puttoc ⁊ pagan<sup>o</sup>  
fit Seleđ ⁊ Rađ Albe ii<sup>o</sup>te ⁊ siñ Jud levaveřt q<sup>a</sup>đ fossā i  
Welles ad nocumtū libi teñ organ<sup>4</sup> fit Alchi ⁊ Pet<sup>i</sup> ⁊ Alurič  
fris ei<sup>o</sup> i Welles p<sup>o</sup> fest̄ s̄ci Mich px<sup>m</sup> añ corōñ R' Joh.  
¶ Juř dñt q p̄dci ita levaveřt fossat̄ iltđ. ¶ Jud fossat̄ iltđ  
ps̄nt<sup>r</sup> ⁊ ipi i m̄ia reddant dampñ. sot̄ xx sot̄. [sic]. M̄ia  
Walf diñ marc̄. osb . x . sot̄ ⁊ pagan<sup>o</sup>. j. marc̄. Rađ n'l kt.

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 2.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 2; Abb. Plac. p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 4 d.

<sup>4</sup> This may be Organus or Organia,  
the latter most probably.



## After the Vigil of the Apostles.

2. A day is given in three weeks from Michaelmas to the Brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, and to Philip de Buckby touching a plea of warranty of charters.

Northampton

Oxford

3. Geoffrey Cauteis and Alan Martell make a concord, to wit, that Geoffrey shall give Margery, his daughter and heir, to the said Alan with all his land in Normandy, and with all his land of Dean [?] in England. Alan shall marry her in six years from the second Christmas after the first coronation of King John; and if it shall happen that Geoffrey has a male heir within that time, or that Alan is unwilling to marry her, Alan may send back to Geoffrey his daughter entirely quit, and may hold the said lands in his hand for the term of sixteen years for seven score marks of silver which he has given to the Jews for the said Geoffrey. The said agreement is also so appointed between them that Geoffrey shall not give nor pledge nor sell to anyone any land without the advice of Alan; and if he shall be obliged to do so, he shall rather sell or pledge to Alan than to any other. And Alan pledges faith that he will not seek any artifice or device by which Geoffrey may lose any part of the land which he may retain in his hand, as long as he lives.

## On the Quindene of S. John.

4. The assize comes to recognise if Walter son of Aldeth, Osbert Puttock, Pagan son of Seleth and Ralph Albe have unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dyke in Wells to the injury of the free tenement of Organia daughter of Alcher, and Peter, and Aluric his brother in Wells, after Michaelmas next before the coronation of King John. The jury say that the said persons have so raised the dyke. Judgment: let the dyke be knocked down, and they are in mercy. Let them give damages, 20 shillings. Walter is amerced, half a mark; Osbert, ten shillings, and Pagan, one mark. Ralph has nothing.

Norfolk

- Essex 5. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Siñ Mansippe opt se q<sup>r</sup>rē die v̄ Alañ carpntar d p̄t v. acf̄ īr c̄ ptiñ ī Sortef. q<sup>1</sup> ipm calūpniat<sup>o</sup> fuit d Bastard. uñ archepo sigñ q p . . . . fuit. q legitim nat<sup>o</sup> ‡. ‡ Alwin<sup>o</sup> carpntari<sup>o</sup> ñ v̄ vl se ess ‡ huit suñ ad aud Jud suū. Ido c̄sidať ‡ q Siñ hat in̄ saisiñ suā.
- Norſ 6. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Joh de Frit <sup>4</sup> po. lo. Rađ fris sui peť v̄ Pet<sup>m</sup> d Frit q<sup>1</sup>ntā ptē . j . carf̄ īr c̄ ptiñ ī Tileneia sic rōnabit portioñ q̄ eū gtinḡ ex heditať pris sui. ‡ Pet<sup>s</sup> v̄ ‡ peť in̄ visu. ¶ Hat. dies dat<sup>o</sup> ‡ eis a s̄ci Mich ī . v . sepf̄ n<sup>1</sup> Just̄ ‡c. ‡ in̄tim fiat visus.
- Norſ 7. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Matiff q̄ fuit uñ Roğ le Passuř. q̄rit<sup>r</sup> q Joh d Mewic ei dforciat ‡ suā ī Frunhā. q<sup>u</sup> recupař Jud Cuř v̄ eū. Ita q̄ ñllus ausus ‡ colere īr in̄ p eo. n<sup>e</sup> aliq negociū poť in̄ face p eo. ‡ Joh veñ ‡ defūd vim ‡ iuriā. ‡ tot. ‡ q̄ vič testat<sup>o</sup> fuit q̄ veřm c̄didit q̄ ipa diř. c̄sidať fuit q̄ Joh defūd se c̄ xii mañ franc̄. In . v . sepf̄ p<sup>o</sup> fest̄ s̄ci Mich. p̄t leḡ ‡ Roğ d Binetre.
- Dorſ 8. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Joh Malt<sup>vers</sup> pet vsus Walť de Trbaviť ‡ Alič uñ ei<sup>o</sup> duas Cartas. H. Reğ avi ‡ . j . dñi Reğ Joh. ‡ . j . Cartā Coñ d St<sup>1</sup>guil. q<sup>s</sup> Alič huit ī custod. ‡ Walť d Trbaviť veñ ‡ recogñ se huisse cartas in̄. Sz dič illas robbatas<sup>7</sup> eis fuisse cū dom<sup>o</sup> sue gburent<sup>r</sup>. uñ app̄t̄t ipos gbustores dom<sup>o</sup>
- <sup>1</sup> A, m. 6.  
<sup>2</sup> Sic.  
<sup>3</sup> A, m. 6.  
<sup>4</sup> ? Fritton.
- <sup>5</sup> A, m. 6.  
<sup>6</sup> A, m. 8 d.; B, m. 2 d.; C, m. 1.  
<sup>7</sup> 'et combustas,' B.

5. Essex Simon Mansippe offered himself on the fourth day against Alan the carpenter of a plea of five acres of land with the appurtenances in Sortef, [which Alan] had alleged against him that he was a Bastard; whereof it was signified by the Archbishop . . . . that he was legitimate. And Alwin the carpenter did not come or essoin himself, and had a summons to hear his judgment. Therefore it is considered that Simon may have his seisin thereof.
6. Norfolk John de Frith, put in the place of Ralph his brother, demands against Peter de Frith the fifth part of one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Tilney, as the reasonable portion which falls to him of the inheritance of his father. And Peter comes and prays a view thereof. Let him have it. A day is given them in five weeks from Michaelmas, unless the Justices, etc.; and in the meantime let a view be made.
7. Norfolk Matilda, who was the wife of Roger le Passur, complains that John de Mewic has deforced her of her land in Fransham [?] which she recovered against him by judgment of the Court; so that no one dare till that land because of him, nor could she deal with it in any way because of him. John comes and defends the force and injury and all of it; and because the Sheriff testified that he believed what she said to be true, it is considered that John do defend himself with the twelfth free hand, in five weeks after Michaelmas. Pledge of the law, Roger de Bintree.
8. Dorset John Maltravers demands against Walter de Turberville and Alice his wife two charters of King Henry the grandfather and one of our lord King John, and one charter of the Earl of Striguil, which Alice had in her keeping; and Walter de Turberville comes and admits that he had those charters, but he says that they were stolen from them and burnt when his house was burnt, whereof he appealed the burners of his house, [and] whereof the said John was

sue. uñ id Joh apphat<sup>1</sup> ; <sup>1</sup> t ipe Joh pē vsus eos . v . loricas q<sup>s</sup> ipi iuste eis <sup>2</sup> detinēt q̄ fuerit Joh pris sui. t Walē defnd q nūq<sup>a</sup> hueit loricas illas. t q Joh pr pdci Joh nīm huit loricā p̄t unā solā. q<sup>a</sup> dedit cuid fit suo c . x . lib t̄r septimo anno añ obiit suū. t Joh veñ t diē q pr ei<sup>3</sup> illas . v . loricas huit i q<sup>d</sup>ā exercitu Wallie. q p̄t t̄r suā totid debet. t pfert sectā iñ sufficiēf. scit Reg de Argentē q<sup>i</sup> eas vidit. t pē sibi allocari q Walē recogñ se huisse carē illas. t q amisse fuerit sub custod sua p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup> t<sup>x</sup>it eū i plac. Consid ; q Walē sit i c<sup>a</sup>stiñ scī Mich ad aud jud suū d loricis. t jud d cartis ad eūd īmiñ. t tē essoñ se Walē t n fuit ess. quia ipe recessit siñ liē. t n expectaū jud suū. t attach fuit t n veñ. Idō gsidat ; q Joh disřonaū loricas suas p defēm. t q̄relā cartaī suarū.

9. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reē si Hñr d la Puñai ijust t siñ jud diss  
 Cornu<sup>b</sup> Rob<sup>4</sup> Russell t Rohaissā uñ suā d libo tenmto suo i Oppoñi.  
 t i Ascūbe. t i Stokeliñ inf<sup>a</sup> ass. ¶ Juē dicūt q ipe n diss  
 eos. q ipi gcord fūunt i comit p sic. q Ascūbe t Stokeliñ  
 remanent Rob t Rohais. t Uppoñi Hñr d la Puñā. Ita q  
 Rob deveñ affadat<sup>5</sup> ei. t Rob diē q ipe diss ; d Stokiñ t d  
 Ascūbe. ¶ Considat ; q Rob hat q jurata testat<sup>r</sup>. t remaneat  
 mīa p flo clamore t hat b̄re ad viē q delibet namia sua.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Omit 'unde idem Johannes ap-  
 pellatus est,' C.

<sup>2</sup> ei, C.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 10 d.; B, m. 4; C, m. 2.  
 Abbrev. Plac. 26, 27, 30.

<sup>4</sup> In B, this has been altered to  
 John, but in this place only; in C,

the name is John throughout.

<sup>5</sup> This entry differs so markedly  
 from that in Roll 7, that I have  
 given both in full, as it is almost  
 impossible to collate them; see *post*,  
 No. 44.

appealed. And he, John, demands against them five breast-plates, which they unjustly detain, [and] which belonged to John his father. And Walter defends that they never had those breast-plates, and that John, the father of the said John, had no breast-plate but one only, which he gave to a certain son of his, with ten librates of land, in the seventh year before his death. And John comes and says that his father had those five breast-plates in a certain Welsh war, and was bound by the tenure of his land to have them; and he produces sufficient suit thereof, to wit, Reginald de Argentine, who saw them; and he craves that it may be allowed in his favour that Walter admits that he had the charters, and that they were lost under his charge after that [John] brought him in the plea.<sup>1</sup> It is considered that Walter shall be [here] on the morrow of S. Michael to hear his judgment touching the breast-plates, and the judgment touching the charters at the same term. And then Walter essoined himself, and was not essoined because he withdrew without licence; and he did not wait for his judgment; and he was attached, and did not come. Therefore it is considered that John has deraigned his breast-plates by default, also the complaint of his charters.

9.  
Cornwall.

The assize comes to recognise if Henry de la Pomeroy has unjustly and without judgment disseised John Russell and Rohese his wife of their free tenement in Upottery, Ashcombe,<sup>2</sup> and Stocklinch,<sup>3</sup> within the assize. The jury say that he has not disseised them, because they made a concord in the county [court], in this way; that Ashcombe and Stocklinch remained to John and Rohese, and Upottery to Henry de la Pomeroy, so that John became his sworn man. And John says that he is disseised of Stocklinch and Ashcombe. It is considered that John may have what the jury testified, and he remains in mercy for a false claim; and he may have a writ to the Sheriff to deliver his names.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i.e. after the commencement of the action.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Devon.

<sup>3</sup> Co. Somerset.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. of the jurors.

10. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>2</sup> ; Wiſſ d Marco ⁊ Siſm d Ebedon<sup>3</sup> ⁊ Huġ d Miduñ<sup>3</sup> q<sup>4</sup> debent testificare viſū iſſimitat̃ Widoñ d Arches uñ eſſ se vñ Matit̃ Comitiss War̃ a die p̃ſce i . j . m̃ſē. n<sup>1</sup> Juſt ⁊c. Id dies dat<sup>2</sup> ; Walſ le Alemā<sup>4</sup> p Siſm fit Wiſſ eſſ ſuū.

A die S̃cī Mich in tres ſept̃.

11. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Dñs Rex mandaſſ<sup>6</sup> p B̃re ſuū q aſſ d m̃ añceſſ iñ Petr̃ d Sandac<sup>7</sup> ⁊ Walſ Malet d t̃r d Horſeē<sup>8</sup> pon<sup>r</sup> corā eo. a f Oñiū S̃cōz i xv dies.

12. <sup>9</sup> ¶ Roġ<sup>10</sup> capet po. l. Roġ de Baifeld opt̃ se . iiij. die ṽ Roġ capl̃. p. l. Rič de Beifeld d pt med̃ advoč ecie d Brādoñ. ⁊ ipe nō veñ ṽl se eſſ. ⁊ Walſ ipetierat eū i curia xpianitatis. ⁊ Roġ p̃q̃ſierat b̃r ad deffedēd pt i ead̃ curia. ⁊ ñ ⁊ p̃ſecut<sup>9</sup> iñ i cur̃ dñi R̃. Cōſidatū ⁊ q Walſ hat b̃r ad Judices ſuos qd p̃cedāt iñ i cur̃ xpianitatis.

13. <sup>11</sup> ¶ Thoñ d Arez<sup>12</sup> q̃rit<sup>r</sup> q gvent<sup>9</sup> d Noketoñ. g<sup>a</sup> aſſenſū ⁊ lib̃taſ ſuā. eleg̃ ⁊ p̃ſentaſ p̃lorē dño Linč. qui eū admisit. cū ñ debēt. q dom<sup>9</sup> iñ ſita ⁊ i heditaſ ſua. ⁊ añceſſores ſui qui fuer̃t fūdatores. eleg̃ūt ⁊ p̃ſentaſūt. ⁊c. ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ eid̃ Thoñ i C<sup>a</sup>ſtiñ ſcī Eadm̃<sup>13</sup> corā dño Reġ. ⁊ qdā Canonich

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 11 d.; C, m. 3.

<sup>2</sup> 'Abbedon,' C.

<sup>3</sup> Add 'iiij milit,' C.

<sup>4</sup> Probably the fourth knight.

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 12; C, m. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Add 'Justic. de Banco,' C.

<sup>7</sup> 'Sandiacf,' C.

<sup>8</sup> 'Horslee,' C.

<sup>9</sup> A, m. 12 d.

<sup>10</sup> Sic, but apparently an error for Walter.

<sup>11</sup> A, m. 13; B, m. 6; C, m. 4; Abb. Plac. 26.

<sup>12</sup> 'Arcy,' B; 'Areci,' C.

<sup>13</sup> S. Edmund's day is 20 Nov. The king was at Lincoln on the next day in 1200.

10. A day is given, in one month from Easter-day, unless the Justices [before that date come into the County], to William de Marco, Simon de Hebdon, and Hugo de Mitton, three knights, who ought to testify the view of the infirmity of Guy de Arches, whereof he essoined himself against Matilda, Countess of Warwick. The same day is given to Walter le Aleman by Simon, son of William, his essoiniator.

In three weeks from S. Michael's Day.

11. Our lord the King commands the Justices of the Bench by his writ, that the assize of mort d'ancestor between Peter de Sandiacre and Walter Malet touching land in Horsley, be put before him, on the quindene of All Saints.

12. Walter the Chaplain, put in the place of Roger de Bayfield, offered himself on the fourth day against Roger the Chaplain, put in the place of Richard de Bayfield, of a plea of half the advowson of the church of Brandon; and [Roger the Chaplain] did not come or essoin himself; and Walter had impeached him in the Court Christian; and Rogèr had obtained a writ to defend the plea in that court, and has not prosecuted his suit in the Court of our lord the King. It is considered that Walter may have a writ to his Judges that they proceed in the matter in the Court Christian.

13. Thomas d'Arcy complains that the Convent of Nocton, against his consent and liberty, elected and presented a Prior to the Lord [Bishop] of Lincoln, who admitted him, when they ought not, because that house is situate in his inheritance, and his ancestors, who were the founders, elected and presented. A day is given to Thomas on the morrow of S. Edmund before the King; and a certain

veñ. ⁊ diḡ q p domo sua veñat ad respondend. ⁊ n̄ fuit  
sufic̄ ⁊c p̄dēs diēs dat⁹ ⁊ p ep̄m Norewič.

14. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Edita q fuit uḡ Galf̄r fit Rađ peť v̄s Balđ fit Ailwiñ <sup>2</sup>  
Bucc̄ ⁊ Rađ fit Rob̄ r̄onabit doť suā q̄ eā gtiḡ đ libo teneñ q fuit  
ip̄i⁹ Galf̄r q̄nd viť sui i farnhā. <sup>3</sup> s. Ŗciā ptē . j . v̄ḡ Ŗ. ⁊  
. ij . acť Ŗ ⁊ ip̄i venūt ⁊ dičť q n̄ debūt ei doť face. q tenent  
i vilenaḡ ad furcā ⁊ flageť đ Dño suo Rič đ Cāvitt. Edith  
po. lo. suo Rič f̄rm suū. geord̄ st. p sic. Quod ip̄a q'te clañ  
eis totū jus ⁊ clañ suū q iñ v̄s eos ht. ⁊ ip̄i dant ei . xx .  
sot Reddend iñ . x . sot ad fest̄ sc̄i andř ⁊ . x . sot die sc̄i  
Thoñ apli. ⁊ iñ ptg Rađ đ la Stok̄. <sup>4</sup>

A die S̄ci Michi in unum Mensem.

15. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Edit đ s̄co Yvoñ uḡ Rič de Bernac <sup>6</sup> peť v̄ Huḡ đ  
Norh̄ B')naco q' voč ad wař Wiť' đ B')naco (Ŗciā ptē toti⁹ Ŗre q̄  
fuit Rič viri sui <sup>7</sup>) i B')nac̄ uñ Rič eā dotať die q' eā despons.  
⁊ Wiť' veñ ⁊ dič q nūq' fuit dotata đ Ŗr iñ vl đ aliq' alia.  
q nūq' fuit despōs ⁊ ip̄a dič quod Rič eā desponsať ⁊ iñ ⁊c.  
H̄at B̄re ad ep̄m linč q iq'rat uťm despōsata fuit vl nō ⁊  
mandent Rei veritať Justič.

16. <sup>9</sup> ¶ Gilb̄ Avenett̄ ⁊ Amič̄ uḡ ej⁹ <sup>10</sup> peť v̄ Mathm đ Estoñ  
Nottinḡ mediet̄ viť đ Normātoñ ⁊ mediet̄ viť đ Est[on] sič Rōnabit

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 13 d.; B, m. 7; C, m. 5;

Abb. Plac. 26.

<sup>2</sup> 'Ailmund,' B and C.

<sup>3</sup> 'Farham,' B.

<sup>4</sup> 'Stokes,' B.

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 15 d.; B, m. 8; C, m. 8.

<sup>6</sup> 'Bernaco,' B and C.

<sup>7</sup> 'Gileb,' B.

<sup>8</sup> Supplied from C.

<sup>9</sup> A, m. 15 d.; B, m. 8.

<sup>10</sup> 'Amič̄ q̄ fuit uḡ Johis de  
Estoñ,' B.



Canon came, and said that he had come to answer for his house, and he did not suffice, etc. The aforesaid day is given by the Bishop of Norwich.

14. Buckingham Edith, who was wife of Geoffrey son of Ralph, demands against Baldwin son of Alwin and Ralph son of Robert her reasonable dower which falls to her of the free tenement which belonged to Geoffrey, her late husband, in Farnham, to wit, the third part of one virgate of land and of two acres of land; and [Baldwin and Ralph] come and say that they ought not to give dower to her, because they hold in villenage at the fork and flail of their lord, Richard de Camvill. Edith puts in her place Richard her brother. They make a concord in this way, that [Edith] quitclaims to [Baldwin and Ralph] all her right and claim that she has therein against them, and they give to her twenty shillings, paying ten shillings thereof at the Feast of S. Andrew and ten shillings at the day of S. Thomas the Apostle; and the pledge thereof is Ralph de la Stokes.

In one month from Michaelmas.

15. Northampton Edith de St. Ives, wife of Richard de Barnack, demands against Hugh de Barnack (who vouched to warranty William de Barnack), the third part of all the land which belonged to Richard, her husband, in Barnack, whereof Richard endowed her on the day he married her. William comes and says that she never was endowed of that land, or of any other, because she never was married; and [Edith] says that Richard did marry her, and thereof, etc. Let her have a writ to the Bishop of Lincoln to inquire whether she was married or not; and let them return the truth of the matter to the Justices.

16. Nottingham Gilbert Avenell and Amice his wife, who was [formerly] the wife of John de Eston, demand against Matthew de Eston half the town of Normanton and half the town of Eston, as the reasonable dower of Amice, which she ought

doť ej<sup>o</sup> d' Amc q<sup>a</sup> hre deb ex dono Joh viri sui p volūtať t assensū prīs pđci Joh qui eo die q<sup>a</sup> ipa desponsata fuit fit suo tñ it gcessit t ded ad dotand ipam.<sup>1</sup> t in Joh saisit<sup>o</sup> fuit t eā in dotať. t p qnd cultell fractū q<sup>a</sup> ipa ostnd ad hostiū ecclie in ei saisit feč.<sup>1</sup> t Math veñ t defnd q pr ej<sup>o</sup> nūq<sup>a</sup> tñ it fit suo gcessit n<sup>c</sup> debet<sup>2</sup> n<sup>c</sup> fit suus in saisit<sup>o</sup> fuit n<sup>c</sup> pr ej<sup>o</sup> despōsačōn ej<sup>o</sup> ifuit n<sup>c</sup> ccede n<sup>c</sup> dare potuit q tñ it<sup>3</sup> fuit heditas<sup>4</sup> mris sue q eā gtiť<sup>5</sup> i porřone sua vsus sorores suas<sup>6</sup> q fueť . viij . sorores<sup>6</sup> t tñ it fuit porřo mris sue. t dič q Joh vir ej<sup>o</sup> nūq<sup>a</sup> huit saisit d tñ it. t q p<sup>o</sup> obiť ipi<sup>o</sup> Joh pr ej<sup>o</sup> tenuit tñ it . x . annis t p<sup>o</sup> obiť prīs sui mris ej<sup>o</sup> tenuit tñ it xij annis. t ipe Math jā teñ it x ānis t p<sup>o</sup> obiť mris sue.<sup>7</sup> t Amc dič q iuste h<sup>c</sup> defnd t q veť t sic sup<sup>a</sup> dictū t poñ se sup<sup>a</sup> juť pat'e.<sup>8</sup> t peť juť in pat'e. t si juť in hre ñ poť ofť h<sup>c</sup> disřonare p vivā vocē q hoc id optuť disřonare<sup>10</sup> t Math toť defnd. t peť q ei allocet<sup>r</sup> q bře ñ loq't<sup>r</sup> n<sup>1</sup> d řonabili doť q<sup>a</sup> eā gting hre in Normātoñ. t ipa peť ore mediet viť d Normātoñ t med viť d Estoñ. Consider t q q aliđ peť ore q<sup>a</sup> p Bře casset<sup>r</sup> iltđ Bře t qrat aliud si voluerit<sup>11</sup> Consider t q Respond huic Bře. Ido siñ die. querat aliud Bře si voluit.

<sup>1-1</sup> Not in B, which runs: 't seisinā in feč fit suo p q'ndā cultellū q' ipa ostend.'

<sup>2</sup> 'dedit ut illā in dotaret,' B.

<sup>3</sup> 'qdā ps tre illi<sup>o</sup>,' B.

<sup>4</sup> 'hitagiū,' B.

<sup>5-5</sup> 'ad řonabilē ptē suā inť sorores suas,' B.

<sup>6</sup> Add, 't ptite fueť heditatē suā inť se ita q octava ps mri sue remā-

sit,' B.

<sup>7</sup> Add, 't dič qđ em p<sup>o</sup> vř amitas suas qđ tota tñ ei remāsit q fuit pđcāť soror,' B.

<sup>8</sup> Add, 'legālē,' B.

<sup>9</sup> Add, 'utř ipa dotata [fuit ut

sup] dēm+,' B.

<sup>10</sup> 'pbare,' B.

<sup>11</sup> B ends here.

to have of the gift of John, her [late] husband, by the wish and consent of the said John's father, who on the day that she was married gave and granted that land to his son to endow her ;<sup>1</sup> and John was seised thereof, and endowed her thereof, and gave her seisin thereof at the church porch by a certain broken knife, which she shows. And Matthew comes and defends that [John's] father never granted that land to his son, nor gave it, nor was his son seised thereof, nor was [John's] father present at that wedding, nor could he grant or give that land, because [a certain part of] it was the inheritance of [John's] mother, which fell to her in her reasonable portion against her sisters, because there were eight sisters, and they partitioned their inheritance amongst them, so that the eighth part remained to his mother ; and [Matthew] says that John, her husband, never had seisin of that land, and that after the death of John his father held that land for ten years, and after the death of his father his mother held that land twelve years ; and he, Matthew, after the death of his mother has now held it ten years ; and he says that he afterwards [made] an agreement with his aunts, so that the whole of the land which belonged to the said sisters remained to him. And Amice says that he unjustly defends this, and that the truth is as is said above ; she puts herself on a lawful Jury of the country, whether she was endowed as aforesaid, and craves a Jury of the country thereof ; and if she cannot have a Jury of the country thereof, she offers to deraign this by living voice, who offers to deraign the same. And Matthew defends the whole of it, and prays that it may be allowed in his favour that the writ only speaks of reasonable dower which it falls to her to have in Normanton, and she seeks by word of mouth half the town of Normanton and half the town of Eston. It is considered that the writ be quashed because she demands by word of mouth another thing than she demands by her writ ; and let her seek

<sup>1</sup> 'and made seisin thereof to his son by a certain knife, which she shows,' B.

## In Oct̃ Omniū Sčoz̃.

- Surf 17. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Theob̃ d̃ Fering̃ pet̃ . ij . hid̃ ƿr̃ cū ptiñ i Bat'cheseia  
 ƿ Wandleswrth̃ ƿ Rič̃ d̃ Dot̃ sič̃ jus suū ƿ heđ̃ uñ Augod̃ ƿr̃  
 ej<sup>9</sup> sais̃ fuit ut d̃ feod̃ ƿ juř̃ die ƿ anno q<sup>o</sup> Hnř̃ Rex̃ avus  
 Obiit̃ capient̃ exp̃t̃ ad vatnč̃ . v . soř̃ ƿ plus Rič̃ veñ̃ ƿ defnd̃  
 jus suū. ƿ poñ̃ se i magñ̃ as̃ q<sup>4</sup>s eoř̃ maj<sup>9</sup> jus hat̃ i ƿr̃ ill̃.  
 ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ƿ eis i adṽ Jusť̃ ƿc. ƿ ƿc veñ̃ iij mit̃ ad eliř̃ . xij .

## In Crastiñ̃ Sč̃i Marť̃.

- Linč 18. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Fr̃ Elias po. lo. Steff̃ Mařri Hospitat̃ Sč̃i Barth Lond̃  
 opt̃ se iij die vř̃ Walť̃ Malreward̃ d̃ pt̃ . j . mesař̃ cū ptiñ i  
 Wuttoñ̃ <sup>3</sup> ƿ ipe ñ̃ vč̃ vl̃ se ess̃. ƿ ƿr̃ capta fuit i mañ̃ dñi B̃ ƿ  
 detenta p xv dies. ita q̃ ñllus eā p pleviñ̃ petiit̃ ¶ Jud̃ Steff̃  
 hat̃ iñ̃ saisiñ̃. ƿ Walť̃ hat̃ talē Recupačonē q<sup>4</sup>lē hre debeat.

## In Oct̃ Sč̃i Marť̃.

- Sudř 19. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Dñs Rex̃ madař̃ p Bře suū q̃ Petř̃ d̃ Nereford<sup>5</sup> fuit p  
 pcept̃ suū ař̃ Nottingh̃ i Oct̃ sč̃i Marť̃ ƿ q̃ p absentia sua ñ̃  
 pdēs̃ ƿ q̃ justič̃ ponāt̃ ei diē Rōnabit̃. ƿ sciend̃ ƿ q̃ ipe Petř̃  
 fuit petens̃ ƿ Walť̃ fit̃ Hūř̃ d̃ pt̃ ƿr̃ ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ƿ eis i Oct̃  
 sč̃i Hillař̃.

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 17.<sup>2</sup> A, m. 18; C, m. 10 d.<sup>3</sup> 'Witton,' C.<sup>4</sup> A, m. 19; C, m. 11 d.<sup>5</sup> 'Nerford,' C.

another [writ] if she will. It is considered that Matthew has answered this writ [?]; therefore, without day. Let her seek another writ if she will.

On the Octave of All Saints.

17. Surrey Theobald de Ferring demands two hides of land with appurtenances in Battersea and Wandsworth against Richard de Dol' as his right and inheritance; whereof Augod, his father, was seised as of fee and right the day and year in which King Henry the grandfather died, taking issues to the value of five shillings and more. Richard comes and defends [Theobald's] right; and puts himself on the great assize which of them has the greater right in the land. A day is given them in the advent of the Justices, etc.; and let four knights then come to elect twelve.

On the Morrow of S. Martin.

18. Lincoln Brother Elias, put in the place of Stephen, Master of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, offered himself on the fourth day against William Malreward of a plea of one messuage with appurtenances in Whitton. And [William] did not come or essoin himself. And the land was taken into the King's hand, and detained for fifteen days, so that no one demanded it by plevin. Judgment: let Stephen have seisin thereof; and let Walter have such recovery as he ought to have.

On the Octave of S. Martin.

19. Suffolk The King commanded by his writ that Peter de Nereford was by his precept at Nottingham on the Octave of S. Martin and that [he is] not [to be] a loser for his absence, and that the Justices do give him a reasonable day. And be it known that he, Peter, was demandant against Walter son of Humfrey touching a plea of land. A day is given to them on the Octave of S. Hilary.

20. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Roḡ de Stāford po. lo. Cecit uḡ sue opf se iiij. die  
 Buck ȝ Barth d Elintoñ <sup>2</sup> ȝ Alič uḡ suā d . j . v'ḡ ȝ cū ptiñ i San-  
 drestoñ <sup>3</sup> ȝ vsus Isabeft (q̄ fuit uḡ Wiff) <sup>4</sup> d Sca Fid d pt  
 iiij<sup>te</sup> ptis . j<sup>o</sup> . v'ḡ ȝ cū ptiñ i Sandresdoñ. ȝ ȝre capte fuef i  
 mañ dñi Reḡ ȝ Retente ȝ ñ petite if<sup>te</sup> xv dies capfonis. Ido  
 csidať ; q iḡi hant saīs suā.

21. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Ass d Nova diss iḡ Wiff d Swafhā peť ȝ Osbt d  
 Cantebf. Swafhā ȝ Huḡ diss d libo teñ iḡi<sup>o</sup> Wiff i Swafhā pon<sup>r</sup> i  
 Resp usq i Oct s̄ci Hillf p defcū Reč q q'dā es̄ se. ȝ vič tot  
 appoñ Reč ass ñ Remañ ȝ Rič fit Eustač . j . Reč dealeat q  
 csang<sup>l</sup>neus ; ut<sup>l</sup>usq ptis.

PLACITA DE T<sup>m</sup>IN S̄CI HILLAŘ Aḡ WESTM ANNO  
 REGNI REḡ JOH S̄CDO.

22. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Ass veñ Reč si aleḡ d Cleidene Injust ȝ siñ juđ diss  
 Knt Anselm d Cleideñ d libo teñ suo i Derteford infra ass. Aleḡ  
 veñ ȝ dič q iḡe fr ; Anselm ȝ q iḡe tuť Bře d Recto i Cuř  
 dñi epi Rouescestf. ȝ disřonař řr q'dā ȝ eū p juđ Cuř. ȝ iñ  
 voč Cuř iñ ad wař. Hat eā ad warant a die pasche i . iij .  
 septf.

23. <sup>7</sup> ¶ Gilb d Mapteshať peť vs Rič fit Egeliñ d Peencurť  
 Bed . iiij . Hiđ ȝ i iiij. v'ḡ řr cū pť i Fameshā <sup>8</sup> ȝc. ȝ iḡe Rič  
 dič q ñ deb ei Respōde de sič Bře suū ñ loq<sup>l</sup>t d iḡo ȝ Egeliñ

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 19 ; B, m. 6 d. ; C, m. 12.

<sup>2</sup> 'Elington,' B.

<sup>3</sup> 'Sandresdon,' B and C.

<sup>4</sup> Supplied from B and C.

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 19 d. ; C, m. 12.

<sup>6</sup> A, m. 21.

<sup>7</sup> A, m. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Called 'Framersham' in the  
 previous entry on the Roll.

20. Buckingham Roger de Stamford put in the place of Cecilia his wife offered himself on the fourth day against Bartholomew de Ellington and Alice his wife touching one virgate of land with appurtenances in Saunderton [?], and against Isabel de S. Faith touching a plea of the fourth part of one virgate of land with appurtenances in Saunderton. And the lands were taken into the hands of the King, and retained, and not demanded within fifteen days of the taking. Therefore it is considered that [Roger and Cecilia] may have their seisin.
21. Cambridge The assize of *novel disseisin* between William de Swaffham plaintiff and Osbert de Swaffham and Hugh disseisors of the free tenement of William in Swaffham is put in respite until the Octave of S. Hilary for the default of the recognitors, because some of them essoined themselves. And let the sheriff appoint so many recognitors [that] the assize do not remain. And let Richard son of Eustace, one of the recognitors, be struck out, because he is a kinsman of each party.

PLEAS OF HILARY TERM AT WESTMINSTER IN  
THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING  
JOHN [A.D. 1201].

22. Kent The assize comes to recognise if Alexander de Claydon unjustly and without judgment disseised Anselm de Claydon of his free tenement in Dartford, within the assize. Alexander comes and says that he is the brother of Anselm, against whom he brought a writ of right in the Court of the Bishop of Rochester, and he deraigned certain land against [Anselm] by the judgment of the Court, and thereof he vouched that Court to warranty. Let him have [the Court] to warrant in three weeks from Easter Day.
23. Bedford Gilbert de Meppershall demands against Richard son of Egelina de Peencurt four hides of land and four virgates of land with appurtenances in Felmersham, etc. And Richard says that he ought not to answer him, because his writ does not speak of him and Egelina his mother, and

mat<sup>e</sup> sua ⁊ n̄ distinguit q<sup>a</sup>n̄t ĩr q<sup>l</sup>sq<sup>l</sup>s eoꝝ iñ teneat. ⁊ iþa  
feč se esš d̄ mat<sup>e</sup> lē ⁊ n̄ ⁊ visa. uñ dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ a die pasch i  
. iij . sept<sup>r</sup> ⁊ iþe dič q̄ n<sup>l</sup> teñ n<sup>l</sup> p mat<sup>r</sup> suā.

24. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ff Wal<sup>r</sup> po. lo. þoris d̄ Kenigwrth peť v̄ Mit fr̄ temp<sup>t</sup>  
Hemeteriū d̄ Flithamsted sič illd̄ qd̄ R. H. avus dedit ecclie  
de Kenillewrđ i purā elemosinā p Cartā q<sup>a</sup> ostendit ⁊ iþi  
fres petūt qsid<sup>l</sup>acōem Curie utř debeant Responde de sič  
Bře n̄ loq<sup>r</sup> de maĝro suo. ⁊ p̄terea ostendūt Carť Reĝ. H.  
sčdi i q<sup>a</sup> gtinet<sup>r</sup> iþm dedisse fribz tēpli illd̄ Hemeteriū ⁊  
qfirmacōem Rič Reĝ. ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ eis i . j . m̄sem p<sup>9</sup>  
pasch ad aud̄ juđm suū.

25. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Milo d̄ Hasting deb. Brieñ fit Rađ . xx . marč. Scitt  
. x . m̄ i Ocť pasch. ⁊ . x . marč ad Nativit̄ Sče Marie v<sup>l</sup>ĝ.  
⁊ iñ poñ ei pť ĩr suā d̄ Hokintoñ q<sup>a</sup> teñ d̄ feođ Wiř d̄  
Hasting. ⁊ Sciend̄ ⁊ q̄ est d̄ fiñ fca i Cuř dñi Reĝ.

PLAC̄ CAPTA AP̄ WESTM̄ IN . XV . DIES P<sup>9</sup> PASCH̄  
ANNO REGNI REĜ JOH̄ SČDO.

26. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Rađ fit Huĝ po. lo. Huĝ Archi peť v̄ philipp̄ d̄ Sumi  
Ľciā ptē feođ . j . Mit i Sausetuñ ⁊ i Niwelande. ⁊ Ľciā ptē  
. ij . v<sup>l</sup>gať Ľ cū ptiñ in Dudehov sič illt̄ ĩr q̄ ht̄ ei descende a  
cecilia fit Rađ d̄ Sumvitt cū Einescia cuĝ<sup>9</sup> hes iþe pxm<sup>9</sup> ⁊  
Philipp̄ veñ ⁊ defnd̄ jus ej<sup>9</sup>d̄ Huĝ ⁊ pfert Carť q<sup>a</sup>nd̄ Huĝ

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 22; B, m. 4 d.; Abb.  
Plac. 31.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 22.  
<sup>3</sup> A, m. 24 d.; Abb. Plac. 31.



does not distinguish how much land thereof each of them holds. And she had herself essoined *de malo lecti* and has not been viewed; whereof a day is given in three weeks from Easter Day. And [Gilbert] says that he holds nothing except through his mother.

24. Warwick Brother Walter, put in the place of the Prior of Kenilworth, demands against the Knights of the Brotherhood of the Temple, the hermitage of Fletchamstead, as that which King Henry the grandfather gave to the church of Kenilworth in pure alms by a charter, which [Walter] shows. And the Brethren crave the consideration of the Court whether they ought to answer, because the writ does not speak of their Master. And moreover they show a charter of King Henry the Second in which it is contained that he has given that hermitage to the Brethren of the Temple, and a confirmation of King Richard. A day is given to them in one month after Easter to hear their Judgment.

25. Norfolk  
Suffolk Miles de Hastings, owes to Brian, son of Ralph, twenty marks; to wit, ten marks on the Octave of Easter, and ten marks at the Nativity of S. Mary the Virgin; and thereof [Miles] places in pledge to him his land of Hokinton, which he holds of the fee of William de Hastings. And be it known that it is touching a fine made in the King's Court.

PLEAS HELD AT WESTMINSTER ON THE  
QUINDENE OF EASTER IN THE SECOND YEAR  
OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1201].

26. Cambridge Ralph, son of Hugh, put in the place of Hugh Archer, demands against Philip de Sumeri the third part of the fee of one knight in Sawston and Newland, and the third part of two virgates of land with the appurtenances in Dudehov, as that land which ought to descend to him from Cecilia daughter of Ralph de Sumerville with esnecy, whose next heir he is. Philip comes and defends the right of Hugh and proffers a certain charter of Hugh the Arch-

Archi i q<sup>a</sup> ctinet<sup>r</sup> q id Hug fit Cecit p q<sup>a</sup> ipe philipp peť  
pđcam ſr illā vendidit t q'et Claſm philipp đ Sumi t heđ suis  
toť jus q huit i ea p . x . sot. t . j . pallio viride i cuř Roğ  
đ Sumi. t pſea dič si illa carť n suffič pbā habebit suffič q  
inſuit venditōm ut dič. t Rađ defnd carť t vendonē ita  
feam. t si videt Cuř Roğ đ Sumi poſet se sup ill. t pſea  
dič ipm fecisse cartas diſas diſis hōibz. t poñ se sr cartas  
ill. q sigit isti<sup>o</sup> carte n t verū s3 falsū t si h n suffič defnd  
p qndā <sup>1</sup> t Philipp đ Sumi iſogat<sup>o</sup> utr itt finis fca eet inſ  
eos p Bře Reğ vl Just dicūt<sup>2</sup> q n fuit lis Inſ eos p aliq Bře  
s3 p volūtať ut<sup>3</sup>q.

e cord ſt.

27. <sup>3</sup> ff Burgens đ Norh Qřt<sup>r</sup> q abb đ Torenū iuste cep ab  
eis telon t iustas gsuetud i foro suo đ Wudestowe. t đ  
Jakesle. t q<sup>a</sup> carť dñi Reğ Joh q<sup>a</sup> hnt t pſernt. i q<sup>a</sup> ctinet<sup>r</sup>  
ipm gcessiss eis q sint q'eti p toť Angł đ Theloneo. t si q's  
ab itt cepit. t ipe defecit đ r<sup>to</sup>: pposit<sup>o</sup> đ Norh Namiū  
Capiet ať Norh. t Thoñ đ Hütēd po. lo. abb veñ t dič q  
antiq<sup>t</sup><sup>o</sup> đ dono Wiſt Reğ gqstoris huerť mcatū ať Jakesle č  
thelon t aliis gsueť libis. t pſert carť. H. Reğ avi t H.  
Reğ pris sc cfirmātes Et q<sup>a</sup> Burğ dičnt q iuste ať Wdeston  
cep abb gsueť ab hōibz đ Norh č carť sue q's pſert n'l loq<sup>nt</sup><sup>r</sup>  
đ Wdeston. t pſea dičnt q antiq<sup>t</sup><sup>o</sup> ať Jukest gsuevit cape

Norh

<sup>1</sup> Blank in original.<sup>2</sup> Sic.<sup>3</sup> A, m. 24 d.

deacon, in which it is contained that the said Hugh son of Cecilia, through whom Philip demands that land, sold it and quit-claimed to Philip de Sumery and his heirs all the right which he had in it for ten shillings and a cloak of vair, in the Court of Roger de Sumeri. And he says moreover, if that charter will not suffice, he will have sufficient proof, who was present at the sale, as he says. And Ralph defends the charter and sale so made; and if he shall see the Court of Roger de Sumeri, he will put himself on it; and moreover he says that he has made divers charters to divers men, and he puts himself upon those charters, that the seal of this charter is not true, but it is false; and if this will not suffice, he will defend by a certain —. And Philip de Sumeri being asked whether that fine was made between them by writ of the King or of the Justices, says that there was not a suit between them by any writ, but by the will of each. They make a compromise.

27. Northampton The Burgesses of Northampton complain that the Abbot of Thorney unjustly took from them toll and unjust customs in his fair of Woodston and of Yaxley,<sup>1</sup> and contrary to the charter of our lord King John, which they have and proffer, in which it is contained that he has granted to them that they may be quit of all toll throughout all England, and if anyone shall take [toll] from them, and shall fail to do right, the reeve of Northampton may take distress [from him] at Northampton. And Thomas de Huntingdon put in the place of the Abbot comes and says that of old of the gift of King William the Conqueror they had a market at Yaxley with toll and other free customs, and he produces charters of King Henry the grandfather and King Henry the father so confirming. And against this the Burgesses say that the Abbot unjustly took custom of the men of Northampton at Woodston, whereas the charters which he produces say nothing of Woodston, and moreover they say that of old at Yaxley [the Abbot] was

<sup>1</sup> These places are both in the county of Huntingdon. See Chron- icon Petroburgense, pp. 11, 140; (Camden Soc., vol. 47, 1849).

đ carecta q<sup>a</sup>libet . j . đ . đ sūmagio c<sup>o</sup>lib7. 7 equo . j . ob. 7  
 đ sumaž hōis . j . q<sup>a</sup>drāf. 7 m<sup>o</sup> dupplicavit csuet. Et g<sup>a</sup>  
 Thoñ dič q tpe. H. B. pris cepunt đ carectis sič sup<sup>a</sup> dčm ;  
 . ij . deñ. 7 đ suñ eq<sup>l</sup> . j . đ 7 đ suñ hōis . j . ob. 7 Iñ poñ  
 se šr leğ visñ. 7 q p petiřonē hoīū đ Norh 7 p Occasion  
 mcati sui đ Jakesle cep csuet debitas ař Wdestoñ 7 simili  
 m<sup>o</sup> po. se iñ šr juř pat<sup>le</sup>. qm meli<sup>o</sup> potueřt carcare 7 discar-  
 care ař Wdetoñ q<sup>a</sup> ař Jakef. 7 pŕea dñicū Abbis ; ptiñ ad  
 Jakt. ipi defndūt q nūq<sup>a</sup> p volūtař eoř veneřt ař Wdetoñ 7  
 offer disřonare p Barth Kempe vl Thoñ q ijuste 7c. 7 qm  
 n<sup>l</sup> dič abb qř deš cape csueř ař Wdetoñ n<sup>o</sup> carř ht iñ :  
 csidař ; q abb ; i mīa p ijusta capcōne csueř. Et q<sup>o</sup> abb dič  
 q tpe. H. B. pris cep csueř. s . ij . đ đ Carecta 7 . j . đ de  
 eq<sup>o</sup> : 7 đ hoie ob. 7 ipi ñ posst h g<sup>a</sup>dič<sup>o</sup> abb teneat i pace.

### In Tres Sept.

28. <sup>1</sup> 7 Rič đ Hidenee opř se 7 Gilb đ Aq<sup>la</sup> đ př ass nove  
 Sudeř diss đ libo teneñ ej<sup>o</sup>đ Rič i Marisco đ Willedene. 7 Dñs. G.  
 mand p Bře suū Justič đ Banco q pacē ei Gilbto faciant hre  
 đ ead 7 př t<sup>a</sup>nsř ej<sup>o</sup>đ Gilb. 7 Dñs Rex mand q devise

accustomed to take for each cart one penny, for each load and horse one halfpenny, and for the load of a man one farthing, and that now he had doubled the customs. And against this Thomas says that in the time of King Henry the father they took for carts as aforesaid twopence, and for the load of a horse one penny, and for the load of a man one halfpenny, and thereof he puts himself upon lawful men of the neighbourhood; and that on the petition of the men of Northampton, and by reason of his market at Yaxley, he took the customs due at Woodston, he in the same way puts himself thereof on a jury of the country, since they could load and unload better at Woodston than at Yaxley; and moreover the Abbot's demesne pertains to Yaxley. They [the burgesses] defend that never by their will have they come to Woodston and they offer to deraign by Bartholomew Kempe or Thomas that unjustly, etc. And since the Abbot says nothing why he ought to take customs at Woodston, nor has he a charter thereof, it is considered that the Abbot is in mercy for the unjust taking of customs; and because the Abbot says that in the time of King Henry the father he took customs, to wit, two pence for a cart, and one penny for a horse, and one halfpenny for a man, and [the burgesses] cannot contradict this, let the Abbot hold in peace [the right given by his charters].

In three weeks.

28. Surrex Richard de Hydney<sup>1</sup> offered himself against Gilbert de Aquila of a plea of an assize of novel disseisin of Richard's free tenement in the marsh of Willdon; and Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter, the chief justiciar] sends by his writ to the Justices of the Bench that they should cause Gilbert to have peace touching the same land, because the said Gilbert is across the sea; and the King commands that the bounds

<sup>1</sup> Hydney, now no longer in existence, is believed to have been situate on lands bearing the names of Great Hydney, etc., in the parish of Willingdon, near Eastbourne.

pambulent<sup>r</sup> Inl<sup>r</sup> ƿ Rič d Heidene ƿ Rob Burnard ƿ ƿras  
Edeliñ d Aq<sup>la</sup> ƿ Gilb fit ej<sup>o</sup> ƿ q int<sup>m</sup> sint i pace ƿre ille.

29. <sup>1</sup> ƿ Asš veñ Reč si Jorđ pa<sup>o</sup> Pascanie ƿ Janin saiš fuit i  
Bed dnico suo ut d feod d duabz ptibz diñ Hid ƿ cū ptiñ i Stodhā  
die q<sup>o</sup> obiit ƿ si obiit ƿc. q<sup>a</sup> ƿ Rađ d Hoc tenet Rađ veñ ƿ  
dič q ipe hnt sororē p<sup>l</sup>moğ ƿ ñ videt<sup>r</sup> ei q debeat eis Re-  
sponde siñ illa. Hāt aliđ Bře d porfōne sua. ƿ asš sua veñ  
i vigi<sup>t</sup> assens.

30. <sup>2</sup> ƿ Rob Molend. Joh d Lamhide. Hamo fit Karlman.  
Knt Godwiñ fit Joh. Rič fit Godwiñ. Gerard d Cañā. Joh Fab.  
Joh Oxeman. Wiñ fit Ostti. Wiñ d Bosco. Hvi<sup>o</sup> fit Ost.  
Anketiñ. Missi p Cuř Epi Roff ad dicend ut<sup>r</sup> Aleř d Cleindoñ  
disřona<sup>v</sup> ƿ d dherst ƿ Anselmū řm suū i ead cuř p Bře d  
Recto uñ id Anselm<sup>o</sup> tut Bře d no<sup>v</sup> disř ƿ eud Aleř dicūt p  
cuř. q p ġcord řcm int<sup>o</sup> eos i cuř. ƿ p lič dñi epi Recupa<sup>v</sup>  
ipe saisiñ d q<sup>a</sup> d ptičla ƿ ita q řonabit porfo sua ei Remāsit  
ƿ ñ p Juđ Cuř. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis ad aud juđ suū i c<sup>a</sup>stiñ sčē  
t<sup>l</sup>nič.

31. <sup>3</sup> ƿ Roceliñ Biggard po. lo. Odoñ Tirel Reced siñ die ƿ  
Het Huğ Tirel d ƿ d <sup>4</sup> q Bře p q id Odo suñ fuit řcm fū sub  
noīe Abbis d Theokebiř ƿ soror<sup>5</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> d Itiñe. ġrat aliud Bē  
si volūit.

<sup>1</sup> A, 25 d.

<sup>2</sup> A, 26; Abb. Plac. 31.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 26 d.

<sup>4</sup> Blank in original.

<sup>5</sup> *Sororum*, for *Sociorum*; this  
appears to be the reason why the  
writ was considered void.

are to be perambulated between the land of Richard de Hydney and Robert Bernard and the lands of Edelin de Aquila and Gilbert his son, and that in the meantime those lands may be in peace.

29. Bedford The assize comes to recognise if Jordan the father of Pascania and Janin was seised in his demesne as of fee of two parts of half a hide of land with appurtenances in Studham the day he died, and if he died, etc., which land Ralph de Hook holds. Ralph comes, and says that they have an elder sister, and it does not seem to him that he ought to answer them without her. Let them have another writ touching her portion; and let their assize come on the Vigil of the Ascension.
30. Kent Robert Miller, John de Lambeth, Hamo son of Karlman, Godwin son of John, Richard son of Godwin, Gerard of the Chamber, John Smith, John Oxman, William son of Osbert, William Wood, Harvey son of Osbert, and Anketill, —sent for the Court of the Bishop of Rochester to say whether Alexander de Cleindon deraigned the land of Derhurst against Anselm his brother in that Court, by a writ of right, whereof Anselm brought a writ of novel disseisin against Alexander, — say, for the Court, that by a concord made between them in the Court, and by licence of the lord Bishop, [Anselm] recovered seisin of a certain parcel of land so that his reasonable portion remained to him, and not by the judgment of the Court. A day is given them on the Morrow of Holy Trinity to hear their judgment.
31. Hereford Roceline Biggard, put in the place of Odo Tirel, goes without day against Hugo Tirel touching the land of —, because the writ, by which the said Odo was summoned, was made in the name of the Abbot of Tewkesbury and his sisters of the eyre. Let him seek another writ if he wishes.

## A Die Pasch In Vnū Mensem.

32. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Wiſſ Hansard q̄r q Rob d Bucci exiḡ ab eo ſvič q'nte  
 Sudse<sup>x</sup> ptis . j<sup>o</sup>. mit d ſra ſua i Kingestoñ q<sup>a</sup> d eo tenet. uñ nſm  
 ſvič ei debet p annū n<sup>i</sup> ſm duos ſolid p oñi ſvič. Rob veñ t  
 Recognov q ſepi<sup>o</sup> cep avia ſua p ſvič . v . ptis . j<sup>o</sup> . mit q  
 Wiſſ avus ej<sup>o</sup>d Wiſſ Hansard tenuit d Rob d Bucci avo ej<sup>o</sup>d  
 Rob. t Wiſſ pr Wiſſ tenū d Huḡ pre ej<sup>o</sup>. t id Wiſſ p<sup>ea</sup> feč  
 eid Rob Humaḡ. t h offert diſſonaſ v eū p Huḡ d Eſwrth  
 parē ipi<sup>o</sup> Wiſſ q<sup>i</sup> id off<sup>i</sup>t t. ut d visu ſuo q<sup>i</sup> Inſfuit ut dič  
 u<sup>i</sup> ei feč Humaḡ noie . v . ptis feod . j<sup>o</sup> . mit. Ita q ipe cep  
 ſvič ptiñ ad illd feod. ſcitt . iiij<sup>or</sup> . ſot d ſcutaḡ t si volūit h  
 negare neq<sup>i</sup> h negat t h off<sup>i</sup>t pbaſ p corp<sup>o</sup> ſuū. Wiſſ defnd  
 toſ p qnd libm hoiem ſuū petr d Rugeberge q<sup>i</sup> id t. t si ad  
 h ñ potest ſuffice p corp<sup>o</sup> ſuū. t Sciend ; q Joh Bocuinte  
 dič q petr ; cāpio locat<sup>o</sup>. t ñ pduñ ſectā in ido Reman7 i  
 Mia. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis ad aud Jud ſuū i Oct ſce t'niſ.

33. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Hñr de Alneto peſ v Hñr d Alneto ſr ſet ñllam  
 Nor<sup>h</sup> noia<sup>v</sup> (totā viſt d Maideford) <sup>3</sup> ſič juſ ſuū t heč. uñ Gerard  
 avus ſuus fū ſaiſit<sup>o</sup> ſič d juſ ſuo oibz diebz vite ſue. t p<sup>o</sup>  
 eū Rič ſit ipi<sup>o</sup> Gerard pr ipi<sup>o</sup> Hñr fū ſaiſit<sup>o</sup> ū de feod t juſ  
 ſuo. Tpe. H. Reg pris. Capiend in expt ad valenč . x . ſot.  
 t . j . d. t plus. t h off<sup>i</sup>t pbaſ p qndā libm hoiem ſuū. s3

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 27 d.<sup>2</sup> A, m. 28; Abb. Plac. 82.<sup>3</sup> Interlined.



In one month from Easter.

32. Sussex William Hansard complains that Robert de Bucci required from him the service of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee] from the land in Kingston which [William] holds of [Robert], whereof he owes no annual service to him except only two shillings for all service. Robert came and asserted that he often seised [William's] chattels for the service of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee] which William, grandfather of the said William Hansard, held of Robert de Bucci, grandfather of the said Robert, and [which] William, father of William, held of Hugh, father of [Robert], and moreover that the said William did homage to the said Robert, and this he offers to deraign against him by Hugh de Everworth, the peer of William, which [Hugh] offers [to prove] the same as of his view who was present, as he says, when [William] did homage to [Robert] in the name of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee], so that [Robert] took the service pertaining to that fee, to wit, four shillings for scutage. And if [William] wishes to deny this, he wickedly denies it; and this he offers to prove by his body. William defends the whole of it by a certain free man of his, Peter de Rugeberge, who the same, etc., and if [Peter] cannot suffice for this, by his [William's] body. And be it known that John Bocuinte said that Peter was a hired champion and thereof he did not produce suit; therefore he remains in mercy. A day is given them on the Octave of Holy Trinity to hear their judgment.

33. Northampton Henry Dawney demanded against Henry Dawney [certain] land as his right and inheritance, but named none, (the whole town of Maidford); whereof Gerard his grandfather was seised as of right, all the days of his life; and after Gerard, Richard his son, father of Henry [the demandant], was seised as of fee and right, in the time of King Henry the father, taking the issues thereof to the value of ten shillings and a penny, and more; and this he offers to prove by a certain free man of his, (but does not

noiat illū<sup>1</sup> q<sup>1</sup> h opt pbař. 7 Hñř tenens veñ 7 defñđ jus suū. 7 saisiñ añcessoris sui p q illā clañ. đ sič ille ñllam řř noiař. 7 ipe Hñř peř dič. q ipe peř řř đ Maideford c ptiñ. s. feod. . j . Mit. uñ visus fcs 7 7 ipe Hñř teñ defñđ toř jus suū. 7 dič q Huğ Burdet q<sup>1</sup> veñ a cęstu angř ded řř iřř pagañ đ Alneto atavo suo tpe H. Reğ avi. 7 illā teñ anno q°. H. Rex avus obiit. 7 ab illo tpe añcessores sui tenuer řř iřř sič jus suū 7 hed. 7 de h po. se i Magñ ass dñi R 7 peř iñ Reč fi') q's eoř Maj<sup>9</sup> Jus hat iñ. 7 Hñř peř siř. Dies dat<sup>9</sup> 7 eis i Ocř sčē tñiř 7 Hñř peř hat Bř ad vič ad suñ . iij . Mit ad eliğ . xij . Hñř đ Alneto po. lo. suo Rađ fit Osbtı si ipe řřē ñ poř.

#### A Die Pasch In . v . Sept.

84. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass vč Reč si Adā fit Alañ avūctis Rob fit Joh fū  
 Surr sais i dnico suo ut đ feod đ . j . Hid řř c ptiñ i Cudintoñ die  
 q° obiit. 7 si obiit 7c. 7 Wiř đ Midhurst q<sup>1</sup> řř iřř teñ. dič. q  
 ass ñ deb iñ f'i. Quia id Rob iplacitař ipm Wiř đ ead řř p  
 Bře đ Rčo i cuř dñi sui Wiř đ Sčo. Mich. 7 ibi Reliq'd Bře  
 iltd 7 placit. 7 ido Recessit sñ die advsus eū. 7 Rob veñ 7  
 cignoř q ñ potuit pseq<sup>1</sup> placitū iltd Ido csiř Bře đ ass. 7 q  
 ñ negař q'n Bře tuř đ Recto. Reced siñ die.

<sup>1</sup> Sic, but apparently a mistake for *nullum*.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 28.

name him), who offered to prove this. And Henry the tenant comes and defends his right and the seisin of his ancestor through whom [the demandant] claims, [and prays judgment] because of this that [the demandant] named no land. And Henry the demandant says that he demands the land of Maidford with appurtenances, to wit, the fee of one knight, whereof a view was made. And Henry the tenant defends all his right, and says that Hugh Burdet, who came at the Conquest of England, gave that land to Pagan Dawney his great-great-grandfather in the time of King Henry the grandfather, and he held it in the year in which King Henry the grandfather died, and from that time his ancestors had held that land as their right and inheritance, and touching this he puts himself in the great assize of the King, and craves a recognition to be made thereof, which of them has the greater right therein; and Henry the demandant similarly [puts himself, etc.]. A day is given them on the Octave of Holy Trinity; and let Henry the demandant have a writ to the Sheriff to summon four Knights to elect twelve. Henry Dawney puts in his place Ralph son of Osbert, if he himself is not able to be present.

In five weeks from Easter-day.

84. Surrey The assize comes to recognise if Adam son of Alan, uncle of Robert son of John, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with appurtenances in Cuddington the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize]; and William de Midhurst, who holds that land, says that the assize ought not to proceed, because the said Robert impleaded him, William, of the same land, by a writ of right, in the Court of his lord William de S. Michael, and there [Robert] relinquished that writ and plea, and therefore [William] went without day against him. And Robert came and admitted that he could not prosecute that plea, [and] therefore he sought a writ of assize. And because [Robert] did not deny that he brought a writ of right, let [William] go without day.

<sup>1</sup> PLACITA DE TERMINO SANCTI MICHAELIS ANNO  
REGNI REGIS JOHANNIS SECUNDO.<sup>2</sup>

35. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Gaufr de Boet ⁊ Decan<sup>o</sup> Eccie Linč peēt vs<sup>o</sup> Priorē  
de Dunestap<sup>t</sup> ad v<sup>o</sup> eccie Beate Ma<sup>r</sup> de Bedef. ut jus suū  
ptinēs ad ecclia de Linč ⁊ osēdit cartā Reġ Wi<sup>t</sup> q̄ testat<sup>r</sup>  
i<sup>p</sup>m dedisse eccie de Linč ecclia s<sup>c</sup>e Ma<sup>r</sup> de Bed. ⁊ cōf<sup>r</sup>ma-  
cōnē. H. reġ p<sup>r</sup>is. P<sup>r</sup>or veñ ⁊ defndit jus eo<sup>z</sup>. ⁊ di<sup>c</sup> qd ecclia  
sua de Donestap<sup>t</sup> h<sup>t</sup> eccliam illā ex dono Reġ. H. avi. ⁊ iñ  
p<sup>r</sup>ft cartā ej<sup>o</sup> id testantē ⁊ cōf<sup>r</sup>ma<sup>r</sup>ōñ. H. reġ p<sup>r</sup>is. ⁊ di<sup>c</sup> qd  
i<sup>p</sup>e ⁊ canoni<sup>c</sup> eccie sue p<sup>o</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dce eccie sunt ⁊ qd Maġr  
Warin<sup>o</sup> ⁊ vicari<sup>o</sup> eo<sup>z</sup> iñ redd<sup>t</sup> p annū xx. so<sup>t</sup>. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis  
i . iij . se<sup>p</sup> p<sup>o</sup> Pasch ad aud<sup>t</sup> ju<sup>d</sup>.

PLAČ A<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>do</sup> REGIS JOHIS.

In Octa<sup>v</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Mich.

36. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Dñs G. fit Pet<sup>i</sup> significā<sup>6</sup> Justic<sup>o</sup> p Wi<sup>t</sup> de Waren<sup>n</sup>  
qd Coñ David p<sup>r</sup>fect<sup>o</sup> ⁊ i Scociā p p<sup>r</sup>ceptū suū<sup>7</sup> i švičo Reġ. ⁊  
qd i<sup>p</sup>e pacē h<sup>t</sup> de oñib<sup>z</sup> su<sup>m</sup>oni<sup>c</sup>onib<sup>z</sup> ⁊ p<sup>t</sup> q<sup>r</sup>et. Demand<sup>t</sup>  
donec i<sup>p</sup>e redierit.

87. <sup>8</sup> ¶ Loġla in<sup>l</sup> Avenel Pinčnā ⁊ moniales de Andwic de  
ecclia de Dunnischirch<sup>9</sup> q<sup>a</sup> i<sup>p</sup>e Moniales clamabāt vs<sup>o</sup> eū ex  
dono i<sup>p</sup>ius Avenel<sup>10</sup> p cartā suā remanet quousq<sup>z</sup> Jord<sup>11</sup> fit

<sup>1</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 7 collated  
with Nos. 6 and 8 (here indicated  
by A, B, and C, respectively) and  
with the Abbreviatio Placitorum.  
For pleas of the crown on this roll,  
see Select Pleas of the Crown, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> This heading is taken from Abb.  
Plac. 27.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 1; C, m. 3 d.; Abb. Plac.

26, 27.

<sup>4</sup> A, m. 2 d.; B, m. 9; C, m. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Supplied from B.

<sup>6</sup> 'mandavit,' B.

<sup>7</sup> 'p p<sup>r</sup>ceptū dñi Reġ,' B.

<sup>8</sup> A, m. 2 d.; B, m. 9; Abb. Plac.

27, 29.

<sup>9</sup> 'Dunneschirech,' B.

PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE SECOND  
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1200].

- Bedford 85. Geoffrey de Buckley and the Dean of the Church [cathedral] of Lincoln demand against the Prior of Dunstable the advowson of the church of the Blessed Mary of Bedford as their right belonging to the church of Lincoln; and he shows a charter of King William which testifies that [William] gave to the church of Lincoln the church of S. Mary of Bedford; and [he shows] a confirmation of King Henry, the father. The Prior comes and defends their right, and says that his church has that church of the gift of King Henry the grandfather, and he produces his charter thereof testifying the same, and the confirmation of King Henry, the father; and he says that he and the Canons of his church are the parson of the aforesaid church, and that Master Warin is their Vicar thereof, rendering 20 shillings per annum. A day is given them in three weeks after Easter to hear judgment.

PLEAS OF THE SECOND YEAR OF KING JOHN.

On the Octave of S. Michael.

- Huntingdon 36. Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter made known to the Justices, by William de Warenne, that Earl David<sup>1</sup> has gone to Scotland by his precept on the King's service, and that he may have peace from all summons and pleas, complaints [and] demands until he shall return.

- Warwick 37. The case between Avenel Butler and the Nuns of Ankerwyke, touching the church of Dunchurch, which the Nuns claim against the said Avenel of his gift by his charter, remains until Jordan, son of Avenel and of Christiana, wife

<sup>1</sup> David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William, King of Scotland, ob. 1219.

Avenest ⁊ X'ane uñ ipius Avenest de cuj<sup>o</sup> hereditate p'dca ecclia ⁊ ⁊ cuj<sup>o</sup> hes ipe Jord ⁊. hat etatē placitandi. ⁊ ipe Avenel reddat eis Monialibz . xx . sot quos eis cōcessit reddēdos annuatī don<sup>o</sup> ecclia de Dunnisch vacās fuit. uñ ipe cartā ipi<sup>o</sup> Avenest ptulerit quā ipe concessit (Et loqla iſt ⁊ i Rotul Sçi Mich aſi Regñ Reg Rič X<sup>m</sup>).<sup>1</sup>

Placita a die Sçi Mich in . xv . dies.

38. <sup>Cumbland</sup> ⁊ Huğ de Hasting. Rog<sup>o</sup> de Bello campo. Dunecan<sup>o</sup> de Laceſt. Thoñ de Richeñt missi p Comitatu Cumbland ad faciendū recordū In<sup>o</sup> Rič fit Rič Trint [?] ⁊ Ivonē de Stokes de plač debiti (v marc)<sup>4</sup> Qū Ivo clañ vs<sup>o</sup> eund Rič i Comiſ. ⁊ uñ id Rič dič falsi fcm fuisse judiciū. dnt qd p suffientes testes id Ivo diſonavit illud debitū (p jud)<sup>4</sup> ⁊ cōsidaçonē comitat<sup>o</sup> Rič veñ ⁊ defndit qd nūq<sup>a</sup> recordū qd tutunt fcm fuit ei i Comitatu s3 novū recordū ⁊ ⁊ falsū qd tutunt. ⁊ h offt pbare p q<sup>a</sup>ndā libum hoīem suū s3 neminē pduč. [⁊ Quia neminē pdux nec] ⁊ Quia nſt aliud recordū apposuit q<sup>a</sup> recordatū fuit p milites ⁊ illi record cont<sup>a</sup>diſ : ⁊ nſam sectā pdux ad defndnd vl pband dcm suū considatū ⁊ qd solvat debiſ ⁊ sit i mīa.
- id judm
- mīa.

39. <sup>Norht</sup> ⁊ Dñs Rex mandavit liſis suis qd Reiner<sup>o</sup> de Meineleſ ñ ⁊ i ſviço suo. ⁊ qd Dñs G. faciat loqlam pcedē q ⁊ in<sup>o</sup> ipm ⁊ Coñ de F<sup>o</sup>rariis de ſra i Bartoñ scdm cōsuetudinē Angl.

40. <sup>Eboſ</sup> ⁊ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ Roſ de Turnhā ⁊ Mağro Gregoſ clico Epi Doñlmens de quodā hoīe (ej<sup>o</sup>d Roſ capto i cuſ Epi ⁊) <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Supplied from B.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 8; B, m. 9; C, m. 1 d.

<sup>3</sup> 'Trintte,' B.

<sup>4</sup> Added from B.

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 8; C, m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac.

27.

<sup>6</sup> A, m. 8; B, m. 9 d.; C, m. 1 d.

<sup>7</sup> Not in B or C.

of Avenel (the said church being Christiana's inheritance, and Jordan being her heir), has the age of pleading. And Avenel shall render to the nuns 20 shillings, which he granted them, to be paid annually until the church of Dunchurch shall be vacant, and whereof [the nuns] produce Avenel's charter, which he granted them. And the case is in the Roll of Michaelmas [Term] in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard.

Pleas on the Quindene of Michaelmas.

38. Cumberland Hugo de Hastings, Roger de Beauchamp, Duncan de Lascelles, [and] Thomas de Richmond sent for the County of Cumberland to make the record between Richard, son of Richard Trint and Ivo de Stokes touching a plea of debt of five marks (which Ivo claims against Richard in the County [court], and whereof Richard says that the judgment was falsely made), say that by sufficient witnesses Ivo deraigned that debt, by the judgment and consideration of the County [court]. Richard comes and defends that the record which they brought was never made against him in the County [court], but it is a new record and a false which they brought. And this he offers to prove by a certain free man of his, but he produces no one. And because [Richard] set up no other record than was recorded by the knights, and they contradict [his?] record, and [because] he produced no suit to defend or prove what he said, it is considered that he do pay the debt, and be in mercy.

39. Northampton Our lord the king has announced by his letters that Reiner de Meineler is not in his service, and that Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] may cause the case, which is between Reiner and the Earl of Ferrars touching land in Barton, to go on, according to the custom of England.

40. York A day is given to Robert de Turnham and Master Gregory, the Clerk of the Bishop of Durham, on the

ip'sonato i C'stino s'ci Edm'di corā dño Rege u'cūq3 fuit i Angl. 7 si n̄ ; ap'd Westm. 7 Rob poñ loco suo Alanū de Wicton̄<sup>1</sup> 7 Nichol̄ eticū (ad lū 7l p'd).<sup>2</sup>

41. <sup>Eboz</sup> 3 7 Rob de Turnhā<sup>4</sup> p'et vs<sup>5</sup> Abbtem de Eboz advoč ecclie de Donecast' cū p'tiñ ut illa que ei 7 u'x ej<sup>6</sup> h't descēde de Jure Rob Fossard pavi u'x sue uñ ipe Rob fuit saisit<sup>7</sup> tempe H. reğ avi ut de jure. 7 qui Rob p'dco. H. regi totā villā de Donecast' cū advocacē p'dcē ecclie 7 cō oībz aliis p'tiñ ivadia<sup>8</sup> p D.<sup>9</sup> m. arg' quas id Rob de Turhhā solvit dño Reğ ut dič qui ei reddidit villā illā de Donecast' ut jus u'x sue cū oībz p'tiñ.<sup>6</sup> Abbas ven' 7 defndit jus suū 7 dič q'd ecclia de Eboz illā eccliam possedit 7 h'uit a conq'stu Angl ex dono Nigelli Fossard patris<sup>7</sup> p'dci Rob cuj<sup>9</sup> Nigelli cartā os'ndit q' testat' q'd Nigellus illā dedit Abbte de Eboz i purā 7 p'pet elemōñ 7 os'ndit cōf'macōnē Wiff Fossard (fit p'dci Rob)<sup>8</sup> q' cōf'mat donacōnē p'dci Nigelli<sup>9</sup> q'm fec' de p'dcā ecclia. 7 Abb dič q'd h't cartas H. reğ avi<sup>10</sup> dñi Reğ 7 oīū Regū Angl cōf'mates donacōnē Nig' 7 Wiff a tēpe ipi<sup>9</sup> H.

<sup>1</sup> Add 'vič,' B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Added from B.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 3; B, m. 9 d.; C, m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac. 26, 27.

<sup>4</sup> 'Turnh,' B.

<sup>5</sup> 'V. cent,' B.

<sup>6</sup> Add, 'uñ p'et vsus eund Abbem illā eccliam. 7 sais ipius ecclie q'le

habuit Rob Fossard pdecessor ej<sup>9</sup> die quo villā de Denecast' ivadia<sup>8</sup> ut sup'dēm +,' C.

<sup>7</sup> 'Avi,' B.

<sup>8</sup> Omit, B; interlined, C.

<sup>9</sup> Add, 'avi sui,' B and C.

<sup>10</sup> Sic.



morrow of S. Edmund before our lord the King wherever he shall be in England; and if he is not [in England] at Westminster; touching a certain man of Robert's, seized in the Court of the Bishop and imprisoned. And Robert puts in his place Alan de Wigton or Nicholas the clerk, to gain or lose.

41. York Robert de Turnham demands against the Abbot of York the advowson of the church of Doncaster with the appurtenances, as that which ought to descend to [Robert de Turnham] and his wife in right of Robert Fossard the great-grandfather of [Robert de Turnham's] wife; whereof the said Robert [Fossard] was seised in the time of King Henry the grandfather as of right, and which Robert pledged the whole of the town of Doncaster, with the advowson of the said church, and all other appurtenances, to the said King Henry for 500 marks of silver, which the said Robert de Turnham repaid to our lord the king as he says; [and the king] gave back to him the town of Doncaster with all the appurtenances, as the right of his wife. Wherefore he demands against the Abbot that church, and his seisin of the church, as Robert Fossard, his predecessor, had it on the day that he pledged the town of Doncaster, as aforesaid. The Abbot comes and defends [Robert de Turnham's] right, and says that the church of York possessed that church and had it from the Conquest of England of the gift of Nigel Fossard, father of the said Robert, and he shows Nigel's charter, which testifies that Nigel gave that [church] to the Abbey of York in pure and perpetual alms; and he shows a confirmation of William Fossard, son of the aforesaid Robert, who confirms the gift which Nigel his grandfather made of the said church. And the Abbot says that he has charters of King Henry, grandfather<sup>1</sup> of our lord the King, and of all the Kings of England, confirming the gift of Nigel and William, from the time of the said King Henry. A day is

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

reġ. Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ eis i c<sup>a</sup>stino Sċi Edm. corā Reġ u<sup>l</sup>cūq<sup>3</sup> fūit i Angl. si n̄ : aḡd Westm Id dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Roḡ de Turnhā cont<sup>a</sup> Eḡm Duñlmens de p<sup>t</sup> cuj<sup>9</sup>dā hōis ip<sup>l</sup>soñ corā dño Reġ. ⁊ Notand Roḡ pduḡ sectā v<sup>l</sup> peḡ reḡ viḡñ utḡ ḡdcs Roḡ fuit ita seisit<sup>9</sup> de ḡdca ecclia ut sup<sup>a</sup> dcm ⁊ an nō. ⁊ Abb diḡ q n̄ ponet se sup juḡ de tā antiq<sup>o</sup> tēpe.<sup>1</sup>

42. <sup>2</sup> ⁊ Roḡ Mallever. Raḡ Magni<sup>9</sup>. Amfr de Frixtoñ q<sup>l</sup> fecerḡ pambtonē inḡ lras Eḡi Dunelm̄ ⁊ Roḡ de Turnhā <sup>3</sup> i terris de Clif. diḡt qd Roḡ de Turnhā maj<sup>9</sup> jus h̄t tenendi villā de Clif c̄ ptiñ de Eḡo Dunelm̄ q<sup>a</sup> Eḡc̄ i dnico suo. Diḡt ḡ qd ptiñ de Clif sūt siḡ divise villaḡ vicinaḡ se extendt. scit Hemigeburc.<sup>4</sup> ⁊ Duffeld. ⁊ Osgotebi ⁊ Bardenebi. ⁊ ex una pte aq<sup>a</sup> de Use. divisa. ⁊ diḡt qd id Roḡ <sup>5</sup> deb<sup>7</sup> h̄re. xl. s. redd. i q<sup>a</sup>dā lra q̄ dr Nesse q<sup>l</sup> ⁊ ptiñes ad villā de Clif.

48. <sup>6</sup> ⁊ Eustaḡ de Vesci peḡ v<sup>s</sup><sup>9</sup> Gaufr̄ de Saucensmar<sup>7</sup> ⁊ Matiff uḡ suā villā de Rodenhā ut jus suū ⁊ hed. ⁊ (uñ Eustaḡ fit Riḡ <sup>8</sup> fuit saisit<sup>9</sup> tpe H. R.) <sup>9</sup> Gaufr̄ veñ ⁊ diḡ qd ipe n<sup>l</sup> claḡ i lra illa n<sup>l</sup> p<sup>10</sup> uḡ suā cuj<sup>9</sup> dos lra illa ⁊ ex dono cuj<sup>9</sup>dā Wiff de Tilli q<sup>ndā</sup> viri sui. cuj<sup>9</sup> hes ⁊ quidā Raḡ de Tilli fr̄ ipius Wiffi q<sup>l</sup> ⁊ ult<sup>a</sup> mare q<sup>m</sup> Raḡ ipe vocat ad warantū.<sup>11</sup> ⁊ H̄at eū i crastino Sċi Clemtis aḡ Westm. ⁊

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph not in B or C.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 8 d.; B, m. 9 d.; C, m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac. 26, 27, 29.

<sup>3</sup> 'Thurh,' B.

<sup>4</sup> 'Hemmingesburc,' B.

<sup>5</sup> B finishes thus:— 'd Thurnh deb ten<sup>9</sup>e vitt d Clif cū omib<sup>3</sup> ptiñ.'

<sup>6</sup> A, m. 4; B, m. 10; C, m. 2;

Abb. Plac. 27.

<sup>7</sup> 'Saucensmare,' B; 'Sanzuse-mar,' C.

<sup>8</sup> 'Joh,' C.

<sup>9</sup> Supplied from B and C.

<sup>10</sup> Supply, 'Matiff,' B.

<sup>11</sup> Supply, 'tamq<sup>a</sup> hedem,' C.

given to them in the morrow of S. Edmund, before the King wherever he shall be in England, and if he is not [in England] at Westminster. The same day is given to Robert de Turnham against the Bishop of Durham, touching a plea of the imprisonment of a certain man, before the King.

Be it noted that Robert [de Turnham] produced his suit and prayed a recognition of the neighbourhood whether the said Robert [Fossard] was so seised of the said church, as aforesaid, or not; and the Abbot says that he will not put himself on a jury touching so ancient a time:

42. York Roger Mauleverer, Ralph Magnius, Humfrey de Fryston, who made a perambulation between the lands of the Bishop of Durham and of Robert de Turnham, in the lands of Cliffe, say that Robert de Turnham has more right to hold the town of Cliffe with the appurtenances of the Bishop of Durham, than the Bishop [to hold] in demesne. They say also that the appurtenances of Cliffe are according as the boundaries of the neighbouring towns extend themselves, to wit, Hemingbrough and Duffield and Osgodby, and Barlby, and on one part the water of Ouse [is] the boundary. And they say that the same Robert ought to have 40 shillings rent in certain land which is called Nesse, because it appertains to the town of Cliffe.

43. York Eustace de Vesci demands against Geoffrey de Saumarez [?] <sup>1</sup> and Matilda his wife the town of Rodenham as his right and inheritance, and of which Eustace son of Richard was seised in the time of King Henry. Geoffrey comes and says that he claims nothing in that land except through Matilda his wife, whose dower that land is, of the gift of one William de Tilli, formerly her husband, whose heir is one Ralph de Tilli, brother of the said William, and he is beyond the sea; Geoffrey vouches the said Ralph to warranty. Let him have him at Westminster in the

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Saltmarsh.

Matiff poñ loco suo viř suū vl Jord de Brakebi<sup>1</sup> iñ. 7 si Gaufr inřessē ñ possit. poñ eund Jord loco suo.

44. <sup>a</sup> 7 Assisa veñ reč si Hñř de Pumai<sup>4</sup> ijust 7 sñ juđ diss Johem<sup>5</sup> Russel 7 Rohesiā uř ej<sup>9</sup> de libo teñ suo i Upoteri. 7 i Aiscūb<sup>6</sup> inf<sup>a</sup> assisam. 7 Juř đnt qđ ñ ita disseisivūt [sic] eos. Quia reva ut dičt cōtencio fuit in<sup>7</sup> eos de pđcis řris 7 p<sup>9</sup> veñūt i Coñ 7 cōveñ iř eos qđ concord remañet iřis Joh 7 uř sue Uppoři 7 Aiscūb. 7 ipe Joh iñ deveñ affidat<sup>8</sup> Hñř. 7 ipe quiet clañ Hñř Stoket. 7 Judm. Joh i mīa p fo clañ. 7 hat qđ jurata testat<sup>7</sup>.

45. <sup>a</sup> 7 Roč fit Walři 7 Gunnora uř ej<sup>9</sup> peřt<sup>9</sup> vs<sup>9</sup> Abb Sđi Albani<sup>10</sup> Boscū<sup>11</sup> de Norhāg č ptiñ sič jus 7 heđ Gunnoř pđče qđ ht ei descende a Roč<sup>12</sup> pre pđce Gunnore q<sup>1</sup> iñ seisit<sup>9</sup> fuit tempe. H. Reğ řris ut de feud 7 jure capiendo iñ expt ad valñ xx. soł vl pl<sup>9</sup> ut de padnağ<sup>13</sup> 7 aliis exitibz Bosci. 7 h offt pbare p corp<sup>9</sup> cuj<sup>9</sup> dā libi hoīs sui. s. Regiñ fit Ĥvič vl p aliū sufficientē si de eo male contigūt: q<sup>1</sup> Regiñ h offt pbare p corp<sup>9</sup> suū ut de visu suo. 7 Abb<sup>14</sup> veñ 7 defndit ñc 7 qū debuit alias jus 7 hedř Roč řris pđče G. 7 qđ nūq<sup>a</sup> iñ

<sup>1</sup> 'Brakebe,' B; 'Brakebiř,' C.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 4; B, m. 10 d.; C, m. 2; Abb. Plac. 26, 27, 30, see the transcript from B, ante No. 9.

<sup>3</sup> No county in B or C.

<sup>4</sup> 'De Pomřia,' C.

<sup>5</sup> 'Rob,' B; 'Rob' erased, 'Joh' written above, C.

<sup>6</sup> Supply, 'i Stokeliñ,' B and C.

<sup>7</sup> See ante, No. 9.

<sup>8</sup> A, m. 4 d.; B, m. 11; C, m.

2 d.; Abb. Plac. 27, 30.

<sup>9</sup> Supply, 'p Hñř le Holř 7 Witt fit Walř po. lo. suo,' B.

<sup>10</sup> 'đ Sđo. Albano,' B.

<sup>11</sup> 'Nemus,' B.

<sup>12</sup> Supply, 'đ Valuines,' B.

<sup>13</sup> 'panagio,' B; 'de lignis 7 pasnağ,' C.

<sup>14</sup> Supply, 'Witt đ Sissařne po. lo. Abbas đ Sđo Albāñ,' B.

morrow of S. Clement. Matilda puts in her place her husband or Jordan de Brakebury,<sup>1</sup> and if Geoffrey cannot be present, she puts Jordan in her place.

44. Devon  
Cornwall The Assize comes to recognise if Henry de Pomeroy has unjustly and without judgment disseised John Russell and Rohese his wife of their free tenement in Upottery,<sup>2</sup> Ashcombe,<sup>3</sup> and Stocklinch,<sup>4</sup> within the assize. The jury say that he has not so disseised them; because in truth, so they say, there was a contention between them touching those lands, and afterwards they came into the County [Court] and an agreement [was made] between them, [to the effect] that by the concord Upottery and Ashcombe should remain to John and his wife, and that John should become the sworn man of Henry therefor, and that [John] should quitclaim Stokelinch to Henry. Judgment. John is in mercy for a false claim, and he may have what the jury testifies.

45. Hereford Robert son of Walter and Gunnora his wife, by Henry Holt and William son of Walter, put in their place, demand against the Abbot of S. Alban's the wood of Norhang with appurtenances as the right and inheritance of the said Gunnora which ought to descend to her from Robert de Valoignes, father of Gunnora, who was seised thereof in the time of King Henry the father, as of fee and right, taking issues thereof to the value of twenty shillings or more, as of wood and pannage and other issues of a wood: and this they offer to prove by the body of a certain free man of theirs, to wit, Reginald son of Hervey, or, if any ill shall happen to Reginald, by some other sufficient person; and Reginald offers to prove this by his body as of his view. And William de Sissaverne, put in the place of the Abbot of S. Alban's, comes and defends now and when he ought at an other time the right and inheritance of Robert [de Valoignes], father of the said Gunnora, and that

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Brackenbury.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Devon.

<sup>3</sup> Co. Devon and Somerset.

<sup>4</sup> Co. Somerset.

fuit seiscit<sup>o</sup> ut de feud<sup>o</sup> et jure et pft cirog<sup>o</sup>phū<sup>1</sup> fcm in? Rob  
Abb de Sčo Albano et Petr<sup>o</sup> de Valoniis juniorē qđ testat<sup>r</sup>  
ipm Abb concessisse eid Pet<sup>o</sup> Boscū pdcm tantū i vita ipius  
Pet<sup>i</sup> reddndo in annuat<sup>i</sup> xxv. sol<sup>i</sup> et duos austures.<sup>2</sup> Ita qđ  
si vitā finiret vl vitā mutaret: illi hedū vl amicoꝝ ipius  
Pet<sup>i</sup> remaneret nem<sup>o</sup> illd sz rediret abbacie Sči Albani<sup>3</sup> ita  
qđ Petr<sup>o</sup> n<sup>i</sup> debet cape in n<sup>i</sup> necessaria dom<sup>o</sup> sue n<sup>o</sup> vēde<sup>4</sup>  
Et pft cartā Lanfrid<sup>4</sup> Arch Can<sup>i</sup> tē capitā Justic<sup>i</sup> testatē  
hāc convenčonē. pft ē cartā. H. reg<sup>i</sup> pris testatē qđ Petr<sup>o</sup>  
avus pdci Pet<sup>i</sup> n<sup>i</sup> tenuit bosē illū n<sup>i</sup> tē i vita sua. et cōf<sup>i</sup>ma-  
čonē Reg<sup>i</sup> Rič. et cōf<sup>i</sup>mač. J. Reg<sup>i</sup> id testantes. et peft qđ  
testimonia h<sup>o</sup>m<sup>i</sup> eis allocent<sup>r</sup>. Rob et G. dnt qđ ipi peft  
nem<sup>o</sup> illud et seisinā Rob pris pdce G. q<sup>m</sup> hūit<sup>5</sup> qui in  
fuit seiscit<sup>o</sup> ut de hedū. et si responde debant cartis q<sup>s</sup>  
ptulerūt osīndēt qđ n<sup>i</sup> debūt eis noče de sic Rob seisinā hūit  
de nemore illo<sup>6</sup> p<sup>o</sup> obiit pdci Pet<sup>i</sup><sup>6</sup> et p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup> carta pdci Rob  
Abb fca fuit. et sihr testimonū. L. Arch. et si responde oport-  
uit: respondebt cartis. Abb dič qđ si ea qđ dca sunt sup<sup>o</sup> et  
carte pdce suffiçe nō potūt: poñ se i mǎgnā assisam dñi  
Reg<sup>i</sup>. et pef ut reč utr<sup>o</sup> ipi Rob et G. maj<sup>o</sup> jus hant tēne boscū  
illū de Abbacia: an ipse Abbas<sup>7</sup> i dnico. et ipi sihr cōcedt  
assisā. ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> et eis i oct<sup>i</sup> Sči Mar<sup>i</sup> ad aud Judm suū.

<sup>1</sup> This word struck out, and 'carti'  
substituted, B.

<sup>2</sup> 'ancipitres,' B and C, for 'acci-  
pitres,' strictly 'sparrow hawks,' but  
here used loosely for 'hawks.'

<sup>3-4</sup> Not in B or C.

<sup>4</sup> 'Lamfrān,' B.

<sup>5</sup> Supply, 'p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> obiit,' B  
and C.

<sup>6-7</sup> Not in B or C.

<sup>7</sup> 'Abbacia,' B.

[Robert de Valoignes] was never seised thereof as of fee and right ; and he produces a chirograph made between Robert, Abbot of S. Alban's, and Peter de Valoignes, junior, which testifies that the Abbot has granted to Peter the said wood, for the life only of the said Peter, paying therefor yearly twenty-five shillings and two goshawks ; so that if [Peter] shall end his life or shall change it, that wood shall not remain to any one of the heirs or friends of Peter, but it shall return to the Abbey of S. Alban's ; so that Peter ought to take nothing therein, except necessities for his house, and [he ought not] to sell [anything]. And [the Abbot] also produces a charter of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chief Justiciar, attesting this agreement. He produces also a charter of King Henry the father witnessing that Peter the grandfather of the aforesaid Peter did not hold that wood except for the term of his life only, and [he produces] a confirmation of King Richard and a confirmation of King John witnessing the same thing ; and he prays that these testimonies may be allowed in his favour. Robert, son of Walter, and Gunnora, say that they demand that wood and the seisin which Robert [de Valoignes], father of Gunnora, had after Peter died, who was seised thereof as of inheritance ; and [they say that] if they ought to answer to the charters which [the Abbot] produced, they will show that [the charters] ought not to injure them, because Robert [de Valoignes] had seisin of that wood after the death of the said Peter, and after the charter of Abbot Robert was made ; and similarly as to the testimony of Archbishop Lanfranc ; [nevertheless] if it behoves them to answer to the charters, they will answer. The Abbot says that if what is said above and the charters cannot suffice, he puts himself on the great assize of the King, and prays that there may be a recognition whether Robert son of Walter and Gunnora have more right to hold that wood of the Abbey, or the Abbot in demesne ; and [the demandants] similarly grant the assize. A day is given them on the Octave of S. Martin to hear their judgment.

46. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Prior de Kenlinworth peſ vs<sup>o</sup> Hñr de Clintoñ qđ  
 Warf faciat ei řonabile escambiũ de řris de Gaesbroc<sup>2</sup> uñ huit  
 cartā suā q<sup>a</sup> ptulerť. ř Hñr veñ ř dič qđ nūq<sup>a</sup> hueřť řras  
 illas ř peř iñ visũ. ř P<sup>l</sup>or dič qđ nō debet řre visũ. Quia  
 ipe cōgnoř alia vice cartas illas i cuř dñi ř. corā Justič.  
 s. Huğ Bard ř Rič Heř ř aliis pñibz. P<sup>o</sup>ea cōveñ iñ eos iñ.

47. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Juliana ř Ivetta peř vs<sup>o</sup> Regiñ Pilař frem suũ q cap  
 Linř homağ ř řonabile řvič de řra de Slodeb<sup>4</sup> q<sup>m</sup> clamāt de eo  
 teñe ř q<sup>m</sup> Rađ Pilate pař eoř eis dedit ř cartis suis eis  
 cōřmař q<sup>s</sup> iñ ptul<sup>l</sup>unt qđ h iđ testant<sup>r</sup>. ř Regiñ veñ ř dič  
 qđ n<sup>l</sup> clař i řra illa n<sup>c</sup> ř viciũ n<sup>c</sup> aliud. ř quiet clař eis řra  
 illā ř řviciũ. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ř eis ad auđ juđ suũ a die Pasch i  
 xv. dies.

48. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Sciend qđ Templarii petieřť vs<sup>o</sup> Hñr de Clintoñ qđ  
 Warf ipe Warantizet eis vj. virğ řř č pñiñ ř. j. acř ř ij. cotland  
 i Hurburbi.<sup>6</sup> ř i Tachelesbroč<sup>7</sup> řl faciat eis řonabile escabiũ  
 iñ ut de iřř q<sup>s</sup> ipi tenuerť de dono suo ř uñ ipi ptufunt  
 cartas suas. s. cartā de . j . virğ řř i Tachellesbroc<sup>8</sup> s. illā  
 q<sup>m</sup> Rađ Alb<sup>o</sup> tenuit : cũ eod Rađ ř řibz pñis<sup>9</sup> suis ř řibz  
 catallis suis. ř aliā cartā de . j . virğ řř i řtburbi. cũ crofto  
 ř tofto. s. illā q<sup>m</sup> Wiřř Togot<sup>10</sup> tenuit ř č eod Wiřř cũ oñi  
 secta sua ř cũ řibz catařř suis. ř aliā cartā ej<sup>o</sup>d. H. de . j .

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 5; B, m. 11 d.; Abb.  
 Plac. 28, 30.

<sup>2</sup> 'Takebroc,' and add, 'ř đ Hel-  
 burbi,' B.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 5; B, m. 11 d.; C, m. 3;  
 Abb. Plac. 26, 28.

<sup>4</sup> 'Slodebi,' B and C.

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 5; B, m. 11 a, d.; Abb.  
 Plac. 28, 30.

<sup>6</sup> 'Htbebi,' B.

<sup>7</sup> 'Thakeleswrt,' B.

<sup>8</sup> 'Thakelesbroc,' B.

<sup>9</sup> 'Sectis,' B.

<sup>10</sup> 'Togod,' B.



46. Warwick The Prior of Kenilworth demands against Henry de Clinton that [Henry] should make a reasonable exchange with [the Prior] touching the lands of Tachbrook and Harbury,<sup>1</sup> whereof [the Prior] has [Henry's] charter which he produces. And Henry comes and says that they [the monks] never had those lands, and prays a view thereof. The Prior says that [Henry] ought not to have a view, because in another place he admitted those charters, [namely] in the King's Court, before the Justices, to wit, Hugh Bardolph and Richard de Heriet and many others. Afterwards an agreement [was made] between them therein.
47. Lincoln Juliana and Ivetta demand against Reginald Pilate, their brother, that he should take [their] homage and reasonable service touching the land of Sloothby which they claim to hold of him, and which Ralph Pilate, their father, gave them, and by his charters confirmed to them; they produce [the charters] which testify the same. And Reginald comes, and says that he claims nothing in that land, neither the service nor anything else, and he quit-claims the land and service to them. A day is given them on the quindene of Easter to hear their judgment.
48. Warwick Be it known that the Templars demanded against Henry de Clinton that he should warrant to them six virgates of land with the appurtenances and one acre and two cotlands in Harbury<sup>1</sup> and Tachbrook, or that he should make with them a reasonable exchange, as of those [lands] which they held of his gift, and whereof they produced his charters, to wit:—a charter of one virgate of land in Tachbrook, to wit, that which Ralph White held, together with the said Ralph and all his children and all his chattels; and another charter of one virgate of land in Harbury, with croft and toft, to wit, that which William Togot held, and together with the said William and all his suit and with all his chattels; and another charter of the said Henry of one virgate of land which

<sup>1</sup> Also written Harbury.

virg' ſr q<sup>m</sup> Gaufr' fit Rog' ſi tenuit i Htbbi t cirog<sup>a</sup>phū inſ  
ipm H. t Tēplār fcm de j. tofto qđ ptinet ad . j . virg' ſr  
q<sup>m</sup> Gaufr' de Clintoñ dedit fribz Templi c Rog' ſo Miliſ. t  
de duabz cotland c ptiñ i Hēburbi q<sup>s</sup> ipe Hñr eis dedit i  
eſcābiū illi<sup>o</sup> virg' ſr i Hereburbi q<sup>m</sup> pđcs Gaufr' tenuit. que  
cotland Roğ Faſ t Jacob Picū tenuerūt. Q<sup>s</sup> oēs ſras eis debet  
warantizare Hñr. t si ñ poſit warantizare eſcābiū eis faciet.  
t Gaufr' de Clintoñ eiſd fribz dedit . ij . hid ſr uñ ipi pdiđūt  
ut dñt cağ cuſ. \* t . j . virg' ſr. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> t eis i Ocſ Sçi Marſ  
ad aud iñ juđ ſuū.

49. <sup>3</sup> ſſ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> t Rob de Tateshaſ t Matiff de Melmerbi  
i ad v̄ Justic de diñ caſ ſr c ptiñ i Swinefeld.<sup>4</sup> t ipa tē hat  
Wimarē. t Ysabeſ. Angñ. t Matiff filias ſuas q<sup>s</sup> vocavit  
ad warantē. ſſ Matiff po. loco ſuo Laurenciū de Malūbi tē<sup>5</sup>  
lđ dies dat<sup>o</sup> t eiſd Rob de diñ caſ ſr t Hñr fit Rad i Swine-  
feld. t ſciend qđ ipe Hñr cōgno v̄ ſrā illā cē jus ipius Rob p  
xxx. ſot<sup>6</sup> quos ei dare debet.

A die Sçi Mich i . iij . ſep̄.

50. <sup>7</sup> ſſ Aſſ veñ reč si Comitiss Gundr exalta v̄ stāgnū i villa  
de Bungeia<sup>8</sup> ad noč liſi teñ. H. Bard<sup>9</sup> i eađ villa inf<sup>a</sup> aſſ.  
t ipa veñ t dič qđ Justic dñi Reğ manda v̄ vič qđ p viſ  
legaliū miliſ de viſñ de Bung facēt ei hre veſem ſedē Moīnd

<sup>1</sup> Sic, should be 'quas.'

<sup>2</sup> 'i curia,' and omit 'et,' B.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 5; B, m. 12 d.; C, m. 1;  
Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>4</sup> 'Suinesfeld,' B.

<sup>5</sup> This paragraph supplied from B.

<sup>6</sup> 'marč,' B.

<sup>7</sup> A, m. 5 d.; B, m. 12 d.; C, m.

<sup>8</sup> 4; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>9</sup> 'Burgeia,' B.

<sup>10</sup> 'Huğ Bardt,' B.

Geoffrey son of Roger held in Harburbury; and a chirograph made between the said Henry and the Templars touching a toft which appertains to a virgate of land which Geoffrey de Clinton gave to the Brethren of the Temple with Roger Knight, and touching two cotlands with appurtenances in Harburbury which Henry gave them in exchange for that virgate of land in Harburbury which the said Geoffrey [son of Roger] held, which [two] cotlands Roger Smith and James Pincun held. All which lands Henry ought to warrant to them; and if he is not able to warrant, he should make an exchange with them. Also Geoffrey de Clinton gave to the said Brethren two hides of land, whereof they have lost, so they say, the chief court and one virgate of land.<sup>1</sup> A day is given them, on the Octave of S. Martin, to hear their judgment.

49. York A day is given to Robert de Tateshall and Matilda de Melmerby on the coming of the Justices, touching half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Swinefleet [?], and let her then have Wimarc and Isabel, Agnes and Matilda, her daughters, whom she has vouched to warranty. Matilda puts in her place Laurence de Melmerby. The same day is given to the said Robert and Henry son of Ralph, touching half a carucate of land in Swinefleet [?]; and be it known that Henry has admitted that land to be the right of Robert for thirty shillings which [Robert] has to give him.

In three weeks from Michaelmas.

50. Suffolk The assize comes to recognise if the Countess Gundreda has raised a dam in the town of Bungay to the injury of the free tenement of Hugh Bardolf<sup>2</sup> in the same town, within the assize. And [the Countess] comes and says that the King's Justices commanded the Sheriff that by a view of lawful knights of the neighbourhood of Bungay, he should cause her to have the ancient site of the mill and dam as it

<sup>1</sup> B reads, 'they have lost in the Court one virgate of land.'

<sup>2</sup> Probably the Judge, who had property in Suffolk.

⁊ stāgñ sič antiq<sup>t</sup> fuit ⁊ qđ id vič foret ibi i p<sup>a</sup> psona ad id faciendū. ⁊ vič In⁊rogat<sup>o</sup> si pceptū hūisset id faciendi: dič qđ pceptū hūit qđ pvidet ei sedē velem moīnd de Bung. ⁊ n<sup>l</sup> de Stangno warantizaŷ. ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis ad aud jud suū i . iij . sept p<sup>o</sup> pasch. Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eid comitiss ⁊ Coīn Roğ ad aud jud suū de pt ƿr.

51. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Roğs<sup>2</sup> Monac<sup>o</sup> po. lo. P<sup>l</sup>oris de Luffeld pē ƿs<sup>o</sup> Siñ de Bello campo s<sup>l</sup>vicia Huğ de Eveshağ de . j . hiđ ƿr cū ptiñ i Eveshağ uñ cartā hnt Paganī de Bello campo p<sup>r</sup>is ejusd Siñ q̄ testat<sup>r</sup> i<sup>p</sup>m Paganū dedisse ecclie de Luffeld . j . hiđ ƿr q<sup>a</sup> Rađ fit Rič tenuit i purā ⁊ ppet elemos. ⁊ qđ Rađ qui tenuit ƿrā illā donačonē illā concessit. ⁊ cuj<sup>o</sup> hiđ P<sup>l</sup>or adh<sup>c</sup> ht med s<sup>l</sup>vič. Siñ veñ ⁊ pē cōsidačonem cu<sup>r</sup> si debat responde ei de sič p<sup>l</sup>or ore pē s<sup>l</sup>viciū<sup>3</sup> ⁊<sup>4</sup> carta loq<sup>t</sup>r de ƿra ipa. ⁊ Roğs dič qđ Rađ fač eis s<sup>l</sup>vič . iij . sot ⁊ . viij . đ de diñ hiđ illa. ⁊ Siñ dič qđ ad hoc ñ ht responde. ⁊ dič qđ Rađ fač ei forinsec s<sup>l</sup>vič.

¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis ad aud jud suū a die Pasch i . j . msem. ⁊ i<sup>m</sup> hnt lič.

52. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Wiŷ de la Saucei<sup>6</sup> recedit sñ die ƿs<sup>o</sup> Roğm Walsē<sup>7</sup> ⁊ Genā u<sup>x</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> ⁊. Marg<sup>l</sup>iam fit Huğ de pt . j . hiđ ƿr i Wormetō<sup>8</sup> q̄ bve siñl<sup>9</sup> loq<sup>t</sup>r de iŷt. ⁊ Wal<sup>l</sup> de Travel ⁊ Matiff u<sup>x</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> qui cū aliis fue<sup>r</sup>t petētes: nolebāt psequi.

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 5 d.; B, m. 12; C, m. 4; Abb. Plac. 26, 28.

<sup>2</sup> 'Reğ,' B.

<sup>3</sup> Add, 'illius hiđ,' B.

<sup>4</sup> B goes on thus:—'p cart p<sup>r</sup>is sui pet totā hiđ p<sup>d</sup>cam. ⁊ adjeit. q ñ debet ei nođe si Rađ recognov p<sup>l</sup>ori servič.'

<sup>5</sup> A, m. 5 d.; B, m. 12; C, m. 4; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>6</sup> 'Sauceis,' B; 'le Sauceis,' C.

<sup>7</sup> 'le Walenš,' B.

<sup>8</sup> 'Wormetō,' B; 'Wrmetoñ,' C.

<sup>9</sup> B goes on:—'locutū ⁊ de oīb<sup>3</sup>. Querat b<sup>r</sup>e ƿ singlos si vol.'

was of old, and that the Sheriff should be there in his proper person to do the same. The Sheriff, being asked if he had a precept to do this, says that he had a precept that he should provide for her the ancient site of the mill of Bungay, and he warranted nothing about the dam. A day is given to them to hear their judgment in three weeks after Easter. The same day is given to the Countess and Earl Roger to hear their judgment touching a plea of land.

51. Buckingham Roger the Monk, put in the place of the Prior of Luffield, demands against Simon de Beauchamp the services of Hugh de Evershaw touching one hide of land with appurtenances in Evershaw whereof they have a charter of Pagan de Beauchamp, Simon's father, which testifies that Pagan had given to the church of Luffield, in pure and perpetual alms, one hide of land which Ralph son of Richard held, and that Ralph, who held the land, consented to the gift; and of which hide the Prior still has half the service. Simon comes and prays the consideration of the court whether he ought to answer him, because the Prior by word of mouth claims the service of that hide and <sup>1</sup> the charter speaks of the land itself. And Roger says that Ralph does service to them of four shillings and eight pence for half that hide; and Simon says that he ought not to answer this, and says that Ralph does the forinsec service to him. A day is given them in one month from Easter, to hear their judgment; and in the meantime they have license [of concord].

52. Hereford William of the Willows goes without day against Roger Waleys and Gena his wife, and Margery daughter of Hugh, touching a plea of one hide of land in Wormeton, because the writ speaks at the same time of them <sup>2</sup> and of Walter de Travel and Matilda his wife, who were demandants together with them, <sup>3</sup> [and who] were unwilling to go on.

<sup>1</sup> through the charter of his father [the Prior] claims the whole hide, and he adds that if Ralph has admitted the service to the Prior,

[that admission] ought not to injure him [Simon], B.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Roger, Gena and Margery.

53. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Joh de Kilpec peſ vs<sup>o</sup> Abb de Hagemā cōsuetud<sup>o</sup> ⁊  
 r<sup>e</sup>ta s<sup>o</sup>lvicia. s. q<sup>u</sup>ntā ptē . j . miliſ q̄ ei faĉe debet de libo teñ  
 q̄d de eo tenet i Bebrig. ⁊ Abb veñ ⁊ diĉ q̄d illud s<sup>o</sup>lviciū iñ  
 ñ debet n<sup>o</sup> ad teñ illud ptinet. ⁊ de h poñ se i māgñ ass dñi  
 Reġ. ⁊ peſ iñ fī reĉ. fiat ¶ Joh hat bve ad sūmoñ . iiij .  
 miliſ ad eligñd xij. ad faĉ iñ reĉ i ad v̄ Justiĉ.

54. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Aleḡ Barī q̄rit<sup>r</sup> q Siñ fīt Riĉ ijust<sup>r</sup> dotaṽ Angñ Paġ<sup>3</sup>  
 de lcia pte Mañii de Westwenez<sup>4</sup> dū placī fuit Inl iḡm  
 Aleḡ. ⁊ iḡam Angñ de sponsaliciis<sup>5</sup> iḡi<sup>o</sup> Angñ. ⁊ cont<sup>a</sup>  
 phibiĉonē Justiĉ. Et attornat<sup>o</sup> Siñ veñ ⁊ diĉ q̄d p p̄ceptū  
 viĉ Norf feĉ ei seisinā suā ⁊ ostñd bve Riĉ de Gosfeld tē viĉ  
 i quo continet<sup>r</sup> q̄d viĉ Norf faceret p̄dĉe Angñ rōnabilē dotē  
 suā ⁊ p id B<sup>o</sup>ve feĉ ei seisinā suā<sup>6</sup> ⁊ viĉ q̄sit<sup>o</sup> warrantizat  
 ei q̄d p p̄ceptū Just<sup>r</sup> feĉ ei saisanā suā iñ ⁊ pft bve justiĉ qui  
 p̄cepit q̄d faciat ei hre rōnabilē dotē suā<sup>7</sup> ¶ Consiḡat ⁊ q̄d  
 iḡa Agñ hat ⁊ teneat dotē suā don<sup>o</sup> iḡe Aleḡ q<sup>1</sup> hedē se faĉ  
 fr̄is sui<sup>8</sup> p̄q<sup>1</sup>sierit heditatē illā (si p<sup>o</sup>sit faĉe se hedē).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 5 d.; B, m. 12; C, m. 4;  
 Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 6; B, m. 13; C, m. 4 d.;  
 Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>3</sup> 'page,' C.

<sup>4</sup> 'Westwenet,' B.

<sup>5</sup> 'de despōsaliciis,' B.

<sup>6-7</sup> Not in B or C.

<sup>7</sup> Add, 'Aleḡ po. lo. suo Riĉ Ferre  
 v̄,' B; C has 'Riĉ Frere.'

<sup>8</sup> Add, 'Ernald,' C.

<sup>9</sup> Supplied from C.

Salop 53. John de Kilpeck demands against the Abbot of Hagman the customs and right services, to wit, the fifth part of one knight, which [the Abbot] owes him touching the free tenement which [the Abbot] holds of John in Beobridge. And the Abbot comes and says that he does not owe that service, nor does it appertain to that tenement; and as to this he puts himself on the great assize of our lord the King, and he prays that a recognition may be made thereof. Let it be made. Let John have a writ to summon four knights to elect twelve, to make a recognition thereof on the coming of the Justices.

Norfolk 54. Alexander Barr complains that Simon son of Richard unjustly dowered Agnes Page of the third part of the manor of West Winch while there was a plea between Alexander and Agnes touching the dower of Agnes, and against the prohibition of the Justices. And the attorney of Simon comes and says that by the precept of the Sheriff of Norfolk he made seisin to [Agnes], and he shows a writ to Richard de Gosfield then Sheriff, in which it is contained that the Sheriff of Norfolk shall make to Agnes her reasonable dower, and on account of that writ he made seisin to her. And the Sheriff, being questioned, warrants to [Simon] that by the precept of the Justices he made seisin to her thereof, and he produces the writ of the Justices, which commands that he should cause her to have her reasonable dower. Alexander puts in his place Richard Ferre, etc. It is considered that Agnes may have and may hold her dower until Alexander, who makes himself the heir of his brother Arnold, shall acquire that inheritance, if he can make himself heir.

55. <sup>1</sup> Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ; P<sup>l</sup>ori Hospita<sup>l</sup> et Albred de Lisur<sup>2</sup> de re<sup>3</sup> cirog suo de ecclia de Flagford i Oct<sup>4</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Mar<sup>t</sup>. un<sup>5</sup> ipi concordati st p sic qd P<sup>l</sup>or remisit eid<sup>6</sup> Albred cla<sup>7</sup>m suu qd ht i ecclia ylla et Wiffo fit ej<sup>8</sup>d Albred. et ipa dedit et concessit P<sup>l</sup>ori et domui Hospita<sup>l</sup>. vij . sol reddit<sup>9</sup> i <sup>2</sup> tenend i ppetuu i pura et ppet<sup>3</sup> ele<sup>4</sup>m. ita in qd ipe P<sup>l</sup>or hat recupare suu in vs<sup>5</sup> hed<sup>6</sup>e Joh de Cestr<sup>7</sup> qui ecclia illa dedit p carta sua domui Hospita<sup>l</sup>. et Alb<sup>8</sup> po<sup>9</sup>n loco suo Wif<sup>10</sup> fit suu vl Ric<sup>11</sup> fit Ric<sup>12</sup>.

56. <sup>1</sup> ff Rob fit Nigell pe<sup>2</sup> vs<sup>3</sup> Ric Batait<sup>4</sup> f<sup>5</sup>rem suu . iiij . ac<sup>6</sup> r<sup>7</sup> et capit<sup>8</sup> mesa<sup>9</sup> qd fuit pris sui i Sabricte<sup>10</sup>worth<sup>11</sup> si<sup>12</sup>c p<sup>13</sup>mo- genit<sup>14</sup> fra<sup>15</sup> cui tra illa descende ht taq<sup>16</sup> p<sup>17</sup>mogenit<sup>18</sup> . . . . <sup>19</sup> suo ut ex jure. Ric ven<sup>20</sup> et di<sup>21</sup>c q<sup>22</sup> pr eo<sup>23</sup> p<sup>24</sup> fuit ecclie et de conquestu suo dedit tra illa eo vivente. et p<sup>25</sup>ea i cu<sup>26</sup> capita<sup>27</sup>l d<sup>28</sup>ni deve<sup>29</sup>n ho<sup>30</sup> p<sup>31</sup>dci fr<sup>32</sup>is. ita qd annuat<sup>33</sup>i ei solvet unu pa<sup>34</sup>r ciroteca<sup>35</sup>r ad Pentecost<sup>36</sup>. et po<sup>37</sup>n se in i magna<sup>38</sup> ass<sup>39</sup> d<sup>40</sup>ni Reg<sup>41</sup> et pe<sup>42</sup> in fi reco<sup>43</sup>g ut<sup>44</sup>r ipe hat maj<sup>45</sup> jus tenendi tra illa de ipo Rob p donu pris eo<sup>46</sup> (et ex cc<sup>47</sup>esu p<sup>48</sup>dci Rob si<sup>49</sup>c p<sup>50</sup>dcm<sup>51</sup> ) <sup>52</sup> an ipe Rob i d<sup>53</sup>nico . . . . <sup>54</sup> Dies dat<sup>55</sup> ; eis i adv<sup>56</sup> Justi<sup>57</sup>c. et te veniat . iiij . mili<sup>58</sup>t ad eli<sup>59</sup>g xij.

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 6 ; B, m. 13 ; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>2</sup> 'Albree & Lisures,' B.

<sup>3</sup> Blank in roll.

<sup>4</sup> A, m. 6 ; B, m. 13 ; C, m. 4 d. ; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>5</sup> 'Battallie,' C.

<sup>6</sup> 'Sabrichteswrthe,' B ; 'Sabric-teswrth,' C.

<sup>7</sup> Margin decayed.

<sup>8</sup> Add 'Robi,' B.

<sup>9</sup> Supplied from B and C.



55. Nottingham A day is given to the Prior of the Hospital [of S. John of Jerusalem] and Albreda de Lisures on the Octave of S. Martin for the receipt of their chirograph touching the church of Flawforth, whereof they made a concord to this effect, that the Prior remised to Albreda and to William her son the claim which he had to that church, and she gave and granted to the Prior and the house of the Hospital seven shillings rent in to hold for ever in pure and perpetual alms; so nevertheless that the Prior may have his recovery thereof against the heir of John, [Constable] of Chester,<sup>1</sup> who gave that church, by his charter, to the house of the Hospital. Albreda puts in her place William her son, or Richard son of Richard.

56. Hertford Robert son of Nigel demands against Richard Batail, his brother, four acres of land and a capital messuage which belonged to his father in Sawbridgworth; [Robert claims] as eldest brother to whom the land ought to descend . . . . Richard comes and says that their father was parson [rector] of a church, and of his conquest gave that land in his lifetime [to Richard]; and afterwards, in the court of the chief lord, he [Richard] became the man of his said brother [Robert] so that he should pay him yearly one pair of gloves at Pentecost; and [Richard] puts himself thereof on the great assize of our lord the King, and prays that a recognition may be made thereof whether he [Richard] has more right to hold that land of Robert, by the gift of their father, and by the consent of Robert as aforesaid, or Robert [to hold] in demesne. . . . A day is given them in the coming of the Justices, and then let four knights come to elect twelve.

<sup>1</sup> Son of Albreda by her first husband, Richard Fitz Eustace.

57. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Walp<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Avic<sup>9</sup> u<sup>x</sup> sue ⁊ Gaufr<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Edith u<sup>x</sup> sue pe<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Ade ⁊ Marg<sup>9</sup>ie u<sup>x</sup> sue ad capiend<sup>9</sup> cirog<sup>9</sup>phū suū de . iij . hid<sup>9</sup> fr<sup>9</sup> ē ptiñ i Wik<sup>9</sup> i adv<sup>9</sup> Justi<sup>9</sup>. ⁊ in<sup>9</sup>im fiat pti<sup>9</sup>co tra<sup>9</sup>.  
Wit<sup>9</sup>

58. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Edith q̄ fuit u<sup>x</sup> Gaufr<sup>9</sup> fit Rað pe<sup>r</sup> vs<sup>9</sup> Bald fit Ailmund<sup>4</sup> ⁊ Rað fit Roð ronabilē dotē suā q̄ eam contingit de libo teñ qd fuit ipi<sup>9</sup> Gaufr<sup>9</sup> q<sup>9</sup>ndā viri sui i Farham.<sup>5</sup> s. lcia ptē . j . virg<sup>9</sup> fr<sup>9</sup> ⁊ . ij . ac<sup>9</sup> fr<sup>9</sup>. ⁊ ipi<sup>9</sup> veniūt ⁊ dicunt qd nō debūt ei do<sup>9</sup> fa<sup>9</sup>ce quia tenēt i vilena<sup>9</sup>g ad furcā ⁊ flagellū de dño suo Rič de Cāviñ. Edith poñ loco suo Rič frem suū Concord<sup>9</sup> sunt p sic qd ipa q<sup>9</sup>etū cla<sup>9</sup>m eis to<sup>9</sup> jus ⁊ cla<sup>9</sup>m suū qd iñ vs<sup>9</sup> eos ht. ⁊ ipi<sup>9</sup> dāt ei xx. so<sup>9</sup> redd<sup>9</sup> iñ x. so<sup>9</sup> ad festū s<sup>9</sup>ci And<sup>9</sup>. ⁊ x. so<sup>9</sup> die s<sup>9</sup>ci Tho<sup>9</sup>m Apli. ⁊ iñ plegi<sup>9</sup> Rað de la Stok<sup>9</sup>.<sup>6</sup>  
Buk<sup>9</sup>

59. <sup>8</sup> ¶ Joh de Oketoñ po. lo. Alič<sup>9</sup> pe<sup>r</sup> vs<sup>9</sup> Jollanū<sup>10</sup> de Amundeviñ feud<sup>9</sup> diñ mili<sup>9</sup> ē ptiñ i Wimundestorp<sup>11</sup> v<sup>9</sup>l escambiū i qd feudū ñ huit ingressū n<sup>9</sup> p ipam Alič q<sup>9</sup> ipe simul cū illa tra<sup>9</sup> huit i custodia. ⁊ q<sup>9</sup>m tra<sup>9</sup>m Elias pr Alič ejusd<sup>9</sup> ei dedit ad se maritandā. ⁊ uñ cartā suā ht. ⁊ cōf<sup>9</sup>ma<sup>9</sup>c ejusd<sup>9</sup> Jollañ<sup>10</sup>. q<sup>9</sup>s ptulit ⁊ que hoc testātur. ⁊ Jollan<sup>9</sup><sup>12</sup> veñ defndit jus ipi<sup>9</sup> Alič ⁊ cartas illas. ⁊ Jo<sup>9</sup>hes posuit se sup testes cartarum. ⁊ sup visñ. s. utrū p<sup>9</sup>d<sup>9</sup>cs Jollan<sup>9</sup><sup>13</sup> huit aliū ingressū i tra<sup>9</sup> illā q<sup>9</sup>m p ipam Alič q<sup>9</sup>m ipe huit i custodia  
Lin<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 6 d.; B, m. 13 d.; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>2</sup> 'Vih,' B.

<sup>3</sup> A, m. 7; B, m. 13 d.; C, m. 5; Abb. Plac. 26.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ailwiñ,' B.

<sup>5</sup> 'Farnhā,' B and C.

<sup>6</sup> 'Stoh,' B.

<sup>7</sup> Add 'Ebof,' B.

<sup>8</sup> A, m. 7; B, m. 13; C, m. 4 d.; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>9</sup> Add 'd Amundeviñ,' B.

<sup>10</sup> 'Joellū,' B.

<sup>11</sup> 'Guimūdestorp,' C.

<sup>12</sup> Sic, B.

- Wilt.  
57. A day is given to Walter and Avice his wife, and Geoffrey and Edith his wife, demandants, and to Adam and Margery his wife, in the coming of the Justices, to take their chirograph touching three hides of land with appurtenances in Wick, and in the meantime let a partition of the lands be made.
- Buckingham  
58. Edith, who was the wife of Geoffrey son of Ralph, demands against Baldwin son of Ailmund and Ralph son of Robert her reasonable dower, which falls to her touching the free tenement which was Geoffrey's, her late husband, in Farnham, to wit, the third part of one virgate of land and two acres of land. And they come and say that they ought not to make dower to her because they hold in villanage by fork and flail of their lord Richard de Campville. Edith puts in her place Richard her brother. They make concord to this effect that [Edith] quit-claims to them all the right and claim which she has against them, and they give to her twenty shillings, rendering ten shillings thereof at the feast of S. Andrew, and ten shillings thereof on the day of S. Thomas the Apostle, and the pledge therefor is Ralph of the Stoke.
- Lincoln }  
York }  
59. John de Oakton, put in the place of Alice de Amundeville, demands against Jollan de Amundeville half a knight's fee with appurtenances in Wymondthorpe or an exchange; in which fee [Jollan] has no entry except through the said Alice, whom he had in wardship together with that land, and which land Elias, the father of Alice, gave her for her marriage portion, and whereof she has his charter, and the confirmation of the said Jollan, which [charters] he produces, and they testify this. Jollan comes and defends the right of Alice and those charters. And John puts himself upon the witnesses to the charters and upon the neighbourhood, to wit, whether Jollan has any entry in that land other than through Alice, whom he had in

simul cū ſra illa. ⁊ ſi ip̃a Aliē unq̃m iñ huit ſeiſinā. ⁊ Jollanus <sup>1</sup> ſitr. veniat jurata i ad ṽ Juſtiē.

60. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Wiſſ de Blunviſſ pet ṽs<sup>o</sup> Riē Engañ <sup>3</sup> ⁊ Sarra uñ ej<sup>o</sup> . j . caſ ſr cū ptiñ i Serdreie <sup>4</sup> ſiē jus suū ⁊ heð uñ Riē de Blunviſſ avuncis Rað p̃ris p̃dēi Wiſſ ſaiſit<sup>o</sup> fuit ut de feud ⁊ juſ tempe. H. reğ p̃ris cap̃ iñ expt ad vaſ . v . ſot ⁊ plus. ⁊ iñ pduē ſectā ſc. (⁊ clañ teñe p̃dēam ſr d̃ p̃dēis Riē ⁊ Sarra) <sup>5</sup> (⁊ uñ id̃ Riē dota ṽ uñ suā. ſiē de ſcia pte toti<sup>o</sup> ſre ſue) <sup>6</sup> Riē ⁊ Sar̃ veniūt ⁊ defndt jus ej<sup>o</sup>. ⁊ dnt qd̃ ip̃a Sarra duas ht ſorores q̃ nondū ptite ſunt teñ ſua q̃ hnt ptiri iñ ip̃as ſiē ſorores. ⁊ peſ cōſidaçōnē cū utr̃ debat sñ iñ reſponde q̃ p̃mogenite ſunt ſorores. ⁊ Wiſſ diē qd̃ clañ teñe ſra illā de p̃dēis Riē ⁊ Sarra ſiē <sup>7</sup> illā q̃ ptinet ad duas ptes ſre quas ip̃e ht ⁊ illa ⁊ de dote. ¶ A die Paſch i xv dies. ⁊ Wiſſ hat bve ad ſūmoñ reliq̃s ſorores p̃dēe S<sup>o</sup>ſr.

61. <sup>8</sup> ¶ Gileb de Beiviſſ <sup>9</sup> ṽs<sup>o</sup> Wiſſ de Beiviſſ ij. virg ſr cū ptiñ i Gunetorp̃ q̃ eū conting de Socağ qd̃ fuit p̃ris eoꝝ i villa ⁊ Wiſſ veñ ⁊ defndit jus ejus ⁊ qd̃ ſacagiū illd̃ nq̃ ptitū fuit nec debet ptiri. ⁊ h̃ oft̃ defnd<sup>o</sup>le p̃ q̃ndā liēm hoīem suū ⁊ Gileb veñ ⁊ oft̃ dño Reğ . ij . m̃. p̃ ſic qd̃ iq̃rat<sup>r</sup> p̃ legales hoīes utr̃ ſra illa ptiri ſolet ⁊ ſit ptibiſ. ⁊

<sup>1</sup> 'Joellus,' B.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 7 d.; B, m. 14; C, m. 7; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>3</sup> 'Engaine,' B and C.

<sup>4</sup> 'Serdreish,' B; 'Serdreeie,' C.

<sup>5</sup> Supplied from B.

<sup>6</sup> Supplied from C.

<sup>7</sup> B goes on:—'ſcia pte feod̃ miliſ ſui. q̃ data fuit uñ Riē i doſ ſiē p̃dēm t.'

<sup>8</sup> A, m. 7 d.; B, m. 14; C, m. 7; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>9</sup> 'Coleviſſ,' B; 'Biviſſ,' C.

wardship together with the said land, and if Alice ever had seisin thereof; and Jollan similarly. Let the jury come in the coming of the Justices.

- Essex 60. William de Blondeville<sup>1</sup> demands against Richard Engaine and Sarah his wife one carucate of land with appurtenances in Serdrey as his right and inheritance, whereof Richard de Blondeville, uncle of Ralph, the father of the said William, was seised as of fee and right in the time of King Henry the father, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and more, and thereof [William] produces his suit, etc.; and he claims to hold the said land of Richard [Engaine] and Sarah, and whereof Richard [? de Blondeville] endowed his wife as of the third part of all his land. Richard and Sarah come and defend [William's] right and say that Sarah has two sisters who have not yet partitioned the tenements which they have to partition between themselves as sisters; and they pray the consideration of the court whether [Sarah] ought to answer without them, who are the elder sisters. And William says that he claims to hold that land of the said Richard [Engaine] and Sarah as that which appertains to two parts of the land which he has, and the [part which he claims?] is touching the dower. In fifteen days from Easter, and William may have a writ to summon the remaining sisters of the said Sarah.

- Rutland 61. Gilbert de Bayvill [demands] against William de Bayvill two virgates of land with appurtenances in Gunthorpe, which fall to him of the socage which was their father's in [that] town; and William comes and defends [Gilbert's] right, and [says] that the socage never was partitioned and ought not to be, and this he offers to defend by a certain free man of his. And Gilbert comes and offers to the king two marks, so that it may be inquired by lawful men whether that land is wont to be partitioned and is parti-

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps Bloomfield.

ipe voluit ponē se ī juř īñ ⁊ quia Gileb ñllā pbā pdux :  
csid ⁊ qđ Wiff eat sñ die ⁊ q'et ⁊c.

- Essex 62. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Ivetta de Accle<sup>2</sup> ⁊ Eustač de  
Dunewett ijust ⁊ sñ juđ diss Teodbalđ Bel. ⁊ Hildiard<sup>3</sup> uđ  
suā de lišo teñ suo ī Accle<sup>2</sup> inf<sup>4</sup> assisam. Ivetta ⁊ Eustaci<sup>5</sup>  
veniūt ⁊ dñt qđ Ivetta nups<sup>1</sup>at cuidā lišo hōi qui dedit ei  
dotē. s. lx. acř de xij<sup>es</sup>. xx acř q<sup>m</sup> dotē ipā tenuit a tempe  
quo Beat<sup>9</sup> Thoñ Archieps Canť Martiriū suscep. ⁊ ī pace  
eā possedit : quousq; id Teodbalđ<sup>9</sup> ad Natale dñi eam vi  
sua a domo sua ⁊ dote ejecit : qui sponte sua postea reliquit  
ei domos suas ⁊ dote ( ⁊ ī Comitať )<sup>4</sup> ⁊ dič qđ aliud teñ ñ ht  
q<sup>a</sup> dotē suā pđcam. Theodb defndit īñ fcum sič ipi diřūt. ⁊  
catalla asportať ⁊ peť juř. ⁊ p<sup>9</sup>ea Theodb řsit<sup>9</sup> qđ ingssum  
ipe hñit in řrā illā dič qđ ipe seisivit dotē ipi<sup>9</sup> Ivette ī mañ  
suā p deftu řvič ⁊ tenuit don<sup>e</sup> ipā eū īñ ejecit. Considatū ⁊  
qđ nō disseisit<sup>9</sup> ⁊ de lišo teñ suo. ¶ Judm teneāt<sup>5</sup> ī pace  
Ivetta.<sup>5</sup> ⁊ Theodb ī mīa p fo clañ.
- mīa

- Dorset 63. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Mabit de la Dune op. se iiij die řs<sup>9</sup> Hamelinū Ruffū<sup>7</sup>  
de pť catañ ad vařnciā xx. m. q<sup>m</sup> ipā amisit occasiōe  
disseisine q<sup>m</sup> feč de . j . hiđ ⁊ . j . virg řř č ptiñ ī Wotton  
⁊ ipe ñ veñ řl se esř. ⁊ sūmoñ test fuit. ¶ Judm. Attach  
qđ sit ī adř Justič ⁊c.

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 8 ; B, m. 15 d. ; C, m. 8 ; clear where they should come in.  
Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>2</sup> 'Acle,' B and C.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hildiđ,' B.

<sup>4</sup> These words interlined ; it is not

<sup>5</sup> Sic.

<sup>6</sup> A, m. 8 d. ; C, m. 8.

<sup>7</sup> 'Russell,' C.

tionable, and he wished to put himself upon a jury; and because Gilbert produced no proof, it is considered that William may go without day and be quit, etc.

- Essex 62. The assize comes to recognise if Ivetta de Acle and Eustace de Dunwell have unjustly and without judgment disseised Theobald Bell and Hildiard his wife of their free tenement in Acle<sup>1</sup> within the assize. Ivetta and Eustace come and say that Ivetta had married a certain free man who gave her dower, to wit, sixty acres out of twelve score acres, which dower she held from the time when the Blessed Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was martyred,<sup>2</sup> and possessed it in peace until Theobald at Christmas by force ejected her from her house and dower; and [? Theobald] afterwards of his own will relinquished to her her houses and dower,<sup>3</sup> and she says that she has no tenement other than her aforesaid dower. Theobald defends the act as they said, and the chattels carried off, and he prays a jury. And afterwards Theobald, being questioned what entry he had in that land, says that he seised the dower of Ivetta into his hand for default of service, and he held it until she ejected him. It is considered that he was not disseised of his free tenement. Judgment: Ivetta may hold in peace, and Theobald is in mercy for a false claim.

60  
240

- Dorset 63. Mabel Dunn offered herself on the fourth day against Hamelin Rufus of a plea of chattels to the value of twenty marks, which she lost by occasion of the disseisin which [Hamelin] made of one hide and one virgate of land with appurtenances in Wootton. And [Hamelin] did not come or esoin himself; and the summons was testified. Judgment: let him be attached that he be on the coming of the Justices, etc.

<sup>1</sup> In Norfolk.

<sup>2</sup> Dec. 29, 1170.

<sup>3</sup> 'It is in the County [court].'

64. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Amfrid<sup>o</sup> clic<sup>o</sup> pōit<sup>o</sup> loco Rob de Harewecurt vs<sup>o</sup> Rob  
 Leis Wiscard de pt forinsec s<sup>i</sup>vič x. virg<sup>o</sup> t<sup>r</sup> cū ptiñ i Osbneston :  
 veñ i cu<sup>r</sup> dñi Reġ t<sup>r</sup> cōgnosč qđ id Rob de Harewecurt debet  
 fače forinsec s<sup>i</sup>viciū pđčo Rob de pđčis x. virg<sup>o</sup> t<sup>r</sup> sič cirog<sup>o</sup>ph  
 in<sup>i</sup> eos fčm testat<sup>r</sup>.

65. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Godeholt q̄ fuit u<sup>x</sup> Eustač de Burnes pe<sup>t</sup> vs<sup>o</sup>  
 Ket Susannā de Planez xlvij. ac<sup>r</sup> i Golding<sup>3</sup> q<sup>as</sup> cla<sup>m</sup> ptiñe ad  
 řonabilē dotē suā q<sup>m</sup> ht ex dono Eustač q<sup>ndā</sup> viri sui q<sup>i</sup>  
 illas ei dedit t<sup>r</sup> cōcessit die quo eam desponsa<sup>v</sup> p assensū t<sup>r</sup>  
 volūtātē Rob p<sup>ris</sup> sui qui eo die demisit se de tota řra sua t<sup>r</sup>  
 ipm Eustač hēdē cōstituit. t<sup>r</sup> iñ pe<sup>t</sup> ju<sup>r</sup> p<sup>rie</sup>. Susanñ veñ t<sup>r</sup>  
 dič qđ ñ vult nec debet de řra iñ placitare. t<sup>r</sup> iñ vocat b<sup>i</sup>ve  
 dñi Reġ p<sup>re</sup>ipientis qđ si Susanna finivit p hnda řciā ptē teñ  
 Joh fit Viviani t<sup>r</sup> adhuc sit i solvend<sup>o</sup> Justič finē illū dū  
 řminos illi statu<sup>t</sup> custodierit : Justič ñ p<sup>mittāt</sup> eā iplacitari  
 de řra q̄ ptinet ad porcionē suā p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup> finē fm pđčm psolvit  
 řminis statu<sup>t</sup>. t<sup>r</sup> quia testatū ; ad scaccariū qđ ipa tenuit  
 řminos suos : recedit sñ die.

### De T<sup>o</sup>miñ Sčī Andř.

66. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Sciant p<sup>res</sup>entes t<sup>r</sup> fu<sup>i</sup> qđ ego Wal<sup>t</sup> de Oxoñ Magis<sup>t</sup>  
 Lond Hospital Sčī Egidii et řres ej<sup>o</sup>dē loci dimisim<sup>o</sup> et ccessim<sup>o</sup> et  
 h<sup>o</sup>c p<sup>res</sup>enti carta gfirmavim<sup>o</sup> Hugōi de la Rochele et hēdib<sup>3</sup>  
 suis řrā q<sup>a</sup> Wal<sup>t</sup> Blūd<sup>o</sup> de nobis tenuit i Distavelane vs<sup>o</sup>  
 boream. t<sup>r</sup> q<sup>a</sup> pđčs Wal<sup>t</sup> pđčo Hugōi vendidit. tenendā t<sup>r</sup>  
 hnda de nob ei t<sup>r</sup> hēdibus suis p . v . so<sup>t</sup> nob annuatim

<sup>1</sup> A, m. 8 d. ; Abb. Plac. 28.

<sup>2</sup> A, m. 8 d. ; C, m. 7 d.

<sup>3</sup> ' Illinges, ' C.

<sup>4</sup> Coram Rege Roll, No. 8, m. 13 d.



64. Amfrey the clerk, put in the place of Robert de Harcourt  
 Leicester against Robert Wiscard touching a plea of the forinsec  
 service of ten virgates of land with appurtenances in Os-  
 baston, comes into the Court of our lord the King, and  
 admits that Robert de Harcourt ought to do forinsec service  
 to Robert [Wiscard] for the ten virgates of land, as the  
 chirograph made between them testifies.

65. Godeholt, who was the wife of Eustace de Burns,  
 Kent demands against Susannah de Planes forty-eight acres in  
 Golding<sup>1</sup> which she claims to appertain to her reasonable  
 dower, which she has of the gift of Eustace her late hus-  
 band, who gave and granted them to her on the day that  
 he married her, by the consent and wish of Robert his  
 father, who on that day severed himself from all his land  
 and appointed Eustace his heir; and thereof she prays a  
 jury of the country. Susannah comes and says that she  
 does not wish, not ought she, to plead touching that land;  
 and thereof she vouches the writ of the King commanding  
 that if Susannah made a fine for having the third part of  
 the tenement of John son of Vivian, and if she shall keep  
 the terms appointed to her in paying that fine to the  
 Justices, the Justices shall not permit her to be impleaded  
 touching the land which appertains to her portion, after  
 she shall have paid the fine, made as aforesaid, at the ap-  
 pointed terms. And because it is testified at the Exchequer  
 that she kept to her terms, let her go hence without day.

Of the Term of S. Andrew.

66. Know present and to come that I, Walter de Oxford,  
 London Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, and the Brethren of the  
 same place, have demised and granted, and by this present  
 charter confirmed to Hugh de la Rochelle and his heirs the  
 land which Walter Blund held of us in Distaff Lane  
 towards the North, and which the said Walter [Blund] sold  
 to Hugh. To hold and to have to him and his heirs of us

<sup>1</sup> In Surrey.

redendis ad duos terminos anni scilicet ad Pasch . xxx . d. Et ad festum Sancti Michaelis . xxx . d. Et sciendum est quod hec terra habet in longitudine . lx . pedes et latitudine . xl . pedes. per hanc autem concessione et presentis carte confirmacionem deus nobis predicatus Hugonem . iiij . sortis in gersumam. His testibus. H. fit Eilwinus. Ricardus fit Reinus. Andree Bukerel. Johannes Bukinnte. Johannes Burguinus. Stephanus fit Toki. Radulfus fit Ade. Walterus Nigellus. Ricardus Milite. Ricardus de Boking. Johannes fit Herliconis. Radulfus Quatremares. Willelmus Colet. Willelmus Blundus pmetario. Johannes Blundus fit Robellus<sup>1</sup> Blundi. Warren Nobili. Godardus de Antioche. Mathew de Russia. Robellus Milite. Martino clericus. Pentecosus clericus.

<sup>2</sup> PLACITA DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO TERTIO.

Oxon  
67. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Willelmus de Mora positus loco Abbatis de Euesham venit et quodam claustrum per Abbatem et successores suis totum jus et claustrum quod habuit in ecclesia de Corwelle Alicie de Gray et heredes suis perpetuum. Salva antiqua et debita pensione. quia idem Abbas et predecessores sui percipere consueverant scilicet . j . librę cere. sic idem Willelmus et ipsa Alicia recognoverunt.

Hunted  
68. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Wido de Fukeswrthe sumon ad warrantum cartę suę quia fecerat Abbatem de Croiland de ecclesia de Fokewrth : venit et warrantizavit cartam et donacionem.

Lincoln  
69. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Walterus de Lindesie sumon ad warrantum cartę suę quia fecerat Abbatem de Croiland super ecclesiis de Fordinton et de Ulseby : venit et recognovit cartam suam et donacionem quia fecerat. et warrantizavit.

<sup>1</sup> Or possibly Roger.

<sup>2</sup> Coram Rege Roll, No. 10.

<sup>3</sup> m. 1 ; Abb. Plac. 32.

<sup>4</sup> m. 1 ; Abb. Plac. 32.

<sup>5</sup> m. 1 ; Abb. Plac. 32.

for five shillings, annually paid to us at two terms of the year, to wit, at Easter, thirty pence, and at Michaelmas, thirty pence. And be it known that that land has in length 60 ft. and in breadth 40 ft. For this grant and present charter of confirmation, Hugh has given us four shillings by way of fine. These being witnesses; H. son of Eilwin, Richard son of Reiner, Andrew Buckerel, John Bukinnte, John Burgwin, Stephen son of Toke, Ralph son of Adam, Walter Black, Richard Knight, Richard de Barking, John son of Herlico, Ralph Quartermars, William Coteret, William Blund the tailor, John Blund son of Robert Blund, Warner Noble, Godard de Antioch, Matthew de Russia, Robert Knight, Martin the clerk, [and] Pentecost the clerk.

## PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM, A.D. 1201.

67. William Moor, put in the place of the Abbot of Evesham, comes and for the Abbot and his successors quit-claims to Alice de Gray and her heirs for ever, all the right and claim which [the Abbot] had in the church of Cornwell. Save the ancient and due tribute which the Abbot and his predecessors were accustomed to take, to wit, one pound of wax, as William and Alice admitted.
68. Guy de Folksworth, summoned to warrant the charter which he made to the Abbey of Croyland, touching the church of Folksworth, came and warranted the charter and gift.
69. Walter de Lindsey, summoned to warrant the charter which he made to the Abbey of Croyland, touching the churches of Fordington and Ulceby, came and admitted the charter and gift which he made, and warranted them

70. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assa veñ reč q's advoč tpe pač p'sentaŷ ulř psoñ ad  
 Norh eccl'am de Wdeford q̄ psoñ mortua ⁊. c<sup>o</sup> advočonē Rad  
 Basset peř vsus Abb Roffens q' veñ ⁊ dič qđ eccl'a ñ vacat q  
 eccl'a sua illā habuit ⁊ possedit . xxx . añ ⁊ ampli<sup>o</sup> ex  
 dono Osmūd Basset. ⁊ Wiři Basset. q<sup>o</sup> cartas ostend id Abb.  
 uñ unde q<sup>e</sup> testat<sup>r</sup> qđ Osmūd Basset eccl'am illā dedit eccl'e  
 de Roff i pur<sup>2</sup> ⁊ alřa testat<sup>r</sup> qđ Wiřs illā eis ccessit ad  
 doñonē Osmūd. Ita qđ Rič de Buketon qui ultimo obiit  
 ejusd eccl' ppetuus vicari<sup>o</sup> fuit redd eccl'e sue . ij . m p annū.  
 Et q<sup>a</sup> Rad dič qđ ipe p<sup>o</sup> impet<sup>a</sup>conē pđcař cartā p'sentaŷ  
 pđcēm Rič ad eand eccl'am. ⁊ iñ poñ se sup. juř. Juř dič qđ  
 Rad p'sentaŷ ulř psonā. Ĥat bře ad epm. qđ ej<sup>o</sup> clicū  
 admittat.

71. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Rob fit Alañ q<sup>r</sup> qđ Gerard de Malqney<sup>4</sup> eo absente  
 Norh finē feč c Joh Malduit de libo teñ suo qđ de eo tenet ⁊ teñe  
 clañ i Setelhangr ⁊ uñ cartā Ĥt pat's ejusd. G. ⁊ cartā ipi<sup>o</sup>.  
 G. Itaqđ id Joh cep s'viciū hoñ ipi<sup>o</sup> Rob. qđ ipi Robto fače  
 csueŷant p finē fčm iñ eos. Gerard veñ ⁊ recognov se finē  
 fecisse c Joh Malduit. Itaq infra finē illū atornaŷ s'viciū  
 ipi<sup>o</sup> Robti q<sup>a</sup>ntū ei debuit. s; ñ s'viciū hoñ. Ido csid qđ Joh  
 suñ qđ sit i crasť Sči Marť ostensur<sup>o</sup> q<sup>r</sup> cep s'viciū hoñ  
 Rob pđci q ei atornať ñ fuit. ⁊ Ĥat ře ciroğ suū ibi. Gerard  
 poñ loco suo Henř Cumī. ře.

<sup>1</sup> m. 1; Abb. Plac. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Some words left out here; probably 'et perpetuam elymosinam.'

<sup>3</sup> m. 1 d.

<sup>4</sup> See case 106.

70. Northamp-  
ton The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time of peace presented the last parson to the church of Woodford, which parson is dead; the advowson of which [church] Ralph Basset demands against the Abbot of Rochester. [The Abbot] comes and says that the church [of Woodford] is not vacant, because his church [of Rochester] has had it and possessed it for thirty years and more, of the gift of Osmund Basset and William Basset. And the Abbot shows their charters; one whereof testifies that Osmund Basset gave the church [of Woodford] to the church of Rochester in pure [and perpetual alms]; and the other testifies that William conceded it to them as Osmund's gift. So that Richard de Buckton, who last died, was perpetual vicar of that church [Woodford] rendering to [the Abbot's] church [of Rochester] two marks yearly. And against this Ralph says that he, after the obtaining of the said charters, presented the said Richard to that church [Woodford], and thereof he puts himself upon the jury. The jury say that Ralph presented the last parson; let him have a writ to the bishop to admit his clerk.

71. Northamp-  
ton Robert son of Alan complains that Gerard de Malquincy [?] in his [Robert's] absence made a fine with John Mauduit touching the free tenement which he [Robert] holds and claims to hold of [Gerard] in Shuttlehanger and whereof he [Robert] has a charter of Gerard's father, and a charter of Gerard himself; so that in consequence of the fine made between them, the said John took the service of Robert's men, which they were accustomed to do to Robert himself. Gerard came and admitted that he made the fine with John Mauduit, so that by the fine he attorned the service of Robert, as much as [Robert] owed him, but not the service of [Robert's] men. Therefore it is considered that John be summoned to be [here] on the morrow of S. Martin, to show why he took the service of Robert's men, when it was not attorned to him, and let him then have his chirograph there. Gerard puts in his place Henry Cumin.

72. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Henr le Māseff posit<sup>o</sup> loco Joh le Manseff Wiffrs de Flitte . Roh de Dortoñ . Mabiff de Sanderviff petūt vsus Matiff Trusseff . feod . j<sup>o</sup> . milič č ptiñ i Teingewrthe sič Jus 7 heč suā . uñ Rob de Sanderviff avūets pđčoꝝ Joh 7 Wiffi . 7 fr pđčar Roheis 7 Mabiff sais fuit tpe . H. Reg pat's Dñi R . capieñd iñ expi ad vat . j . m . 7 h opt pbare p corp<sup>o</sup> libi hōis . scit Walfr Wideř . q<sup>i</sup> id opt . ut de visu suo 7 aud . Ipa Matiff veñ 7 defend Jus suū 7 heč 7 sais . 7c . p Wigañ de Mara q<sup>i</sup> id off<sup>i</sup>t defend 7c p corp<sup>o</sup> suū . Cōsid<sup>+</sup> qđ duellū sit p Wigañ de defend Wiff fit fab 7 Salomō de Sudwerč p Walfr de dirōand Joh le Māseff 7 Wiff de Flitte . Dies dat<sup>o</sup> 7 i Crastiñ Sči Marř .

73. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Gaufr de Ambly suñ ad cap hoñ 7 rōabile relev Wiffi de Brāford de libo teñ qđ de eo ten7 7 teñe clañ i Floketoñ veñ 7 dič qđ id Wiff ñllam trā ten7 de eo . 7 Wiff h ñ poř negare . Io sine die . Id Wiff deb7 Dño Regi . j . m . p hnda assa de morř añces de ead 7c .

74. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Cristiañ fit Wiff Trublemūt peř vsus Thoñ Caplm . ij . masag č ptiñ i Merlebğ sič Jus suū 7 heč . 7 Thoñ veñ i Cuř 7 dič qđ ipe ñ tenuit łras illas . s3 q'dā nepos ej<sup>o</sup> scitt Wiff de Bugedoñ . q<sup>i</sup> p<sup>o</sup>ea veñ i Cuř Dñi . R . 7 dič qđ ipe ñ tenuit łras illas . s3 q'dā puer scit Thoñ fit Thoñ

<sup>1</sup> m. 1 d. ; Abb. Plac. 32.

<sup>2</sup> m. 2.

<sup>3</sup> m. 2 d.

72. **Leicester** Henry Mansell,<sup>1</sup> put in the place of John Mansell, William de Flitte, Rohese de Dorton, and Mabel de Sanderville demand against Matilda Trussell the fee of one knight with appurtenances in Teignworth, as their right and inheritance, whereof Robert de Sanderville, uncle of the said John and William, and brother of the said Rohese and Mabel, was seised in the time of King Henry the father of our Lord the King, taking issues thereof to the value of one mark. And this they offer to prove by the body of a free man, to wit, Walter Wider, who offers to prove the same as of his sight and hearing. Matilda comes, and defends their right and inheritance, and the seisin [of Robert de Sanderville], by Wigan de la Mare, who offers to defend the same by his body. It is considered that there be a duel; Wigan's pledges for the defence, William Smithson and Solomon de Southwark; Walter's pledges for the arraignment, John Mansell and William de Flitte. A day is given on the morrow of S. Martin.

73. **Suffolk** Geoffrey de Ambly, summoned to take the homage and reasonable relief of William de Bramford for the free tenement which [William] holds and claims to hold of [Geoffrey] in Flowton, comes and says that William holds no land of him, and William cannot deny this. Therefore [Geoffrey goes] without day. William owes the King one mark for having an assize of *mort d'ancestor* touching the same, etc.

74. **Wiltshire** Christiana, daughter of William Trublemunt, demands against Thomas the Chaplain two messuages with appurtenances in Marlborough, as her right and inheritance. And Thomas came into court, and said that he did not hold those lands, but a certain nephew of his, to wit, William de Bugdon, who afterwards came into the King's Court, and said that he did not hold those lands, but a certain boy, to wit, Thomas, son of Thomas the Chaplain, and

<sup>1</sup> 'The name is understood to signify a native of Maine, a province of France.'—Lower.

capiti q<sup>1</sup> infra etatē ; . q<sup>1</sup> p<sup>o</sup>ea veñ i Cuř t diř qđ avia sua scit mař Thoñ capiti pat's sui ei ded' iras illas tamq<sup>a</sup> acq<sup>i</sup>sitione sua : t q Thoñ capitis p<sup>19</sup> dixerat qđ Wiř nepos suus illas tenuit . t ñ tenuit : q ipe devocař illa masag . osid ; qđ ipa hat sais suā.

75. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Wiř de Witewett opt se . iij . die vsus Rob [? Roğ] <sup>2</sup> personā de Herdewiç de p<sup>t</sup> q<sup>r</sup> posuit eū i plac i Cuř X<sup>1</sup>añ 9<sup>a</sup> phibiconē Justic . t ipe ñ veñ tc. t viç testat<sup>o</sup> ; qđ ipe ñ habuit laiç feod p qđ distrig<sup>e</sup> eū p<sup>o</sup>s<sup>7</sup> Ido osid ; qđ hat bře ad epm qđ hat eū i Crasť sçi Marť. tc.

76. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Rob fit Riç p<sup>t</sup> vsus Rađ de Nevitt mađia de Fyvelay t de -toñ <sup>4</sup> . t de Sloctoñ t de Rictoñ sicut Jus suū t heđ . uñ <sup>5</sup> avus suus [seisitus] fuit i dñico ut de feod tpe . H. Reğ avi . cap iñ exp<sup>t</sup> ad vař . v . s . t p<sup>t</sup> . t h off diřoare vsus eū p Roğ fit Miloñ q<sup>1</sup> id opt ut de visu t jussu pat's sui tc. t Rađ defend Jus suū . t p<sup>t</sup> jud Cuř sčdm clañ ej<sup>o</sup> t respōs [?] suū. Consid ; qđ Rađ teneat i paç i ppeř heđ sui . q Rob ñ nořař i narraçoe sua annum t diē q<sup>o</sup> Rex avus fuit vivus t mortu<sup>o</sup> . t de [incerto?] <sup>4</sup> imio ñ fit aliq<sup>a</sup> diřoařo . nec nōař avū suū p q petiit.

<sup>1</sup> m. 2 d.

<sup>2</sup> Both a 'b' and a 'g' have been written, and it is impossible to say which was intended to stand.

<sup>3</sup> m. 2 d.

<sup>4</sup> Doubtful.

<sup>5</sup> Blank in Roll.



he is within age. And he [Thomas son of Thomas] afterwards came into court, and said that his grandmother, to wit, the mother of his father Thomas the Chaplain, gave him those lands as being of her acquisition. And because Thomas the Chaplain first said that his nephew William held the [lands] and [William] did not hold them, and because [William] disavowed the messuages, it is considered that [Christiana] may have her seisin.

75. William de Whitwell offered himself on the fourth day  
Cambridge against Robert [or Roger] the parson of Hardwick of a plea of wherefore [Robert] put him [William] in a plea in the Court Christian contrary to the prohibition of the Justices. And [Robert] did not come, etc.; and the sheriff testified that [Robert] had no lay fee by which he could distrain him. Therefore it is considered that [William] may have a writ to the Bishop to have [Robert] here on the morrow of S. Martin, etc.

76. Robert son of Richard demands against Ralph de  
York Neville the manors of Filey, and , and Slocton and Reighton, as his right and inheritance, whereof his grandfather was seised in demesne as of fee in the time of King Henry the grandfather, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and more. And this [Robert] offered to deraign against [Ralph] by Roger son of Miles, who offered the same as of his sight and by the command of his father. And Ralph defends [Robert's] right, and prays the judgment of the Court according to his claim and answer. It is considered that Ralph and his heirs may hold in peace for ever, because Robert did not name in his declaration the year and day in which King [Henry] the grandfather was quick and dead, and there can be no deraignment about an uncertain time [?] nor did he name his grandfather, through whom he claimed.

77. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Rič de Trohā po. lo. Hardewiñ pat's sui petiit vsus  
 Glouč Rob Achard q faciat forinsecū s'viciū de . j . virg . t . c .  
 ptiñ i Troham . q remansit eid Rob p cirog fcm inl ipm t  
 pdcm Hardwiñ de diñ hid tre . uñ p fuit inl eos in Cuř  
 Dñi. B : t ipi veneřt t corā Justic ccessiūt qd q'lib7 eoř  
 defendat trā q' iñ ten7.

Đ . t . sči Mich . i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest Sči Mich.

78. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Wits de Longo Cāpo opř se . iiij . die vsus Hub fit  
 Linč Regiñ de plač vilenag qd exegit vsus eund p trā q' de eo  
 ten7 i Hauketot . t q'm pař ejusd Hub de Widoñ de  
 Crouna tenuit p s'vile s'viciū ut dič . t ipe Hub p<sup>o</sup>ea p  
 op<sup>o</sup> s'vile . t iđ Hub ostend cartā q'ndā Widonis de Crooñ  
 cuj<sup>o</sup> tenor ; Noř sit oñibz qd ego Wiđ de Crouñ remisi  
 Hubto fit Regiñ ad . iiij<sup>or</sup> annos . p s'vičo Dionis uř sue  
 oñs cōsuetudines ad trā ej<sup>o</sup> ptinentes q' de me ten7 . p<sup>o</sup>l  
 solitū censū q' ad trā pdči Hubti ptiñ . s . xv . đ . p annū .  
 s . ad Pasch . v . đ . t ad fest Sči Botulfi . v . đ . t ad  
 . f . S . Andř . v . đ . Et si ñ rediero de trā Ierosoliñ inf<sup>a</sup>  
 . iiij . annos pdčos : pdčo Hubto libo hōi mō : pñōiata trā  
 salva t q'eta ei t heđ suis tenend de me t heđ meis i feod  
 t heđ i pač t libe t q'eř remanebit p s'viciū pñōiatū p oī  
 s'vičo salvo foriseco s'vičo dñi B. Hāc doñonē feci ei t  
 heđ suis p s'vičo Dionis uř sue pdče. Testibus tc. t q (ñ)<sup>3</sup>  
 diē i Banco habuit . t ñ s'vař diē suū : csiđ ; qd Wif  
 dirōař exacfonē suā totā.

<sup>1</sup> m. 8.

<sup>2</sup> m. 8 ; Abb. Plac. 32.

<sup>3</sup> This *non* is clearly a clerical error ; Hubert had a day, and did not keep it.

77. Gloucester Richard de Thorougham, put in the place of Hardwin his father, demanded against Robert Achard that he should do the forinsec service for one virgate of land with appurtenances in Thorougham; which [land] remained to the said Robert by the chirograph made between him [Robert] and the aforesaid Hardwin touching half a hide of land, concerning which there was a plea between them in the King's Court; and [Robert and Hardwin] came before the Justices, and agreed that each of them shall defend the land which he holds.

On the Quindene of Michaelmas.

78. Lincoln William de Longchamp offered himself on the fourth day against Hubert son of Reginald of a plea of villenage which he exacted against [Hubert] for the land which [Hubert] holds of him in Habertoft [?], and which Hubert's father held of Guy de Crouna, by servile tenure, as he says, and which Hubert himself afterwards [held] by servile labour. Hubert shows a certain charter of Guy de Crouna, the tenor of which is [as follows]:—Be it known to all that I, Guy de Crouna, have remised to Hubert son of Reginald, for four years, in consideration of the service of Dionisia, his wife, all customs appertaining to the land which he holds of me, except the accustomed payment which appertains to Hubert's land, to wit, fifteen pence per annum, to wit, at Easter five pence, at the feast of S. Botolph five pence, and at the feast of S. Andrew five pence. And if I shall not return from the land of Jerusalem within the said four years, the aforesaid land shall remain to the said Hubert, my free man, safe and quit, to hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and inheritance, peaceably, freely, and quit, by the aforesaid service for all service except the forinsec service of our lord the King. This gift I have made to him and his heirs in consideration of the service of Dionisia, his said wife. These being witnesses, etc. And because [Hubert] had a day in Banc, and did not keep his day, it is considered that William has deraigned all his exaction.

79. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assa veñ reč si Joh de Tisho . 7 Eustač de Moretoñ  
 Warř 7 Rob fit Matiff iuste 7 sñ juđ diss Osb de Hineton 7  
 Matiff uř suā de lišo teñ suo i Soteswell i<sup>a</sup> assm. Eustač  
 de Moretoñ p<sup>o</sup>ea veñ 7 diř qđ ipe Osb ivadiavat ei řrā suā  
 totā de Soteswell usq; ad řmiñ . vj . annoř . 7 iñ pfert  
 cartē ipei<sup>o</sup> id testantē. Ita qđ p<sup>o</sup> ivadiañtū řcm veñ id  
 Osbt<sup>o</sup> 9<sup>a</sup> cartā suā 7 asportav fenu suū. Ita qđ ipe Eustač  
 9řstus ; corā Justič itināntib; . s . Huğ Bard 7 Henř de  
 Wichenton . 7 soč eoř ařd Warř . 7 p cōřstū suū capt<sup>o</sup> fuit  
 7 pōit<sup>o</sup> i p'sona . 7 corā ipis Justič recognov ivadiañtū  
 řcm eid Eusř . 7 iñ vocat Justič illos ad Warř. Osb veñ  
 p<sup>o</sup>ea veñ<sup>2</sup> 7 posuit se i řmia . 7 sciend qđ Eusř clař eid  
 Osb q'eř gvenř řcam de řra illa p xv . s . q<sup>o</sup>s Osb ei ded.

80. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Thoñ de Cāvitt pet řsus Rob de Sudton . j .  
 Euseř mariscū de Richeresnes sič Jus 7 heđ suā qđ řt ei descende  
 a Wiffo Monaco avo suo q<sup>i</sup> iñ saīs fuit ut de feod 7 jure  
 tpe . H. Reğ pat's Dñi . ř . cap iñ espt tā i caseis 7 lana  
 7 junco<sup>4</sup> 7 aliis exitib; ad vat . v . s . řc. Rob veñ 7  
 pfert cartā Rob de Leiburn i q<sup>a</sup> cōtinet<sup>r</sup> qđ id Rob ded eid  
 řdčm mariscū . c<sup>o</sup> filiū Roğm noře vocat ad warř . q<sup>i</sup> ; i  
 custod Steph de Turnham. Ĥat eū i ocř Sči Mař . 7 ip  
 Rob řat bře ad Steph de Turnhā qđ řat eū ad eund . ř .

81. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Dñs Rex mand Dño . G. fit Pet<sup>i</sup> qđ resřm řre faciat  
 Norř Rob fit Ernis de Rič de Cury de řra de Well 7 de Warhā

<sup>1</sup> m. 3.<sup>2</sup> Sic.<sup>3</sup> m. 4 d. ; Abb. Plac. 32.<sup>4</sup> In the Abb. Plac. printed  
 'muco'!<sup>5</sup> m. 5.

79. Warwick The assize comes to recognise if John de Tysoe and Eustace de Morton and Robert son of Matilda have unjustly and without judgment disseised Osbert de Hinton and Matilda his wife of their free tenement in Shotteswell within the assize. Eustace de Morton afterwards came and said that Osbert had pledged to him all his [Osbert's] land of Shotteswell for a term of six years, and [Eustace] produces [Osbert's] charter testifying the same. So that after the pledge was made, came Osbert, contrary to his charter, and carried off his hay. So that Eustace complained before the Justices in Eyre, to wit, Hugh Bardolph and Henry de Wichinton and their fellows, at Warwick, and on account of his complaint, [Osbert] was seized and put in prison. And before the same Justices [Osbert] admitted the pledge made to Eustace, and [Eustace] vouches those Justices to warranty thereof. Osbert afterwards came and put himself in mercy. And be it known that Eustace quit-claimed to Osbert the agreement made touching that land, for fifteen shillings, which Osbert gave him.
80. Essex Thomas de Camville<sup>1</sup> demands against Robert de Sutton one marsh of Richeresnes as his right and inheritance which ought to descend to him from William Monk, his grandfather, who was seised thereof as of fee and right, in the time of King Henry, the father of our lord the King, taking issues thereof, as in cheese and wool and rushes, and other issues, to the value of five shillings, etc. Robert comes and produces a charter of Robert de Leyburn, in which it is contained that Robert [de Leyburn] gave him that marsh, and he vouches to warranty the son of [Robert de Leyburn], Roger by name, who is in the wardship of Stephen de Turnham. Let him have him in the octave of S. Martin; and he [Robert de Sutton] may have a writ to Stephen de Turnham to have [Roger] here at that term.
81. Norfolk The King commanded Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter that he should cause Robert, son of Ernis, to have respite touching Richard de Courcy, [and] touching the land of Wells and of

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Canfield.

q<sup>a</sup>diu fuit i s<sup>i</sup>viço suo ult<sup>a</sup> ma<sup>r</sup>. ⁊ qd loqlā illā ponat corā  
i<sup>po</sup>o dño . R . c<sup>o</sup> veniit i Angl . ⁊ q ñ remaneat p<sup>p</sup> placit<sup>o</sup>  
no<sup>v</sup> dissais . ⁊ Mag<sup>r</sup> Witt de Massighā dix corā Justic<sup>o</sup> qd  
id Ric tulit assam no<sup>v</sup> diss<sup>o</sup> vsus eū de ead<sup>e</sup> l . c<sup>o</sup> ipe<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>son<sup>o</sup>  
eccte sit ⁊ nltm lai<sup>c</sup> feod<sup>o</sup> teneat.

82. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Witt de Wa<sup>r</sup> pe<sup>r</sup> vsus Abb<sup>o</sup> Sc<sup>i</sup> Edm<sup>o</sup> custod<sup>o</sup> c<sup>o</sup>dā pūi  
scit fit Pet<sup>o</sup> fit Godwi<sup>n</sup> de Lenna . q<sup>1</sup> sokeman<sup>o</sup> Abbis ej<sup>o</sup>d<sup>o</sup>  
fuit : ⁊ duxerat filiā ⁊ hedē Witt<sup>i</sup> de Walto<sup>n</sup> mili<sup>r</sup> ej<sup>o</sup>d<sup>o</sup>  
Witt . ⁊ i<sup>pi</sup> petie<sup>r</sup>t c<sup>o</sup>sidacōem cu<sup>r</sup> ut<sup>r</sup> id Witt custod<sup>o</sup> h<sup>re</sup>  
debet p<sup>o</sup>dci pūi : p militiā q descend<sup>o</sup> ei ex pte mat<sup>is</sup> sue . an  
ñ : ⁊ cōsid<sup>o</sup> ⁊ q Witt de Wa<sup>r</sup> hat custod<sup>o</sup> pūi ⁊ t<sup>re</sup> q descend<sup>o</sup>  
ei ex pte mat<sup>is</sup> sue p mili<sup>r</sup>.

Ī . iij . sept.

83. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Tho<sup>m</sup> fit Jur<sup>d</sup> suū ostensur<sup>o</sup> q<sup>r</sup> t<sup>o</sup>xit Witt Russe<sup>o</sup> i  
cu<sup>r</sup> X<sup>o</sup>la<sup>n</sup> de deb . xx . m . g<sup>a</sup> phibicōnē t<sup>c</sup>. ven<sup>o</sup> ⁊ defend<sup>o</sup> . ⁊  
vad<sup>o</sup> legē . ⁊ nltm p<sup>o</sup> habuit. Ido t<sup>o</sup>dit<sup>o</sup> ⁊ gaiole.

84. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Mag<sup>r</sup> Petr<sup>o</sup> de Paxto<sup>n</sup> po<sup>n</sup> loco suo Petrū de Mūde<sup>n</sup>  
v<sup>l</sup> Petrū clicū suū si i<sup>pe</sup> in<sup>o</sup>ce ñ p<sup>o</sup>sit . vsus Gerard<sup>o</sup> de  
Furniva<sup>o</sup> de p<sup>o</sup>l . t . ⁊ vsus Osbtū Masculū de plac<sup>o</sup> q<sup>re</sup>  
vexat eū inj<sup>o</sup>te . ad luc<sup>o</sup>nd<sup>o</sup> . t<sup>c</sup>.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> m. 5; Abb. Plac. 33.  
<sup>2</sup> m. 5 d.

<sup>3</sup> m. 5 d.  
<sup>4</sup> See No. 86, post.

Warham, as long as [Robert] shall be in [the King's] service beyond the sea; and that [Sir Geoffrey] shall put that case before the King himself when he shall come to England; and that it shall not remain on account of a plea of *novel disseisin*. And Master William de Massingham said before the Justices that the same Richard brought an assize of *novel disseisin* against him touching the same land, whereas he [William] is the parson of a church, and holds no lay fee.

82. William de Ware demands against the Abbot of S. Edmund's the wardship of a certain boy, to wit the son of Peter, son of Godwin de Lynn; which [Peter] was a sokeman of the said Abbot, and married the daughter and heir of William de Walton, [who was a] knight of William [de Ware]; and they pray the consideration of the Court, whether the said William [de Ware] ought to have the wardship of the boy, on account of the knight's fee<sup>1</sup> which descends to him from his mother, or not. And it is considered that William de Ware may have the wardship of the boy, and of the land which descends to him from his mother by knight-service.

In three weeks.

83. Thomas, son of Jordan, summoned to show why he had brought William Russell into the Court Christian touching a debt of twenty marks, contrary to the prohibition, etc., comes and defends, and wages his law; and he had no pledge. Therefore he is delivered to gaol.

84. Master Peter de Paxton puts in his place, to gain [or lose], Peter de Munden or Peter his clerk, if he himself cannot be present, against Gerard de Furnival, touching a plea of land, and against Osbert Male,<sup>2</sup> touching a plea of 'wherefore he troubles him unjustly.'

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps rather 'a tenement held by knight-service,' whether more or less than a knight's fee.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps 'Mascall.'

85. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Gunñ q̄ fuit uñ Huḡ fr̄ Rob̄ peñ r̄onabit dotē suā q̄  
 Norhanf̄ eā ctinḡ de libo teñ q̄ fuit ipi<sup>9</sup> Huḡ i Uppetō . ⁊ i Floie . ⁊  
 i Norhanf̄ . uñ Rob̄ de Bella aq<sup>a</sup> . ⁊c. Et Rob̄ ven̄ ⁊ diç q̄  
 tre q̄ fuer̄t p̄dci Huḡ ptite sunt . i tres p<sup>2</sup> ⁊ peñ  
 csid<sup>3</sup> lacioñ Cuñ utr̄ ipe sol<sup>9</sup> debeat responde siñ pticionibz  
 suis . eg<sup>a</sup> diç Gunñ q̄ ipe Rob̄ ex tota fuit saisit<sup>9</sup> die quo  
 sumoñ fuit iñ responsuñ . ⁊ Rob̄ ñ c<sup>a</sup>diñ . s3 diñ p<sup>9</sup>ea ptita  
 fuit tra illa . p̄ p̄cept̄ dñi . R̄ . Gunñ q<sup>a</sup>rat Bre v̄ oñs si  
 voluit.

86. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Petrus de Paxtoñ q̄r̄ qd̄ Ost̄ Mascul<sup>9</sup> cep̄ boves suos  
 Hertf̄ ⁊ vendid̄ ap̄ feriā de Waltham iuste . q<sup>1</sup> valueñ . v . m̄ . ũ  
 diç . ⁊ p̄lea aliis mod̄ eū vexavit p̄ qd̄ tra sua fuit iculta ita  
 qd̄ defiorat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ p̄ eū ad val . xx . m̄ . ⁊ h̄ off<sup>9</sup> t̄ ⁊c. p̄ sectā  
 suffic̄ q<sup>a</sup> p̄duñ . ⁊ Ost̄ ven̄ ⁊ defend̄ tof̄ de v̄bo i verb̄ vsus  
 eū ⁊ vsus sectā suā . ⁊c. csid̄ ⁊ qd̄ defend̄ se xij . pt̄ de leḡ  
 faciend̄ : Wilt Russell. Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ i oct̄ . s . Marf̄.<sup>4</sup>

87. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Rad̄ de S̄ca Barba op̄t̄ se . iiij . die vsus Amfelisā ⁊  
 Sundset̄ Clariciā . de plac̄ aud̄ elect̄ xxiiij<sup>or</sup> legaliū hoñ ad fac̄ Jur̄  
 inñ ipm̄ Rad̄ . ⁊ p̄d̄cas Amfet̄ ⁊ Clañ . ⁊ ipe ñ veneñt vl̄ se  
 essoñ. Ido resuñmoneāt̄ qd̄ sint i oct̄ . s . Yllañ : ⁊ inñim  
 csulend<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Dñs Rex : sciñt utr̄ debeat h<sup>9</sup>m<sup>i</sup> assa p̄cede :  
 necne . ⁊ t̄c veniāt . iiij . ad eliḡ xxiiij<sup>or</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> m. 6 d.<sup>2</sup> I cannot make out this word, it  
 looks like 'Kimuliam' or 'Rimuliam.'<sup>3</sup> m. 6 d.<sup>4</sup> See No. 84, ante.<sup>5</sup> m. 7.



85. Northampton Gunnora, who was the wife of Hugh, brother of Robert demands her reasonable dower, which falls to her touching the free tenement which was the said Hugh's in Upton, Flore and Northampton, whereof Robert de Bellew, etc. And Robert comes and says that the lands which were the said Hugh's are partitioned into three on account of . . . . and he prays the consideration of the Court whether he ought to answer alone without his co-parceners. Against this Gunnora says that Robert was seised of the whole on the day he was summoned to answer; and Robert did not contradict this; but he said that the land was afterwards partitioned by command of the King. Let Gunnora have a writ against them all, if she wish.

86. Hertford Peter de Paxton complains that Osbert Male<sup>1</sup> unjustly took his oxen and sold them at Waltham Fair, which [oxen] were worth five marks, so he says, and besides [Osbert] had troubled him in other ways, on account of which his land was untilled, so that he was damaged through Osbert to the value of twenty marks; and this he offers [to prove], etc., by sufficient suit, which he produced. And Osbert comes and defends the whole of it, word by word, against [Peter], and against his suit, etc. It is considered that [Osbert] do defend himself twelve-[handed, i.e., with eleven compurgators]. Pledge for making the law, William Russell. A day is given on the octave of S. Martin.

87. Somerset Ralph de S. Barbe offered himself on the fourth day against Amfelisa and Claricia of a plea of hearing the election of twenty-four lawful men, to form the jury between Ralph and the said Amfelisa and Claricia. And they did not come or essoin themselves. Therefore let them be resummoned to be [here] on the octave of S. Hilary; and in the meantime the King is to be consulted whether an assize of this kind ought to proceed or not; and then let four [knights] come to elect twenty-four.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps 'Mascall.'

88. <sup>1</sup> § Dies dat<sup>2</sup> ⁊ Wiſt Briwer<sup>3</sup> peſ ⁊ Gaufr de D Erlee<sup>4</sup>  
*Sundaeſ* ad reč cirog<sup>5</sup> suū de . pt ⁊ . j . v'g<sup>6</sup> . ⁊ diſ i Brugewal<sup>7</sup> q<sup>8</sup>  
 Mabiſ de Aubemari ten<sup>7</sup> i do<sup>9</sup> a dies<sup>3</sup> Sči Mar<sup>7</sup> i . xv .  
 dies . ⁊ Wiſt hat b<sup>re</sup> ad vič . ut mittat . iiij . miſ ad eand  
 Mabiſ ut ſciāt utr<sup>9</sup> i<sup>pa</sup> q'cq<sup>8</sup>m cla<sup>m</sup> i tra illa p<sup>l</sup> do<sup>9</sup> . ⁊ ſc  
 ſint ibi ad testi<sup>9</sup> . ⁊c.

89. <sup>4</sup> § Ro<sup>8</sup> de Aneme<sup>7</sup> opt<sup>9</sup> se . iiij . die vsus Wiſt de  
*Norſ* Aneme<sup>7</sup> de pt gvenčois . ſce in<sup>7</sup> i<sup>pm</sup> ⁊ eund Wiſm . de .  
 C . ⁊ lxxviiij . ac<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ . č . pti<sup>n</sup> i Aneme<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ i<sup>pe</sup> n<sup>7</sup> ve<sup>n</sup> vl se  
 es<sup>8</sup> Ido atach qd sit i xv . dies p<sup>9</sup> feſt Sči Mar<sup>7</sup> respōsu<sup>7</sup> .  
 ⁊ oſt<sup>9</sup> ⁊c.

90. <sup>5</sup> § Sarra de la Ware q<sup>r</sup> qd Gaufr de Tichesie exi<sup>g</sup> ab  
*Kent* ea plus ſ<sup>l</sup>vicii q<sup>m</sup> i<sup>pe</sup> Recognov<sup>9</sup> i<sup>pa</sup>m sibi de<sup>be</sup> i Cu<sup>7</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i .  
 B<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ Gaufr ve<sup>n</sup> ⁊ defend<sup>9</sup> qd nūq<sup>8</sup> i Cu<sup>7</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i B<sup>7</sup> . plač fuit  
 in<sup>7</sup> eos de ſ<sup>l</sup>viciis . ⁊ testa<sup>7</sup> ⁊ p<sup>9</sup> Record<sup>9</sup> Justi<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ plač fuit  
 i Comi<sup>7</sup> . I<sup>7</sup>m sit i comitatu.

91. <sup>6</sup> § Loqla de . iiij . ca<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ . č pti<sup>n</sup> i Tiuelesby in<sup>7</sup> H<sup>7</sup>b de  
*Linč* Sčo Qu<sup>n</sup>tino peſ ⁊ Abbem de Kirkeſted<sup>7</sup> te<sup>n</sup> reman<sup>7</sup> sū die  
 q<sup>8</sup> i<sup>pe</sup> H<sup>7</sup>b ipet<sup>8</sup>verat b<sup>re</sup> ad su<sup>m</sup> loqlā q<sup>8</sup> po<sup>7</sup>ta fuit corā Just<sup>7</sup>  
 . qd locu<sup>7</sup> ⁊ de . iiij . ca<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ . ⁊ di<sup>m</sup> . ⁊ p<sup>7</sup>m b<sup>re</sup> de recto nō  
 locu<sup>7</sup> ⁊ n<sup>7</sup> de iiij . ca<sup>7</sup> . ⁊ .

92. <sup>7</sup> § Agnes q<sup>8</sup> fuit u<sup>x</sup> Phit de Dive peſ vsus Phit fit Phit  
*Linč North* de Dive rōabilē dotē suā q<sup>8</sup> eā gting<sup>9</sup> de libo te<sup>n</sup> qd fuit p<sup>7</sup>dci

<sup>1</sup> m. 7.  
<sup>2</sup> The capital D written after-  
 wards.  
<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> m. 7.  
<sup>5</sup> m. 8.  
<sup>6</sup> m. 8.  
<sup>7</sup> m. 8 d.

88. **Somerset** A day is given on the quindene of S. Martin to William Brewer demandant and Geoffrey de Durleigh to receive their chirograph touching a plea of one virgate and a half of land in Bridgwater, which Mabel de Albemarl holds in dower. And William may have a writ to the sheriff to send four knights to the said Mabel to know whether she claims anything in that land except dower, and let [the four knights] be there then to testify, etc.
89. **Norfolk** Robert de Anmer offered himself on the fourth day against William de Anmer, of a plea of agreement made between him and the said William about one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land with appurtenances in Anmer. And [William] did not come or essoin himself. Therefore let him be attached to be [here] on the quindene of S. Martin, to answer, and to show, etc.
90. **Kent** Sarah Delaware complains that Geoffrey de Tichesie exacted from her more service than she had recognised in the King's Court to be due to him. And Geoffrey comes and defends that there was never any plea between them in the King's Court touching the services; and it was testified by the record of the Justices [that] the plea was in the County [court]. Let it be again in the County [court].
91. **Lincoln** The suit touching three carucates of land with appurtenances in Tevilby<sup>1</sup> between Herbert de S. Quentin, demandant, and the Abbot of Kirkstead, tenant, remains without day, because Herbert obtained a writ to summon the suit which was put before the Justices, which [writ] spoke of three carucates and a half of land; and the first writ of right only spoke of three carucates of land.
92. **Lincoln Northampton** Agnes, who was the wife of Philip de Dive, demands against Philip son of Philip de Dive the reasonable dower which falls to her touching the free tenement which

<sup>1</sup> Now generally spelled Tealby.

Ph viri sui i Holewell t i Withum t i Tinford c ptiñ uñ nich ht ut diç . t ipe veñ t defend qd ñ deb7 ei doř façe q ñ fuit despōsata pri suo. Ipa eq<sup>m</sup> diç qd legitime despōsata fuit. Consid t qd ipa hat bře ad offiç epi Linç . qd gvocatis ptibz iq'rat utr legitime despōsata fuit necne.

93. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Inq'siço fca fuit p Justiç de Cōmuna Bosci de Seille  
 Leit<sup>u</sup> uñ Steph de Bello cāpo gqst<sup>o</sup> t qd Wiñ psona de Seille eū trañ i plaç i Cuř X'aniř de laico feod suo : t uñ id Wiñ petiit iq'siçonē fi<sup>1</sup> . t fca fuit p pcept Dñi . G. p legař miliř . t pbos hořes de visñ de Seille : qd cōmuna Bosci de Seille ptinuit ad ecclām de Seille die q<sup>o</sup> Rađ de Seille vendid Boscū itid Stepho de Bello cāpo . t q cōmuna Bosci illi<sup>o</sup> de jure deb7 ptiñe ad ecclām de Seille . Steph veñ t defend esson fca t Jus ecclē . vsus Wiñm t vsus Juratores. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> t eis i ocř sçi Yllař ad aud voluntatē Dñi . G. t assensū . p q iq'siço fca fuit.

94. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Walř de Vernū p se . t . A . uñ sua opř se . iiij .  
 Sun<sup>Dec</sup> die vsus Epm Batoñ de plaç qř ñ vult recipe Ydoñ psonā ad eoř p̄sentatōnē ad ecclām de Westoñ . t ipe ñ veñ vl se esson . Jud . Epč ponat<sup>r</sup> p salvos př qd sit i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest Sçi Yllař respōsur<sup>o</sup> . t osř . t c.

95. <sup>3</sup> ¶ P<sup>o</sup>cept t viç qd delibet averia hořm Coñ de Clare q  
 Linç capta sūt p sviciis t cōsuetud q<sup>s</sup> Coñ de Clař ñ recognoscit

<sup>1</sup> m. 8 d. ; Abb. Plac. 33.

<sup>2</sup> m. 8 d.

<sup>3</sup> m. 8 d.

belonged to the said Philip, her husband, in Holywell, Witham, and Thenford with appurtenances, whereof she has nothing, as she says. And Philip [the son] comes and defends that he ought not to give dower to her, because she was not married to his father. [Agnes], however, says that she was lawfully married. It is considered that she may have a writ to the officer of the Bishop of Lincoln that he should inquire, the parties being called together, whether she was lawfully married or not.

98. *Leicester* An inquiry was made by the Justices touching the common of the wood of Seal, whereof Stephen de Beauchamp complained that William, the parson of Seal, had drawn him [Stephen] in a plea in the Court Christian touching his lay fee, and whereof the said William craved an inquiry to be made. And [an inquiry] was made on the command of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] by lawful knights and proved men of the neighbourhood of Seal, [and it was found] that the common of the wood of Seal pertained to the church of Seal on the day that Ralph de Seal sold that wood to Stephen de Beauchamp, and that the common of that wood ought of right to pertain to the church of Seal. Stephen comes and defends the essoins made, and the right of the church, against William and against the jurors. A day is given them, on the octave of S. Hilary, to hear the will and consent of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] by whom the inquiry was made.

94. *Somerset* Walter de Vernon, for himself and A., his wife, offered himself on the fourth day against the Bishop of Bath, of a plea wherefore [the Bishop] would not receive, at their presentation, a fit parson to the church of Weston. And [the Bishop] did not come or esoin himself. Judgment : —Let the Bishop be put by safe pledges that he be [here] on the quindene of S. Hilary, to answer, and to show, etc.

95. *Lincoln* The Sheriff is commanded to deliver up the goods of the Earl of Clare's men, which were seized for services and customs which the Earl of Clare does not admit that

se debe . 7 qđ pacē hant q<sup>o</sup>usq; loqla q̄ 7 inl eosd Com<sup>1</sup> de p̄dcis 8 viciis tiata sit i Cuř B.

- Lin<sup>8</sup> 96. <sup>2</sup> 7 Abb de Rupe p Regiñ . monač . atornař suū petiit 7ram suā p plevinā i Rokesbi . die m<sup>at</sup>is p<sup>x</sup> añ fest oñi sčoz q̄ capta fuit i mañ dñi Reg p ej<sup>9</sup> defcu v Wiff de Scoteni.

In Crastiñ Sči Martiñ.

- Essex 97. <sup>3</sup> 7 Seherus de Audehā receđ sñ die q Walř de Benetested q̄ ipe<sup>4</sup> i plač de 7ra de Betlested . s . feod . j . miř : redđ se religiōi.

- Essex 98. <sup>5</sup> 7 Assa de noř diss inl Wiřm Toreř qrentē 7 Abb de St<sup>aff</sup>ord de q<sup>o</sup>dā fossato pstrato i pva Turroch ad nocumtū libi teñ Wiři Toreř i ead villa poñr i res<sup>m</sup> usq; i ocē Sči Yllař p def reč . qđ q<sup>o</sup>dā essoñ se 7 q<sup>o</sup>dā veneř . 7c. 7 Huğ de Botoñ 7 ceñi . v . defecerť . 7 Abb veñ 7 dič qđ lex qđā statuta fuit tpe . H. Reg . pat<sup>s</sup> de mariscis . 7 peř qđ obs<sup>vet</sup>. Ido pcept 7 vič qđ apponat tales reč q<sup>i</sup> legem sciāt marisci . 7 q<sup>i</sup> sciāt veritatē dre utr ad nocumtū Wiři fiat illa pstraťo fossati . vl ñ.

- Wilt 99. <sup>6</sup> 7 Wida de Ostelli suñ ad pseqndū loqla suā de plač 8 vič vsus Richold de Lollingeť q̄ fuit ut i pa diř i comiř . veñ 7 dič qđ ñlla loqla fuit inl eos i comiř t<sup>ns</sup>actis . viij . aññ . nec ullā pseq vult . 7o receđ sñ die.

<sup>1</sup> Some words apparently left out here.

<sup>2</sup> m. 9.

<sup>3</sup> m. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Supply 'traxit' or some similar word.

<sup>5</sup> m. 9 d.; Abb. Plac. 33.

<sup>6</sup> m. 9 d.

he owes ; and that [the said men] may have peace until the suit which is between the said Earl [and — — —], touching the said services, may be tried in the King's Court.

96. Lincoln The Abbot of Roche, by Reginald, the monk, his attorney, demanded his land in Roxby by plevin on the Tuesday next before the feast of All Saints ; which land was seized into the hands of the King through [the Abbot's] default against William de Scotney.

On the morrow of S. Martin.

97. Essex Saer de Aldham may recede without day, because Walter de Benetested,<sup>1</sup> whom [Saer drew] in a plea touching land in Betlested,<sup>1</sup> to wit, one knight's fee, has betaken himself to religion.

98. Essex The assize of *novel disseisin* between William Torell, plaintiff, and the Abbot of Stratford touching a certain dike thrown down in Little Thurrock to the damage of the free tenement of William Torell in the same town, is put in respite until the octave of S. Hilary, because of the default of the recognitors ; of whom some essoined themselves and some came, etc., and Hugh de Boyton and other five made default. And the Abbot comes and says that a certain law was made in the time of King Henry the father concerning the marshes, and he prays that it may be observed. Therefore the sheriff is commanded to procure such recognitors as know the law of the marsh, and who know the truth, to say whether the throwing down of that dike is to William's damage or not.

99. Wiltshire Wida de Osterle, summoned to prosecute her suit touching a plea of services against Richold de Lollington, which [suit] was, so [Richold] said, in the county [court], comes and says that there has been no suit between them in the county [court] for eight years past, nor does she wish to prosecute any. Therefore let [her] recede without day.

<sup>1</sup> Query 'Benstead.'

100. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Wif de Scoteiñ peſ vsus Agñ de Scoteiñ . xj . boſ .  
 Linč . ē . ē . ptiñ i Wivelighā . ⁊ feoð diñ mit ē . ptiñ i Rokeby . ⁊ ip  
 veñ . ⁊ dič qđ ipa ñ ten7 feoð iñd diñ mit i ðnico . ⁊ peſ  
 csið Cuſ utſ deb respōðe . Consið ; qđ ñ respōðeat . qrat  
 aliud bſe si volñit .

101. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Baldſ de Sčo Yvoñ peſ vsus Widoñ de Oure s'viciū  
 Cantebſ . v . s . p annū vl . j . Nisū mutariū p annū de diñ hið . ⁊  
 . ē . ptiñ i Oure . ⁊ ipe Wido veñ ⁊ dič se debe ei s'viciū :  
 sciſ mutačonē . j<sup>o</sup> . nisi si ipe Baldz ei cōmisit ad mutand .  
 ⁊ nich aliud pſ forinseč s'viciū . ⁊ iñ poñ se sup magnā  
 assam . ⁊ peſ reč si utſ iñd s'viciū deb qđ exiğ . an qđ ipe  
 recognoscit . sciſ mučonē nisi ⁊ forinseč s'viciū uñ . xxvij .  
 hið faciūt feoð . j . milſ . Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis i ocſ Sči Yllaſ .  
 ⁊ ſc veñ . iiij . ad eliğ . xij .

102. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Huğ de Elhā vsus qđ Eñna de Lidesdoñ peſ . x . m̃ .  
 Kent arğ veñ ⁊ cōcessit dare eid Emme . x . m̃ . infra . viij<sup>to</sup> .  
 annos . sciſ h anno . iiij . m̃ . ⁊ q'lib7 año seqti . j . m̃ .  
 cōcessit ⁊ qđ vič distriğat eū p catalla sua . p'mo año . ad  
 Pasch . xx . s . ⁊ ad fest . s . Mich . xx . s . ⁊ q'lib7 año  
 seqti : ad fest . s . Mich . diñ . m̃ . ⁊ ad Pasch diñ . m̃ .

#### In Ocſ Sči Martini.

103. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Asſ veñ reč si Jurð Molend ijuste ⁊ sñ juð levaſ  
 Hertford stagnū molend sui i Westoñ ad noč libi teñ Siñ de Mstoñ

<sup>1</sup> m. 9 d.

<sup>2</sup> m. 10; Abb. Plac. 33.

<sup>3</sup> m. 10 d.

<sup>4</sup> m. 10 d.; Abb. Plac. 33.



100. William de Scotton demands against Agnes de Scotton eleven bovates of land with appurtenances in Willingham, and half a knight's fee with appurtenances in Roxby [?] And [Agnes] comes and says that she does not hold that half knight's fee in demesne, and she prays the consideration of the court whether she ought to answer. It is considered that she need not answer. Let [William] seek another writ if he wish.

101. Baldric de S. Ives demands against Guy de Over the service of five shillings per annum or one mewed hawk per annum, touching half a hide of land with appurtenances in Over. And Guy comes, and says that he does owe service to [Baldric], to wit, the mewing of one hawk, if Baldric shall give it him to mew, and [he owes] nothing else, except forinsec service; and thereof he puts himself on the great assize, and prays that a recognition may be made whether that service is due which is exacted [by Baldric], or that which he [Guy] admits, to wit, the mewing of one hawk, and forinsec service [for half a hide] where twenty-seven hides make a knight's fee. A day is given them on the octave of S. Hilary and then let four [Knights] come to elect twelve.

102. Hugh de Elham, against whom Emma de Luddesdown demands ten marks of silver, comes and concedes that he will give the said Emma the ten marks within eight years, to wit, this year three marks, and one mark each year following. He concedes also that the sheriff may distrain him by his chattels, in the first year at Easter [to the amount of] twenty shillings, and at Michaelmas twenty shillings, and in each year following, at Michaelmas half a mark, and at Easter half a mark.

On the Octave of S. Martin.

103. The assize comes to recognise if Jordan the miller has unjustly and without judgment raised the dam of his mill in Weston, to the injury of the free tenement of Simon de

infra asſam . Juř diĉt qđ levaſ ita ſtagnū . Jud . ſtagnū  
 mia pſnat<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Jurđ i mia . diſ . m . dāpn . iij . s .

### In xv Sĉi Marĉ.

104.  
 Herĉ

<sup>1</sup> ¶ Juř veñ reĉ q<sup>s</sup> ſectas maneriū de Aldehā Abbis de Westm̄ debeat Hundꝝ Sĉi Albañ qđ Abb Sĉi Albani ten7. Juř diĉt qđ ipi videřt tpe ſuo Bař hundꝝ venire i mañiū de Aldehā . ⁊ ibi renovare frācū pleĝ . ⁊ ſi q<sup>s</sup> i eođ mañio cecidit i mia : ſi n̄ fuit Dñi Reĝ : Sĉi Albani ⁊ ſi q<sup>s</sup> de eođ mañio p<sup>r</sup>gavit ſe p legē Añ : ap̄ Sĉm Albañ ⁊ ad foſſā Sĉi Albañ p<sup>r</sup>gabit ſe . ſi ſuspendi debuit : ad furcas Sĉi Albani . ſiſr de duello : in hundꝝ Sĉi Alb̄ peuti debet. Abbas Sĉi Albañ hat ſais qualē habuit hucusqꝫ . ⁊ Abb de Westm̄ ſi voluit loq̄tr de jure.

105.  
 Lancast<sup>r</sup>

<sup>2</sup> ¶ Aſſ veñ reĉ ſi Witt pař Heilewis uñ Giff fit Reinfr ſais fuit i dnico ſuo ut de feođ de . ij . cař ĩre ĉ ptiñ i Kokerhā ⁊ i Crūbes . die q<sup>o</sup> oð . ⁊ ſi oð ĩĉ . ⁊ ſi ipa Heilewis pping<sup>or</sup> heſ ej<sup>o</sup> ſit . q<sup>a</sup> ĩrā Abb de Legř tenet q<sup>i</sup> veñ ⁊ diĉ qđ aſſ n̄ deb7 pcede q alia vice id Giff ⁊ Heilewis tuleřt bře de r<sup>cto</sup> vsus eund Abb de ead . ĩ . ⁊ ita deducta fuit loqla in Cuř Dñi . ꝛ . qđ aliqu eſſoñ ſe Abb . ⁊ aliqu gparuit . ⁊ dat<sup>o</sup> fuit dies eid Abbi ⁊ Riĉ de Marisco pōito loco Giff ⁊ Heilewis ⁊ p defc̄m ej<sup>o</sup>đ Riĉ receſſ Abb ſñ die.

<sup>1</sup> m. 11; Abb. Plac. 33.

<sup>2</sup> m. 11; Abb. Plac. 33.

Marston, within the assize. The jury say that [Jordan] has so raised the dam. Judgment: Let the dam be cast down, and Jordan be amerced half a mark. Damage, three shillings.

On the Quindene of S. Martin.

104. Hertford The jury come to recognise what suits the manor of Aldenham, belonging to the Abbot of Westminster, owes to the Hundred of S. Alban's, which the Abbot of S. Alban's holds. The jury say that they have seen in their time the Bailiff of the Hundred come into the manor of Aldenham and there renew the frank-pledge; also if any one in that manor shall fall in mercy, if [the amercement] is not the King's, it belongs to S. Alban's; also if any one of that manor shall have purged himself by the law of England, he shall purge himself at S. Alban's and at the ditch of S. Alban's; if [any one] has to be hanged, [it shall be] at the gallows of S. Alban's; in the same way touching a duel, it ought to be fought in the Hundred of S. Alban's. Let the Abbot of S. Alban's have such seisin as he had hitherto, and let the Abbot of Westminster speak of right [have a writ of right] if he wish.

105. Lancaster The assize comes to recognise if William, the father of Helewise wife of Gilbert son of Reinfred, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two carucates of land with appurtenances in Cockerham and in Crumbes the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], and if the said Helewise is his next heir, which land the Abbot of Leicester holds. [The Abbot] comes and says that the assize ought not to proceed because in another place the said Gilbert and Helewise brought a writ of right against the said Abbot touching the same land, and the suit went on in the King's Court so that sometimes the Abbot essoined himself and sometimes he appeared; and a day was given to the Abbot and to Richard Marsh, who was put in the place of Gilbert and Helewise, and through the default of this Richard, the Abbot went without day. A day is given them on the

Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest<sup>i</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Ylla<sup>r</sup> t<sup>i</sup> assa reñ .  
q<sup>o</sup>usq<sup>3</sup> c<sup>i</sup>tificet<sup>r</sup> utr<sup>i</sup> assa deb<sup>i</sup> pcedere necne.

106. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Hen<sup>r</sup> Cum<sup>i</sup> po. lo. Gerard<sup>i</sup> de Mal<sup>l</sup>nci<sup>3</sup> q<sup>i</sup> su<sup>m</sup> fuit  
Norh os<sup>i</sup> q<sup>r</sup> ipediret Wit<sup>t</sup> Lu<sup>p</sup> exco<sup>i</sup>te t<sup>r</sup>a su<sup>a</sup> q<sup>a</sup> di<sup>r</sup>oavat<sup>3</sup> p<sup>i</sup> as<sup>s</sup>  
v<sup>i</sup>sus Gerard<sup>i</sup> p<sup>i</sup>d<sup>i</sup>c<sup>m</sup> : veñ t<sup>i</sup> cōcessit i<sup>p</sup>m t<sup>r</sup>a su<sup>a</sup> exco<sup>i</sup>te p<sup>p</sup>  
trucionē<sup>4</sup> i<sup>p</sup>i<sup>o</sup> . G. t<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> remis ei dāpna q<sup>d</sup> recupare deb<sup>i</sup>  
p Ju<sup>r</sup>.

107. <sup>5</sup> ¶ As<sup>s</sup> veñ re<sup>c</sup> si Wido pa<sup>r</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> t<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> sais fuit i  
Kent d<sup>n</sup>ico suo ut de feod<sup>i</sup> de . ij . ac<sup>r</sup> . t<sup>i</sup> . t<sup>i</sup> di<sup>m</sup> c<sup>i</sup> p<sup>t</sup>iñ i Abbe<sup>h</sup>a  
die q<sup>o</sup> ob<sup>i</sup> . t<sup>i</sup> si ob<sup>i</sup> t<sup>i</sup>c. q<sup>a</sup> t<sup>r</sup>a Jacob<sup>i</sup> de Fugeles<sup>t</sup> ten<sup>7</sup>. Ju<sup>r</sup>  
di<sup>c</sup>t q<sup>d</sup> Wido fuit iñ sais die q<sup>o</sup> ob<sup>i</sup> . t<sup>i</sup>c. t<sup>i</sup> q<sup>d</sup> id<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup>s t<sup>i</sup>  
Wit<sup>t</sup> p<sup>p</sup>in<sup>q</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> he<sup>d</sup> sunt. Ju<sup>d</sup> i<sup>p</sup>i hant sais su<sup>a</sup> . t<sup>i</sup> Jacob<sup>i</sup> i  
m<sup>i</sup>a p i<sup>j</sup>usta deten<sup>t</sup>one.

108. <sup>6</sup> ¶ P<sup>r</sup>cept<sup>i</sup> fuit vi<sup>c</sup> q<sup>d</sup> atach Wal<sup>t</sup> de Wdiate t<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> fit  
Dorset su<sup>u</sup> q<sup>d</sup> c<sup>e</sup>t responsuri q<sup>r</sup> i<sup>p</sup>i subtra<sup>x</sup>unt puellā q<sup>u</sup>mdā he<sup>d</sup>  
de Fernhā t<sup>i</sup> eā marita<sup>v</sup>rt eid<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup>o sñ ass<sup>n</sup>su Dñi . R<sup>i</sup> .  
c<sup>o</sup> custod<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> fit Phit<sup>i</sup> de Kahames c<sup>e</sup>ss<sup>i</sup>at Dño Regi  
maritandā . c<sup>i</sup> nollet : t<sup>i</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> mand<sup>i</sup> Justic<sup>i</sup> q<sup>u</sup> ñ hnt p<sup>i</sup> q<sup>d</sup> eos  
distringat. Ido p<sup>r</sup>cept<sup>i</sup> ; vi<sup>c</sup> q<sup>d</sup> atach eos q<sup>d</sup> sint i xv . dies  
p<sup>o</sup> fest<sup>i</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Ylla<sup>r</sup> responsu<sup>r</sup> . t<sup>i</sup> q<sup>d</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> t<sup>i</sup>c. sit ostensur<sup>o</sup> q<sup>r</sup> ñ  
eos atach de si<sup>c</sup> i p<sup>t</sup>ib<sup>3</sup> iñ ht id<sup>i</sup> Wit<sup>t</sup> feod<sup>i</sup> . j . mili<sup>t</sup> ex p<sup>t</sup>e  
illi<sup>o</sup> puelle.

<sup>1</sup> m. 11.

<sup>2</sup> See Case 71.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Rather doubtful; for 'trusionem.'

<sup>5</sup> m. 11 d.

<sup>6</sup> m. 12.

quindene of S. Hilary, and let the assize remain until it be certified whether the assize ought to proceed or not.

Northamp-  
ton 106. Henry Cumin, put in the place of Gerard de Malquincy, who was summoned to show why he [Gerard] had hindered William Lupus from tilling his land, which he [William] deraigned by the assize against the said Gerard, comes and concedes that [William] may till his land on account of the ejectment of the said Gerard, and William remits to him the damages which he would have recovered by the [verdict of the] jury.

Kent 107. The assize comes to recognise if Guy, the father of William and William, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres and a half of land with appurtenances in Abbeham the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], which land James de Fugelest holds. The jury say that Guy was so seised the day that he died, etc., and that William and William are his next heirs. Judgment: Let them have their seisin thereof, and James is in mercy for the unjust detention.

Dorset 108. The sheriff was commanded to attach Walter de Woodyates and William his son, so that they should be [here] to answer wherefore they had taken away a certain girl, the heir of Farnham, and married her to the said William without the consent of our Lord the King, the wardship of which [girl] William son of Philip de Came [?] granted to the King that the King might give her in marriage. [And the King] was not willing [that she should marry William]. And the sheriff informs the Justices that [Walter and William de Woodyates] have nothing by which he can distrain them. Therefore the sheriff is commanded to attach them so that they may be [here] on the quindene of S. Hilary to answer, and let the sheriff then be [here] to show why he did not attach them, considering that the said William [de Woodyates] has in those parts one Knight's fee on behalf of that girl.

109. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Cecilia de Cressi peť vsus Wiff de Cressy rōabilē  
 Notingha dotē suā q̄ eā cōtingē de libo teñ qđ fuit Roğ de Cress. ⁊  
 ipe veñ i cuř ⁊ obječ ei qđ ñ fuit sponsa ejusd Roği. Ita  
 qđ tā t'nsmissa fuit Dño Eboğ ventilāda q<sup>1</sup> significāv Jusť  
 Dñi Reğ qđ ptib; cōvocatis ⁊ p testes idoneos cstitit ei qđ  
 ipta legitime fuit despōsata. . Sūmōit<sup>2</sup> g<sup>o</sup> Wiffs ad aud Jud  
 suū : veñ ⁊ dič qđ si id Dñs Eboğ ñ signif Jusť : voluntatē  
 suā iñ feč. ⁊ si pbā iñ cepit : iuste eā cep. ⁊ g<sup>a</sup> jus ⁊  
 cōsuetudinē ecclasticā : ⁊ iñ off vad ⁊ pleğ ad dirōand :  
 sive ñ Cuř Dñi Reğ debuit : siñ alibi adječ. ⁊ qđ si eā  
 despōsavit : eā despōsañ i lecto suo eg'tudis. ⁊ p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup> se  
 religōi gtuat ⁊ ccesserat. E g<sup>a</sup> ipta dič qđ legitime fuit  
 desponsata. ⁊ desič loqla deducta ⁊ i Cuř Dñi Reğ ⁊ i  
 Cuř X'anit peť jud suū. Dies dat<sup>3</sup> ⁊ eis ad aud Jud suū i  
 . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest. . 3 . Yllař.

110. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Rob d Hastene<sup>3</sup> q̄r qđ Petronella de Harestaň  
 Notingh itrusit se i capiť masağ suū i Harestaň qđ ten7 i feod  
 firmā : de sič ipe opt ei unū d mesağ qđ ten7 de Dño Rege  
 i capiť. Ipa e g<sup>a</sup> dič qđ ipe neutrū illoz ei opt s3 dič qđ  
 ipta tulit bře Justič ad vič i q<sup>o</sup> gtimebat qđ vič fačet ei  
 řonabilē dotē suā . ita qđ p pceptū vič ⁊ p visū legať miliť  
 de comit feč ei dot suā ⁊ iñd mesağ ei deč. ⁊ iñ poñ se  
 sup dām . H. Barđ . ⁊ sup Juř . xij . legať miliť de coñ . ⁊  
 p hnda Juř ⁊ testiñ eoğ opt Dño R . j . m . Rob poñ loco

<sup>1</sup> m. 12 d.; Abb. Plac. 34.  
<sup>2</sup> m. 12 d.

<sup>3</sup> This word is rather messed. It  
 is probably meant for 'Harestane.'

109. Cecilia de Cressy demanded against William de Cressy  
Nottingham her reasonable dower, which falls to her of the free tenement which belonged to Roger de Cressy. And [William] came into Court, and made the objection, that she was not the wife of the said Roger. The matter was accordingly sent to the Lord [Archbishop] of York to settle the point; and he made known to the Justices of our Lord the King that, the parties being called together, it was [made] clear to him, by worthy witnesses, that [Cecilia] was lawfully married. William, being summoned therefore to hear his judgment, comes and says that if the Lord [Archbishop] of York made this known to the Justices, he acted arbitrarily, and if [the Archbishop] took proof thereof, he took it unjustly and contrary to right and ecclesiastical custom; and [William] offers gage and pledge to deraign this, whether he ought to call it in question in the King's Court or elsewhere. Moreover [he says] that if [Roger] did marry her, he married her in his bed of sickness, and after he had betaken and granted himself to religion. Against this [Cecilia] says that she was lawfully married; and because her suit was expounded in the King's Court and in the Court Christian, she prays her judgment. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary to hear their judgment.

110. Robert de Orston complains that Petronella de Orston  
Nottingham has intruded herself into his capital messuage in Orston, which he holds in fee farm, because he offered her one of the messuages which he holds of the King *in capite*. [Petronella] against this says that he offered her neither of those [messuages], but she says that she brought a writ of the Justices to the sheriff, in which it was contained that he should assign reasonable dower to her, so that by the command to the sheriff, and by the view of lawful Knights of the county, [the sheriff] assigned to her her dower, and gave her that messuage; and thereof she puts herself on Sir Hugh Bardolf and upon the jury of twelve lawful Knights of the county; and for having the jury and their testimony, she offered the King one mark. Robert puts in his place

suo Wiſt de Harestañ ꝛc. Roð def qđ iſtd masağ nūq<sup>a</sup> fuit ei assignaſ . ꝛ iñ poñ se suþ Huğ Barð q. ñ fuit ibi siç Just . s. siç viç . pcept ꝛ Huğ Barð qđ p legaſ hoies q<sup>i</sup> inſce dicunt : ubi iþa dotē suā ita recupaſ scire faciat Justiç i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest Sçi Yllaſ rei vitatē . p duos ex iſt q<sup>i</sup> . ꝛc.

111. <sup>1</sup> ꝛ Odo de Stodfald suñ ad oſ qŕ decepat Cuſ Dñi R .  
 Surr dando itelligi qđ iþe recupaſ sais de . x . acſ . f . c p i Miclehā vsus Siñ de Berges i Cuſ pð p ass nov diss ꝛ qđ p<sup>o</sup>ea ñ habuit iñ sais.

112. <sup>2</sup> ꝛ Wiſt de Aldinges ꝛ Amiç<sup>3</sup> uñ ej<sup>o</sup> petūt v Wiſt de  
 Kent Becco . j . caſ . f . c p i Livigebrñ [?] siç Jus ꝛ heð ejusd  
 Aviç ꝛc. ꝛ Wiſt diç qđ pðca Aviç sorores ht q̄ eq̄ ppinq̄ sūt  
 heditati siç iþa Aviç . ꝛ ñ vult respōde nisi Cuſ çsid . q. i  
 bñ ñ fuit mtio nisi de Wiſt ꝛ Aviç . ꝛ iþi totū petūt . ꝛ  
 Wiſt ꝛ Aviç diç qđ ſra illa ꝛ serganſia Dñi R . scitt  
 iveniendi diñ navē i ſviciū Dñi Reğ . ꝛ iþa Aviç de p<sup>i</sup>moğ  
 ꝛ . ꝛ peſ çsid de siç p<sup>i</sup>moğ ꝛ ſra de serganſia. Sorores  
 vocate veneſ ꝛ dixeſ qđ si ſra sit partibiſ : volūt exige  
 porçonē suā. Ido qŕat q̄lib7 soroz bñe si volūt . ꝛ Wiſt  
 recedit sñ die.

113. <sup>4</sup> ꝛ Gaufr Talliator opſ se . iiij . die vsus viç Essex cui  
 Essex pcept fuit qđ façet ei hre xx . s . de catañ Gaufr de Ambly .  
 ꝛ qđ illos hret . i ocſ Sçi Marſ . ꝛ ñ feç ei hre n<sup>i</sup> . x . s .

<sup>1</sup> m. 13.<sup>2</sup> m. 13 d. ; Abb. Plac. 34.<sup>3</sup> Sic.<sup>4</sup> m. 14.



William de Orston, etc. Robert defends that that messuage was never assigned to her, and thereof puts himself upon Hugh Bardolf, because he was not there as justice, but as sheriff. Hugh Bardolf is commanded that on the quindene of S. Hilary, by lawful men who are said to have been present when [Petronella] so recovered her dower, he shall make known the truth of the matter to the Justices, by two of those who [were present], etc.

111. Odo de Stotfold was summoned to show why he deceived the Court of our Lord the King by giving it to be understood that he had recovered seisin of ten acres of land with appurtenances in Mickleham, by an assize of *novel disseisin* in the said Court, against Simon de Berges, and that he [Odo] had not had seisin thereof afterwards.

Surrey

112. William de Aldinges and Avice his wife demand against William de Becco one carucate of land with appurtenances in Livingburn, as the right and inheritance of the said Avice, etc. And William [de Becco] says that Avice has sisters who are as near the inheritance as Avice herself, and he is unwilling to answer, unless the Court shall so consider, because in the writ there was mention of William [de Aldinges] and Avice only, and they claim the whole. And William [de Aldinges] and Avice say that the land is the serjeanty of our Lord the King, to wit, by finding half a ship for the King's service, and Avice is the eldest [sister], and they claim the consideration [of the Court] as she is the eldest and the land is serjeanty. The [other] sisters, being called, came and said that if the land is partitionable, they wish to exact their portion. Therefore let each of the sisters seek a writ if she wish, and let William [de Becco] go without day.

Kent

113. Geoffrey the tailor offered himself on the fourth day against the sheriff of Essex, who was commanded to cause him [Geoffrey the tailor] to have twenty shillings of the chattels of Geoffrey de Ambly and that he should have the [twenty shillings] on the octave of S. Martin; and [the

Essex

Ido p̄cept̄ ⁊ vič qđ faciat ei h̄re . x . s̄ . de catañ ejusđ  
Gaufr̄ i xv<sup>1</sup> . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest̄ S̄ci Yllař ⁊ 7c sit ibi 7c.

114. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Huğ Bard ⁊ socii sui signif Justič qđ jux<sup>a</sup> p̄cept̄  
Linč Justič inq<sup>1</sup>si<sup>v</sup> qđ dāpñ Marg de Oseviñ habuerat de diss q<sup>a</sup>  
Joh fit Joh ei fecat . uñ sai<sup>2</sup>s recupa<sup>v</sup> i Cuř Dñi R̄ p Juř  
ejusđ asse : qđ dāpñ fuit ad vař . xx . m̄ . ⁊ qđ ñ ht i comiř  
Linč p qđ distrigi possit.

115. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Melisent poñ loco suo Joh de Wich v̄l Aleř ctičū  
Warř suū v̄ Huğ fit Witñ de p̄t i veniendi fr̄ib<sup>3</sup> ⁊ sororib<sup>3</sup> suis  
nec̄cia sua . 7c.

S̄c̄ds Rotul<sup>o</sup> de xv dieb<sup>3</sup>.

116. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ Anseñ Germi [?] q<sup>1</sup> dič se ēe atornař  
Herř loco Gerard de Furnivañ ⁊ Pet<sup>o</sup> de Paxtoñ de p̄t . 7 . a die  
S̄ci Yñ . i . xv . dies p̄ce p̄tiū . ⁊ inñ iq<sup>1</sup>rat<sup>r</sup> utr̄ p̄o . fuit  
loco ej<sup>o</sup> de . ij . virḡ . 7 . p b̄re Dñi . R̄.

117. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Avič q̄ fuit uñ Rađ de Amūdeviñ peř vsus Henř de  
Linč Lōgo cāpo r̄oabilē doř suā i Heidur q̄ eā continḡ ex doñ  
Rađ q<sup>o</sup>ndā viri sui . ⁊ ipe . H. veñ ⁊ dicit qđ ñ vult ei  
responde sñ waranto suo . de sič ipe ñ ⁊ hes p̄d̄ci Rađ ex  
c<sup>o</sup> dono peř Consiđ ⁊ qđ hat waranř suū . a die S̄ci Yllař i  
. iij . sept̄ . ⁊ i pa hat<sup>6</sup> ad suñ wař suū.

<sup>1</sup> 't viij<sup>10</sup>' written above this.

<sup>2</sup> m. 14.

<sup>3</sup> m. 14 d.

<sup>4</sup> m. 15.

<sup>5</sup> m. 15 d.

<sup>6</sup> Supply 'breve.'

sheriff] had only caused him [Geoffrey the tailor] to have ten shillings. Therefore the sheriff is commanded to cause him to have ten shillings of the chattels of the said Geoffrey [de Ambly] on the quindene of S. Hilary, and then let him be there, etc.

114. Lincoln Hugh Bardolf and his fellows make known to the Justices that, according to the command of the Justices, they have inquired what damage Margaret de Oseville<sup>1</sup> has [sustained] by the disseisin which John son of John has made, whereof she recovered seisin in the King's Court by a jury of the same assize; [and they say] that there was damage to the value of twenty marks; and that [John] has nothing in the county of Lincoln by which he can be distrained.

115. Warwick Milicent puts in her place John de Wich' or Alexander her clerk, against Hugh son of William, touching a plea of finding for her brothers and sisters their necessities, etc.

#### Second Roll of the Quindene.

116. Hertford A day is given on the quindene of S. Hilary, at the prayer of the parties, to Anselm Germin, who says that he is the attorney in the place of Gerard de Furnival, and to Peter de Paxton, touching a plea of land. And in the meantime let it be inquired whether [Anselm] was put in the place of [Gerard] touching two virgates of land. By writ of the King.

117. Lincoln Avice, who was the wife of Ralph de Amundeville, demands against Henry de Longchamp her reasonable dower in Haydor, which belongs to her of the gift of Ralph formerly her husband. And Henry comes and says that he is not willing to answer her without her warrantor, because he is not the heir of the said Ralph, of whose gift [Avice] claims. It is considered that [Avice] do have her warrantor, in three weeks from S. Hilary's day, and let her have a writ to summon her warrantor.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Oseby.

118. <sup>1</sup> § Bīdcs de Wībtoñ q<sup>1</sup> reč fuit in Temp<sup>1</sup>. ⁊ P<sup>1</sup>orē de  
 Linč Sipīnghā de ecclā de Dūnitoñ ⁊ ī mīa . q<sup>1</sup> dixit qđ Coñ  
 mīa Conan<sup>9</sup> p<sup>1</sup>sentavāt īc. añ sac<sup>1</sup>mītū fēm.

119. <sup>2</sup> § Rič monac<sup>9</sup> . po. lo. Abb de Kirkested . op<sup>1</sup> se īij<sup>10</sup>  
 Linč die vsus Hberē de Sčo Q<sup>1</sup>ntiñ de p<sup>1</sup>t īij . caruč ĩre ⁊ diñ cū  
 p<sup>1</sup>tiñ in Timelebi . ⁊ īpe ñ veñ . vl se essoñ . ⁊ fuit petens  
 Īo receđ siñ die . ⁊ Sciend qđ . ille . īij . caruč ⁊ diñ . ī .  
 sūt : uñ dies dat<sup>9</sup> fuit eis ī ad v<sup>1</sup> Just<sup>1</sup> . ⁊ p<sup>9</sup>ea p<sup>1</sup>siiv<sup>1</sup> Hb b<sup>1</sup>  
 p qđ pōita fuit loqla īlato ī Cu<sup>1</sup>r Dñi B<sup>1</sup> . a<sup>1</sup>p Westm<sup>1</sup> ⁊ ñ ⁊  
 ī mīa. psecut<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> PLACITA IN XV DIES P<sup>9</sup> FEST<sup>1</sup> SČI MICH<sup>1</sup> AN<sup>1</sup>  
 REG<sup>1</sup>N . B<sup>1</sup> JOH<sup>1</sup> Q<sup>1</sup>ARTO . ⁊ DE T<sup>1</sup>B<sup>3</sup> SEPT<sup>1</sup>.

120. <sup>4</sup> § Ass veñ reč si Abb d<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup>sore in<sup>9</sup>te ⁊ sñ judo dis  
 Wigorn<sup>1</sup> Abbm de Westm<sup>1</sup> de libo teñ suo in P<sup>1</sup>sore inf<sup>1</sup> ass. Abbs  
 de P<sup>1</sup>sore dič q<sup>1</sup> ⁊ at<sup>1</sup>m ecclie sue ⁊ nō libm teñ Abb de  
 Westm<sup>1</sup> ⁊ p<sup>9</sup> dcs Abb poñ se sup ass : § P<sup>9</sup>ea veñ p<sup>1</sup>dc<sup>1</sup>s Abb<sup>1</sup>  
 ⁊ c<sup>1</sup>cedit Abbi de Westm<sup>1</sup> sais sed<sup>1</sup> Hund<sup>1</sup>r sui . sič eā h<sup>1</sup>uit ⁊  
 di<sup>1</sup>x qđ nō vlt auf<sup>1</sup>e ⁊ qđ ñ p<sup>1</sup> īpm sedes remota fuit ⁊ dič  
 q<sup>1</sup> cadaver q<sup>1</sup> ibi ultimo fuit sepul<sup>1</sup>t uñ īpe q<sup>1</sup>rit<sup>1</sup> ñ fuit ibi p<sup>1</sup>  
 eū sepul<sup>1</sup>t s<sup>3</sup> p<sup>1</sup> decañ e<sup>1</sup>pi . ⁊ ita c<sup>1</sup>cordat sunt.

121. <sup>6</sup> § Ad Cisñ pe<sup>1</sup> v<sup>1</sup> Rob de Axsted q<sup>1</sup> p<sup>1</sup>mittat bosč de  
 Sur<sup>1</sup> Axsted q<sup>1</sup> ⁊ c<sup>1</sup>munis īl eos. p<sup>1</sup>tiri. ita q<sup>1</sup> u<sup>1</sup>q<sup>3</sup> eo<sup>1</sup> h<sup>1</sup>at řonabit  
 p<sup>1</sup>tē suā īñ sič eū g<sup>1</sup>ting<sup>1</sup> . ⁊ Rob veñ ⁊ pe<sup>1</sup> visū . h<sup>1</sup>at īc.

<sup>1</sup> m. 15 d.; Abb. Plac. 34.

<sup>2</sup> m. 17; Abb. Plac. 34, where  
 the county is wrongly printed  
 'Leicestr.'

<sup>3</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 12.

<sup>4</sup> m. 1; Abb. Plac. 37; collated

with Coram Rege Roll, No. 15, m. 12.

<sup>5</sup> '⁊ cogno<sup>1</sup>v q<sup>1</sup> Abbs de Westm<sup>1</sup> h<sup>1</sup>at  
 sedē suā ubi solit<sup>9</sup> fuit h<sup>1</sup>re ⁊ ei con-  
 cessit,' C. R. 15, m. 12.

<sup>6</sup> m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac. 35.

118. Benedict de Wyberton, who was a recognitor between  
Lincoln the Templars and the Prior of Sempringham touching the church of Donington, is in mercy, because, before the oath was taken, he said that Earl Conan had presented.
119. Richard the monk, put in the place of the Abbot of  
Lincoln Kirkstead, offered himself on the fourth day against Herbert de S. Quintin of a plea of three carucates and a half of land with appurtenances in Thimbleby. And [Herbert] did not come or essoin himself, and was the demandant. Therefore [the Abbot] goes without day. And be it known that the three carucates and a half of land are those concerning which a day was given in the coming of the Justices; and Herbert afterwards obtained a writ by which the case was put again in the King's Court at Westminster; and he did not prosecute, and is in mercy.

PLEAS ON THE QUINDENE OF MICHAELMAS, AND  
IN THREE WEEKS [A.D. 1202].

120. The assize comes to recognise if the Abbot of Pershore  
Worcester has unjustly and without judgment disseised the Abbot of Westminster of his free tenement in Pershore within the assize. The Abbot of Pershore says that [the land] is the churchyard of his church, and not the free tenement of the Abbot of Westminster. Afterwards the said Abbot [of Pershore] puts himself upon the assize. Afterwards the said Abbot [of Pershore] comes and grants to the Abbot of Westminster the seisin of the site of the hundred, as he had it (and where he was wont to have it), and says that he does not wish to deprive [him of it], and that the site was not taken away by him, and that the corpse which was last buried there, whereof [the Abbot of Westminster] complains, was not buried there by him, but by the Dean of the Bishop. And so they make a concord.
121. Adam Cisen' demands against Robert de Ashstead that  
Surrey he should permit the wood of Ashstead, which is common between them, to be partitioned, so that each of them may have his reasonable part therein as it falls to him. Robert comes and craves a view. Let him have it, etc.

## In unū mensem.

122. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Witt pr Joh fū saīs i dñcōe<sup>2</sup> sue . ut  
 Sudae de feud d . j . hid ½ c ptiñ i Kingestoñ die q<sup>o</sup> ob 7c. q<sup>a</sup>  
 7ram Rič de Porcelaid teñ q<sup>i</sup> veñ 7 dič q ass nō deb iñ fi<sup>3</sup>  
 q, pdc̄s Joh fuit saīs de 7ra illa . p<sup>o</sup> obiit pris sui . 7 iñ poñ  
 se sup Juř . 7 Joh simili. Cōsidať ; q Juř iñ fiat. ¶ Juř  
 dñt qd Joh nō fuit iñ saīs . s3 pr ej<sup>o</sup> ita obiit saīs. Jud Joh  
 mla hat saīs suā 7 Rič i mīa 7c.

123. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Rič pr Siñ fū saīs i dñcōe<sup>4</sup> sue ut de  
 Sur de feud de diñ v̄g . ½ . c ptiñ i Fifhiđ die q<sup>o</sup> ob 7c. q<sup>a</sup> 7rā P<sup>o</sup>or  
 de M<sup>o</sup>etoñ teñ 7 Witt de Deñ 7 P<sup>o</sup>or veñ 7 dič q ½ illa ;  
 de mañio de Eweff q Rex . H. eis ded i p<sup>o</sup>ram elemos sič ipe  
 iłtd tenuit . i dñico suo . sič ej<sup>o</sup> carť q<sup>a</sup> pf<sup>o</sup>t testat<sup>r</sup> . 7 dič  
 q toť mañiū iłtd fuit dñiū . dñi . R . H. 7 ős q<sup>i</sup> 7ras tenēt i  
 eo fueřt villani dñi Reğ 7 št m<sup>o</sup> villani P<sup>o</sup>oris sič p<sup>o</sup> fueřt  
 villañ dñi Reğ 7 dič q ñq<sup>a</sup> solebat fi<sup>3</sup> ass . v̄l Juř . de 7ris  
 ej<sup>o</sup>đ mañi . sič n<sup>o</sup> dñicis dñi . R . s3 sñdm c̄suetud mañioğ  
 dñi . R . solebat fi<sup>3</sup> . iñ villanos Juř i mañio ipo 7 ñ corā  
 Justič 7 Siñ ñ g<sup>a</sup>dič s3 peť reč suā ¶ Jud ass illa ñ  
 pcedat.

## Crastiñ Sčī Mart̄.

124. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Witt de Husseburñ oř se . iiij . die 7 Petř Walť d pt  
 Suff qř dišs eū de firma sua de Plaiford 7 ipe ñ veñ 7c. 7 debuit

<sup>1</sup> m. 2.<sup>2</sup> 'Dominacione,' for dominatione,  
from dominatio; dominicum is the  
word generally used.<sup>3</sup> m. 3 d.; Abb. Plac. 35.<sup>4</sup> See note to Case 122.<sup>5</sup> m. 4 d.

In one month.

122. Sussex The assize comes to recognise if William, the father of John, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with appurtenances in Kingston-by-Sea the day that he died, etc., which land Richard de Portslade holds. [Richard] comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said John was seised of the land after the death of his father, and thereof he puts himself upon the jury. John does the same. It is considered that a jury be made thereof. The jury say that John was not seised thereof, but that his father did die so seised. Judgment: Let John have his seisin; and Richard is in mercy, etc.

123. Surrey The assize comes to recognise if Richard, the father of Simon, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a virgate of land with appurtenances in Fifehide the day that he died, etc., which land the Prior of Merton holds and William de Dene. The Prior comes and says that the land is [parcel] of the manor of Ewell which King Henry gave them in pure alms as he [King Henry] held it in his demesne, and as his charter, which [the Prior] produces, testifies; and [the Prior] says that the whole of that manor was King Henry's demesne, and that all who held lands therein were the King's villeins, and they are now the Prior's villeins, as at first they were the King's villeins; and [the Prior] says that an assize or a jury was never wont to be made touching the lands of the said manor, as it was not [done] in the King's demesnes, but, according to the custom of the King's manors, a jury between the villeins was wont to be made in the manor itself and not before the Justices. And Simon cannot contradict this, but he craves his recognition. Judgment: Let the assize not proceed.

On the Morrow of S. Martin.

124. Suffolk William de Husseburn' offered himself on the fourth day against Peter Walter of a plea of wherefore [Peter] had disseised him [William] of his farm at Playford. And

poñ p pleğ 7 vič ñ atach 7 pcept fuit vič q capet i mañ dni  
R. pđcam firmā c catalt ipi<sup>o</sup> Wilt 7 salvo c<sup>o</sup>todire ita qd  
n<sup>l</sup> iñ amovet<sup>r</sup> 7 vič ñ feč pcept Justic q pđcs Petř p<sup>o</sup>ea  
dist<sup>a</sup>xit catalt ipi<sup>o</sup> Wilt ut dic<sup>r</sup> Io W. hat bre ad vič . qđ  
atach p securos pleğ pđcm Petř q sit ap Westm i c<sup>a</sup>stiñ sčĩ  
Andř iñ responsuř 7 vič 7c sit . ib . ostensuř qř ñ execut<sup>o</sup> ;  
Justic pcept iñ.

125. <sup>1</sup> ff Walř Coñ Wař<sup>2</sup> . q Epc Winč voč ad wař de adř  
wilt ecie de Cnoel . 7 Coñ Wař . receđ siñ die q<sup>a</sup>diu milit ej<sup>o</sup>  
fuint i s<sup>o</sup> vič dni Reğ ult<sup>a</sup> mař 7c.

126. <sup>3</sup> ff Ass veñ reč si G. př Siñ 7 Roğ fuit sais 7c. de xx .  
Kenč acř 7 . c ptiñ i Swinesfeld die 7c. Quā 7 . Matit d Aubvilt  
teñ . Juř dñt q ita oš sais . s3 nesciūt utr de feud Io pcept ;  
q aliis<sup>4</sup> Juř eliğ . q isti paupes st 7 ñ idonei 7 veñ a die  
Sčĩ Hilt i xv dies n<sup>l</sup> Justic iñim veñint Canč Matit poñ lo.  
su. Walř de Suinesfeld 7c.

127. <sup>5</sup> ff Ass veñ reč si Gilb de Tañ . ij<sup>o</sup>te 7 siñ Judo . diss  
Essex Warñ de Waxtaneshō de lib teñ suo in Fifhid . inf<sup>a</sup> ass . 7  
Gilb veñ 7 dič q ass ñ debet iñ fi<sup>o</sup> . q id Warñ alia vice tut  
bre noř diss 7 ipm Gilbm de ead 7 . corā Justic ultimo  
ititñant . i Essex . s . corā G. de isut 7 W. de Creping 7

<sup>1</sup> m. 4 d.

<sup>2</sup> Waleran de Newburgh, Earl of  
Warwick, ob. 1205.

<sup>3</sup> m. 4 d.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> m. 5.



Peter did not come, etc.; and he ought to be put by pledges, and the sheriff did not attach him. And the sheriff was ordered to take the said farm into the King's hand, together with the chattels of the said William, and to keep them in safety so that nothing be moved. And the sheriff did not perform the order of the Justices, for Peter afterwards took away William's chattels, as it is said. Therefore let William have a writ to the sheriff to attach Peter by safe pledges that he be at Westminster on the morrow of S. Andrew to answer thereto, and let the sheriff then be there to show why he did not execute the order of the Justices therein.

125.      Waleran, Earl of Warwick, (whom the Bishop of Winchester vouched to warranty touching the advowson of the church of Knoyle against the Countess [?] of Warwick), goes without day as long as his knights are in the service of our lord the King beyond the seas, etc.

126.      The assize comes to recognise if G., the father of Simon and Roger, was seised [in his demesne as of fee] of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Swingfield, the day [he died] etc.; which land Matilda de Auberville holds. The jury say that [G.] did so die seised, but they do not know whether as of fee. Therefore it is ordered that other jurors be elected, because [the first jurors] are paupers and unworthy, and let them come on the quindene of S. Hilary, unless in the meantime the Justices shall come into Kent. Matilda puts in her place Walter de Swingfield, etc.

127.      The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert de Tan' has unjustly and without judgment disseised Warner de Waxtanesho' of his free tenement in Fifehide within the assize. And Gilbert comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said Warner in another place brought a writ of novel disseisin against him, Gilbert, touching the same land, in the last eyre in Essex before the Justices, to wit, before Godfrey de Insula and Walter de

*mia* soč suis . p q<sup>a</sup> ass. Warñ remansit i mia . ⁊ Gilb recessit q<sup>1</sup>et<sup>o</sup> . ⁊ iñ voč eosd Justiç ad wař ⁊ Warñ bñ çnosč q tut alia vice be noř diss . de ead . ⁊ . sup ipm Gilb s3 Juř electi ad ass illā nō fueřt idonei . ita q ipe feč obt dno . R . p hndis leğ Juř s3 defndit q ipe nō remansit i mia . n<sup>c</sup> Gilb iñ recessit q<sup>1</sup>et<sup>o</sup> . Justiç recordant<sup>r</sup> . q corā eis ita tut ass illā sič Gilb<sup>1</sup> . Io remañ h ass ⁊ Gilb eat q<sup>1</sup>et<sup>o</sup> . ⁊ Warñ iñ i mia.

*Kñc* 128.    <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass m anč iñ p<sup>1</sup>dčos Ad [Ruff]<sup>3</sup> ⁊ Amab [uř suam]<sup>2</sup> ⁊ Wariñ fit Wař de . j . caruč ⁊ . č . ptiñ i Sutton remañ q Warin<sup>o</sup> dič q nō teñ ñ q<sup>a</sup>rtā ptē illi<sup>o</sup><sup>4</sup> . ⁊ mař sua teñ međ illi<sup>o</sup> . i doř . ⁊ fr ej<sup>o</sup> alia q<sup>a</sup>rtā ptē . Io q<sup>1</sup>rat alia bria<sup>o</sup> ⁊ č.

*Linč* 129.    <sup>6</sup> ¶ Aleř de Poitoñ q<sup>1</sup>rit<sup>r</sup> q Rič fit Bine ⁊ Abrah de Pōte hořes sui plğ qdā hořem q<sup>a</sup> eū q<sup>1</sup> eū apř de mbris suis . ⁊ ipi veñ ⁊ dič q Siñ le Bret ⁊ dūs eoř . q<sup>1</sup> eos feoffař ⁊ i feođ suo manēt . s3 ipe atornař eos p<sup>1</sup>dčo Aleř : de q<sup>1</sup>dā teñ q teñ ⁊ i fečunt fidelitař ipi Aleř salř homağ q deđ ipi Siñ ⁊ p pcept p<sup>1</sup>dčm<sup>7</sup> Siñ p<sup>1</sup> hořem q<sup>a</sup> ipm Aleř . Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis ad aud Juđ suū . a die Sči Hitt i xv dies.

<sup>1</sup> Supply 'dixit.'

<sup>2</sup> m. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Supplied from the case next preceding on the Roll, between the same parties.

<sup>4</sup> Supply 'carucate,' or 'terre.'

<sup>5</sup> Referring to the preceding case, where the assize also remained.

<sup>6</sup> m. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Sic; probably meant for 'predicti.'

Crepping and their fellows; by which assize Warner remained in mercy, and Gilbert went away quit, and he vouched the said Justices to warranty. And Warner fully admits that in another place he brought a writ of novel disseisin against Gilbert touching the same land, but the jury elected [to make] that assize were not proper men, so that he [Warner] made an offering to our lord the King for having a lawful jury; but he [Warner] defends that he did not remain in mercy, nor did Gilbert go quit thereof. The Justices record that [Warner] did so bring an assize before them, as Gilbert said. Therefore let this assize remain, and let Gilbert go quit, and Warner is again in mercy.

128      The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between the aforesaid Adam  
Kent      Read and Amabel his wife and Warin son of Warin, touching one carucate of land with appurtenances in Sutton, remains, because Warin says that he only holds a quarter of that land and his mother holds half of it in dower, and his brother [holds] the other quarter. Therefore let [Adam and Amabel] seek other writs, etc.

129.      Alexander de Pointon complains that Richard son of  
Lincoln      Bine and Abraham de Brigg [?], his men, have pledged a certain man against him [Alexander], which man appealed him [Alexander] of his members [i.e. mayhem]. And [Richard and Abraham] come and say that Simon le Bret is their lord, and that he enfeoffed them, and that they remain in his fee; but that [Simon] attorned them to the said Alexander with respect to a certain tenement which they hold, and that they did fealty therefor to the said Alexander, saving the homage which they owe to Simon, and that they pledged the aforesaid man against Alexander at Simon's command. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary to hear their judgment.

180. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ; Isabell de Clintoñ 7 Wiſt f ej<sup>9</sup> peſ 7  
 War<sup>r</sup> P'ori de Kenisworth de p't it'usionis a die S'ci Hil't i xv.  
 dies q. P'or n̄ huit r'onabit sūmoñ . P'or poñ lo. suo iñ .  
 Wiſt de Keniswrth ad luč vl p'dend.

181. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Roald fit Alañ po. lo. suo . Eudoñ de Kirkebi v's<sup>9</sup>  
 Ebo<sup>r</sup> Abb S'ce Agath de p't q're t'xit eū i plac i Cuř X'añ de p't  
 advoč ecc<sup>e</sup> ad luč 7c.

182. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč q's advoč tēpe pacis . p'sent' ultiñ p'm q̄  
 Exec<sup>r</sup> mortua ; ad eciam de Peltindoñ . q̄ vač ut dic' e<sup>9</sup> advoč  
 Rič de Peltindoñ clañ 7 Epm Lond q' veñ 7 dič q ecia illa  
 n̄ ; vacās q ipe dedit eciam illā Rob Folet q' p' ; de dono .  
 7 istiōe ipi<sup>9</sup> Epi . ut dič . Et Rič veñ 7 dič qd Wiſt p'r  
 suus p'sent' ad eand eciam ultiñ p'm . s . Milonē Folet . q'  
 habiť religiōis suscep 7 id Rič inf<sup>a</sup> octo dies . p<sup>9</sup>q<sup>a</sup> id Milo  
 se reddit reliōi . veñ ad Epm 7 p'sent' ei cl'icū suū 7 ipe  
 noluit admitte 7 dič q si epč aliū admisit ij<sup>9</sup>te n̄ fec 7 sup  
 calūniā suā 7 iñ poñ se sup Juř . p<sup>9</sup>ea ccessit Juř fi<sup>9</sup> de  
 ultima p'sent' p leg milĩ 7 hořes q' sciant rei v'itatē . Dies  
 dat<sup>9</sup> ; eis . a die S'ci Hillař i xv. dies 7 Rič hat b're ad  
 sumoñ leg Juř 7 idoneos.

183. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Joh de Stronstoñ op't se iiij. die 7 Thoñ de Stronstoñ  
 Suff de p't q'r ipe diss Matiff uř ej<sup>9</sup> . de . xxx . acř 7 . c ptiñ i  
 Stronstoñ dū ipe fuit i itine pegnaō sue ap Ieroim 7 pcept

<sup>1</sup> m. 5.  
<sup>2</sup> m. 6.

<sup>3</sup> m. 6.  
<sup>4</sup> m. 6 d.

130. A day is given on the quindene of S. Hilary to Isabel de  
Warwick Clinton and William her son, demandants, and to the Prior  
of Kenilworth, touching a plea of intrusion, because the  
Prior has not had a reasonable summons. The Prior puts  
in his place William de Kenilworth to win or lose.
131. Roald son of Alan puts in his place to win [or lose] Eudo  
York de Kirkby against the Abbot of S. Agatha's, touching a plea  
wherefore [the Abbot] drew him [Roald] in a plea in the  
Court Christian concerning the advowson of a church.
132. The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time  
Essex of peace presented the last parson (who is dead) to the  
church of Peltington, which is vacant, as it is said, the  
advowson of which church Richard de Peltington claims  
against the Bishop of London. [The Bishop] comes and  
says that the church is not vacant, because he gave that  
church to Robert Folet, who is the parson of the gift and  
institution of him, the Bishop, so he says. And Richard  
comes and says that William, his father, presented the last  
parson to that church, to wit, Miles Folet, who has taken  
the religious habit, and the said Richard, within eight days  
after Miles betook himself into a religious [house], came to  
the Bishop and presented his clerk to him. And [the  
Bishop] would not admit [the clerk]. And [Richard] says  
that if the Bishop has admitted any one else, he has done  
it unjustly and despite his [Richard's] claim, and thereof  
he puts himself on the jury. Afterwards [Richard] con-  
ceded that a jury be made touching the last presentation, by  
lawful knights and men who know the truth of the matter.  
A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary, and  
Richard may have a writ to summon lawful and worthy  
jurors.
133. John de Stronston' offered himself on the fourth day  
Suffolk against Thomas de Stronston' of a plea wherefore [Thomas]  
had disseised Matilda [John's] wife of thirty acres of land  
with appurtenances in Stronston' while he [John] was in a  
journey abroad at Jerusalem. And the sheriff was ordered

fuit vič q poñet p salv pleğ 7 vič nō misit noīa pleğ n° ipe Thoñ veñ 7c. Io ponat' Thoñ p melioř pleğ q sit a die Sçi Hiñ i xv. dies . 7c. 7 vič 7c hat ibi noīa p'moğ pleğ 7 sčdoğ . 7c.

134. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; Rob de Turnhañ . p atornatos suos<sup>2</sup> .  
 Eboř s . Wandriñ de Curceñ . 7 P'ori Sçi Oswald de pto advoc  
 ecie de Lith. a die Sçi Hiñ . i . iij . sepř . pce pciū . 7  
 sciend qđ P'or pduž q'ndā c'tam . Rob Fossard q' c'tinet' .  
 ipm dedisse eciam illā ecie ipi<sup>o</sup> P'oris . 7 atornati Robti  
 calūpniant' . c'tam . illā eo q videt' ēe recent' fca 7 io  
 arestat' . 7 t'dit' c'otođ dno . G. fiñ Petř . siml c c'rtā Wiñ  
 Fossard . doñ cfirmante.

135. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si ecia Sçi Eadñ saisit fuit de assisa .  
 Suff 7 de more c̄suetudinaž . de sectis et de visu f'nč pť . 7 de  
 pť Coroñ dñi R . de tenentibz Sçe Atheldř i<sup>a</sup> . viij . Hundř  
 7 diñ . Abbis Sçi Edñ poniť i respčm . usqz i Octab Sçi  
 Hillař . p defcū recogn. Quia Rob<sup>1</sup>tus de Laseñ . essoñ  
 se p Amř : Guid de Verdū p Huğ . Et Aleř de Dunhā .  
 Augođ de Cornōth . Eustač de Brahā . Milo le einweise .  
 Adā de Gedding . Joñ fiñ Thorold . reč . iñ nō veneřt . vñ  
 se essoñ . io atach. Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> est . xvj . miliř . i Banč q<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> m. 7; Abb. Plac. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Sic, but only one attorney is named.

<sup>3</sup> m. 7.

to put [Thomas] by safe pledges; and the sheriff has not sent the names of the pledges, nor did Thomas come, etc. Therefore let Thomas be put by better pledges, to be [here] on the quindene of S. Hilary, etc.; and let the Sheriff then have here the names of the first and second pledges, etc.

134. York A day is given in three weeks from S. Hilary's day, at the prayer of the parties, to Robert de Turnham (by his attorneys, to wit, Wandrill de Curcelle), and to the Prior of S. Oswald, touching a plea of the advowson of the church of Lythe. And be it known that the Prior produced a certain charter of Robert Fossard in which it is contained that he [Robert Fossard] has given the church [of Lythe] to the church of the said Prior [i.e. to the Priory of S. Oswald of Nostell]. And the attorneys of Robert [de Turnham] challenged that charter for the reason that it appeared to be recently made. Therefore let it be arrested, and delivered to the keeping of Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter, together with the charter of William Fossard confirming the gift.

135. Suffolk The assize comes to recognise if the church of S. Edmund was seised of the assize and manner of customs, of suits, and of view of frank pledge, and of pleas of the Crown of our lord the King, concerning the tenants of S. Etheldreda [of Ely] within the eight and a half hundreds of the Abbot of S. Edmund's. [The assize] is put in respite until the octave of S. Hilary through the default of the recognitors; because Robert de Lascelles essoined himself by Amfrey, Guy de Verdon by Hugh; and Alexander de Dunham, Augod de Cornberth', Eustace de Braham, Miles L'Enveyse,<sup>1</sup> Adam de Gedding, and John son of Thorold, recognitors thereof, did not come or esoin themselves. Therefore let them be attached. The same day in Banc is given to the sixteen knights who came.<sup>2</sup> The Bishop<sup>3</sup> puts in his place

<sup>1</sup> Or Messenger.

<sup>2</sup> The other recognitors. In the next case, with the consent of the parties, these sixteen recognitors

make a recognition in a 'great assize.'

<sup>3</sup> Of Ely; see next case.

veneūt. Ep̃c poñ iñ loč suo . Siñ de isula . senescall suū  
vīl Wīl Uncle . vīl Thom de Hunt . ad luč vīl pdend.

136. <sup>Suff</sup> <sup>1</sup> ¶ Juř p xvj. miliř. de assensu ř voluntate ptiū veñ reč  
si mcař . Epi Elieñ . de Lakingeh . sit ad tale nocumtū  
mcati . Abbis Sči Edm̃ . ař villā Sči Edm̃ . q ibi ēe non  
debeat vīl possit scđm csuetudinē Angl. ¶ Juř đnt . q  
mcař de Lakinheia . ; ad nocumtū mcati Sči Edm̃ eo q  
caro mortua ř viva ř piscis . ř blađ ř plures mcatore .  
q solebant aportari ad Sčm Edm̃ ř ibi vendi . uñ . Abbs  
huit csuetud m° deferunt ařd Lakingeh . ř ibi vendunt .  
ita q Abb pdit csuetud . Et miliř req'siti q'ntū dāpnū hat .  
p mcatū iltđ . đnt . q nesciunt n° sciri p' . n° aliq's s; n'  
sol° ds.

¶ Dies dat° est eis . ad aud Jud suum . in Octab Sči  
Hillař ř Ep̃c poñ loč suo pđčos.

137. <sup>Wit</sup> <sup>2</sup> ¶ Henř de Sčo G'mano . po. lo. Rađ frīs sui . peř .  
v's° Sarra de Sčo G'mano . ij . c'rtas ex hediř q fueřt Walř  
de Sčo G'mano advunculi . s . j . c'rtam . R . H . ř aliā  
ipařcis . de . lx . sol redit° . i Westkintoñ ř q's id Walř  
t'didit ipi Sarř . c'rtod . p sic q si de ipo . W . humanit°  
gtiglet : ipa Sarra reddet ipi Rađ cartas illas ut hedi ej° . ř  
dič q ipa Sarř aliq'ndo optulit redde illas c'rtas . si ipe  
voluisset ei dedisse . ij . m̃ . ř iñ pduč sectam sufficientē .  
q h testat' . ř Sarř veñ ř def . q . W . ñ gmisit ita ei c'rtas  
illas . ř q ipa eas nō ht nec huit n° opt eas redde sič ipe  
dič . Judm def . se . xij . manu . q W . ñ gmisit ei c'rtas



Simon de Lisle, his seneschall, or William Uncle, or Thomas de Huntingdon [?], to gain or lose.

136. Suffolk The Jury, by sixteen knights, with the consent and at the wish of the parties, comes to recognise if the market of the Bishop of Ely at Lavenham is so injurious to the market of the Abbot of St. Edmund's at the town of Bury S. Edmund's, that it ought not to be there and cannot by the custom of England. The jurors say that the market of Lavenham is injurious to the market of Bury S. Edmund's, because dead flesh and living, and fish, and corn, and much merchandise which were wont to be carried to Bury S. Edmund's (where the Abbot has the customs) and sold there, are now brought to Lavenham and sold there, so that the Abbot loses the customs. And the knights, being asked what damage [the Abbot] has sustained by that market, say that they do not know, nor can it be known, nor does any one know save God alone.

A day is given them on the octave of S. Hilary to hear their judgment; and the Bishop puts in his place the afore-said [men].<sup>1</sup>

137. Wiltshire Henry de S. Germain, put in the place of Ralph his brother, demands against Sarah de S. Germain two charters, of the hereditaments which belonged to Walter de S. Germain [their] uncle, to wit, one charter from King Henry and the other from the Empress, touching sixty shillings rent in West Kington, and which the said Walter delivered to Sarah to keep, in this way, that if anything should happen to Walter, Sarah should deliver those charters to Ralph, as [Walter's] heir. And [Henry on behalf of Ralph] says that Sarah formerly offered to give up those charters if [Ralph] would give her two marks; and thereof he produces sufficient suit, which testifies this. And Sarah comes and defends that Walter did not so commit those charters to her, and that she has not [got] them, and never had them, and never offered to give them up as [Henry] says. Judgment:—let her defend herself twelve-handed [i.e. with eleven compurgators], that Walter did

<sup>1</sup> Referring to the preceding case.

illas n° eas huit n° ht . n° opt eas redde ppl . ij . m̃ . Dies dat° ; eis ap̃ Westm̃ a die Pasch in . xv . dies . pleḡ . leḡ . Roḡ fit Ebrard de Ambresbir̃ . ⁊ Sim̃ Tireft̃.

138. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Wilt de Eddingeton ⁊ Custāc uḡ ej° . peḡ vsus Wilt de Rofee q̃ntā ptē feod̃ miliḡ in Mulestō ⁊ Fifeld̃ siḡ rōnabilē dotē suā q̃ ip̃am C°tanḡ gting̃ de libo teneḡ . q̃ fuit Riḡ de Rofee q̃ndā viri sui . i ḡdcis viḡt . ⁊ Wilt veḡ ⁊ diḡ q̃d p̃r ḡdci Riḡ ⁊ ip̃i° Wilt dedit ei t̃ram illā p̃ s̃viḡ ⁊ homaḡ suo . ⁊ iñ ip̃e Wilt fuit saisit° . x . annis t̃nsactis añq° Riḡ fr̃ ej° . eā desponsaḡ . ⁊ q̃ n̄q° Riḡ ḡdcis iñ fuit saisit° . n° añ despōsationē ḡdce Custanḡ . n° post . ⁊ de h̄ poñ se sup̃ Juḡ pat̃e . ⁊ p̃lea diḡ . q̃ ip̃e feḡ homaḡ ḡdco Riḡo . iñ p° mort̃ p̃ris sui . ⁊ Custanḡ diḡ q̃ iñ dotata fuit . die dispōsaḡ sue . siḡ de t̃ra illa . q° maḡ Riḡ viri sui . tenuit i doḡ ⁊ q̃ p° decess̃ ej° ip̃a C°tanḡ h̄ret i doḡ . ⁊ h̄ off̃t̃ p̃bare p̃ sectā q° iñ p̃duc̃ . ⁊ diḡ q̃ Riḡ viḡ ej° . iñ obiit saisit° siḡ de iñ q° maḡ ej° tenuit . de eo . i doḡ . ⁊ de hoc poñ se sup̃ Juḡ pat̃e ⁊ Wilt simiḡ poñ se iñ sup̃ Juḡ . n̄ fuit iñ siḡ saisit° . die q° obiit . Dies dat° ; eis . a die S̃ci Illaḡ . i . xv . dies . ⁊ t̃c veḡ ass̃ . ¶ Custanḡ poñ lo . suo Wilt virū suū . t̃c . ⁊ veḡ ass̃ sub t̃at̃ form̃ . ut̃ Wilt fuit saisit° . iñ añ mort̃ ḡdci Riḡ ⁊ die q° ip̃e Riḡ obiit . v̄l nō.

not commit those charters to her, and that she has not them, and never had them, and that she never offered to give them up in consideration of two marks. A day is given them at Westminster on the quindene of Easter. Pledges for the law, Roger son of Everard de Amesbury and Simon Tirell.

138.  
Sussex

William de Edington and Constance his wife demand against William de Roffey the fifth part of one knight's fee in Milston and Fifield<sup>1</sup> as the reasonable dower which falls to Constance of the free tenement which belonged to Richard de Roffey, formerly her husband, in the said towns. And William [de Roffey] comes and says that the father of himself and the said Richard gave him [William de Roffey] that land for his service and homage, and he, William [de Roffey], was seised thereof ten years ago, before Richard his brother married [Constance], and that Richard was never seised thereof, neither before the marriage of Constance, nor after it; and touching this he puts himself upon a jury of the country. And moreover he says that he did homage therefor to the said Richard after the death of their father. And Constance says that she was endowed thereof on the day of her marriage, as of the land which the mother of Richard, her husband, held in dower, and that after [the mother's]<sup>2</sup> death, she, Constance, should have it in dower; and this she offers to prove by her suit which she produces. And she says that Richard her husband died seised thereof as of that which his mother held of him in dower, and touching this she puts herself upon a jury of the country; and William [de Roffey] similarly puts himself upon a jury [on the issue that Richard] was not so seised thereof on the day that he died. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary, and then let the assize come. Constance puts in her place William [de Edington] her husband, etc. Let the assize come in this form:—Was William [de Roffey] seised thereof before the death of the said Richard, and on the day that Richard died, or not?

<sup>1</sup> Edington, Milston, and Fifield are in Wiltshire; Roffey is in Sussex.

<sup>2</sup> Or perhaps Richard's.

si clām hēd ī t̃ra q<sup>a</sup> tenēt . ʔ Roḡ hat cartā q<sup>a</sup>m h̃t de t̃ra q<sup>a</sup> ten7 ut ḡminuatur . ʔ Thoḡm faciat ei cartā suā de t̃ra q<sup>a</sup> ei ḡcessit.

143. <sup>1</sup> ʃ Jurať si Reinfr̃ advuncul<sup>9</sup> Crist q<sup>o</sup>ndā uḡ Haḡm de Ware i vad Rad de Spkeford . j . ca<sup>7</sup> . t̃ . c̃ ptiḡ ī Baches-  
Sundoc
wordē qū ipe Reinfr̃ iť peg<sup>o</sup>nōis arripuit ṽ Ierlm̃ . ʔ si id Rad aliū ingressū h̃uit ī t̃rā illā q<sup>a</sup>m p̃ illā ivadiaťonē : poťr ī respm̃ usq̃ ī ocť Sće T<sup>o</sup>niť p̃ defcū reč . Id dies dat<sup>9</sup> ; Fulcoḡ de Kameťt q<sup>1</sup> se essoḡ . ʔ alii oḡs reč defeceť . Io atach . ʔ q<sup>1</sup>dā amoti st . H̃at bře ad vič qđ tot apponat ut as̃sa ḡ reḡ . ʔ sciend̃ qđ Leič<sup>2</sup> soror Cristiaḡ veḡ ʔ diť qđ ip<sup>a</sup> p̃ se vult seq<sup>1</sup> loqlā suā ī p<sup>a</sup> p<sup>a</sup> .

144. <sup>3</sup> ʃ Walť de Leseby qr̃ qđ Huḡ Malet ijuste eječ eū de custodia sua q<sup>a</sup> h̃t ī Grimesbi ʔ ex<sup>a</sup> villā de Grimesby c̃  
Linč
Huḡ fiť Rič de Leseby ʔ bladū suū ʔ alia catalla sua cep̃ ijuste ad vať . x . m̃ . ʔ peť custod̃ suā sibi restitui scđm cartā Huḡ q<sup>a</sup> h̃t de ead̃ custod̃ . Huḡ veḡ ʔ recognoṽ cartā q<sup>a</sup> ei fecat ʔ cōventōnē s3 dič qđ ipe Walť c̃ h̃ret custod̃ Huḡ . c̃ hēd sua : extirpaṽ domos ʔ virgiata<sup>4</sup> sibi cōmissa . Ita qđ ipe ḡḡstus ; iḡ corā Dño . G . q<sup>1</sup> p̃cep̃ i q<sup>1</sup>siťonē fi p̃ legales hoies de visḡ utř ita feciss3 vastū sič pđcm̃ ; an ḡ . ʔ . inq<sup>1</sup>siťōe fca iḡ cōstabat Dño . G . vastū fcm̃ fuisse . uḡ

<sup>1</sup> m. 3 d.

<sup>2</sup> See Case 141, where this name is spelled 'Lucia.'

<sup>3</sup> m. 3 d.

<sup>4</sup> Probably for 'virgeta,' osier-beds.

and let Roger have [with him] the charter which he has concerning the land which he holds, in order that it may be torn up; and let Thomas make his charter of the land which he grants to [Roger].

143. Somerſet The jury,—[to try] if Reinfred (the uncle of Christiana who was formerly wife of Hamon de Weare) pledged to Ralph de Sparkford one carucate of land with appurtenances in Badgworth, when he, Reinfred, set out on his journey to Jerusalem, and if the said Ralph had any entry into that land except through that pledge,—is put in respite until the octave of Holy Trinity, for the default of the recognitors. The same day is given to Fulk de Camel who essoined himself. And all the other recognitors made default. Therefore let them be attached, and some of them are removed. Let [Christiana] have a writ to the Sheriff to add so many recognitors that the assize do not remain. And be it known that Leicia, Christiana's sister, came and said that she wished to prosecute her case for herself in her own proper person.

144. Lincoln Walter de Laceby complains that Hugh Malet has unjustly ejected him from the wardship which he has in Grimsby and without the town of Grimsby with Hugh, son of Richard de Laceby, and that he [Hugh Malet] has unjustly seized his corn and other chattels to the value of ten marks; and [Walter] prays that the wardship may be restored to him, according to Hugh [Malet's] charter, which he has touching the said wardship. Hugh [Malet] came and admitted the charter which he made and the agreement, but he says that Walter, when he had the wardship of Hugh and his inheritance, extirpated the houses and osier-beds [?] committed to him; so that he [Hugh Malet] complained thereof before Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter], who ordered an inquiry to be made by lawful men of the neighbourhood, whether [Walter] had so made waste as aforesaid, or not; and the inquiry having been made, it was manifest to Sir Geoffrey that waste had

iþe pcep̃ qđ Huġ reci, et custod̃ suā ī mañ suā ⁊ īñ vocat  
ad wař ip̃m Dñm . G. adjc̃ ⁊ qđ p inq̃sitōe fca deđ Dño R̃  
. lx . s. . Cōcord̃ st p sic qđ dabit eid Walto . x . m añ fest̃  
S̃ci Botulfi<sup>1</sup> p c̃tođ q<sup>a</sup> de eo habuit c̃ blado seminato . ⁊  
si tē ñ reddidit : Walť habeb̃ c̃tođ nepoť sui usq; ad  
tmiñ etať sue q<sup>a</sup> ht . Salvis catañt suis eid Walť . q̃ asportata  
fuer̃ p aliū q<sup>a</sup>m p Huġ pdēm.

145. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Huġ de Adintoñ opť se . iij . die vsus Siñ Decañ ⁊  
Norh Huġ Caþllañ ⁊ Witt de Adintoñ de pť qř pcesser̃ q<sup>a</sup> phibitoē  
Justiē ī cām q̃ vtit̃ inť ip̃m Huġ ⁊ Adelinā de Brātoñ  
iclusā de laico teñ ip̃i<sup>o</sup> Huġ ī Cuř X'aniť ⁊ ip̃i ñ veneř vl  
se ess̃ . pcept̃ fū qđ poñent̃ p pť . ⁊ noluer̃ īvenire pť . ⁊  
io cōsid̃ ; qđ Huġ hat bře ad Archid̃ Norh qđ iþe hat corpa  
eo; ī ocť S̃ce T'niť.

146. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Eustaē Clicus peť vsus Henř Sumer . l . soť q<sup>s</sup> ei  
miad̃ debet de salmonib; ⁊ ī aliis piscib; q<sup>s</sup> Witt paľ ej<sup>o</sup> ei  
t̃didit ⁊ īñ pduē sectā ⁊ talliā ostend̃ q<sup>a</sup> fecer̃ inť se de  
debito illo . ⁊ Henř veñ ⁊ defend̃ ⁊ debiť ⁊ talliā de vbo ī  
vbū siē cuř csiđ . csiđ ; qđ defend̃ se . xij . manu . Dies  
dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis ī ocť S̃ce T'niť . pť de leg̃ Petř le Bucler.

<sup>1</sup> June 17th.<sup>2</sup> m. 4; Abb. Plac. 38.<sup>3</sup> m. 4.

been made ; so he ordered that Hugh [Malet] should take the wardship into his own hand again ; and thereof he [Hugh Malet] vouches to warranty the said Sir Geoffrey. Moreover he adds that he gave the King sixty shillings for the inquiry to be made. They make a concord to this effect, that [Hugh Malet] will give Walter ten marks before the feast of S. Botolph for the wardship which [Hugh] had from [Walter] with the sown corn ; and if [Hugh] has not then paid it, Walter shall have the wardship of his nephew (which he now has) until the term of [the ward's full] age ;<sup>1</sup> saving to Walter his chattels which were carried away by any other than the said Hugh [Malet].

145. Northampton Hugh de Addington offered himself on the fourth day against Simon the Dean and Hugh the Chaplain and William de Addington of a plea wherefore they had proceeded in the Court Christian contrary to the order of the Justices in the cause, which is pending between him, Hugh, and Adelina de Brampton, a recluse, touching the lay fee of the said Hugh. And they did not come or essoin themselves. It was ordered that they should be put by pledges, and they refused to find pledges. And therefore it is considered that Hugh may have a writ to the Archdeacon of Northampton to have their bodies [here] on the octave of Holy Trinity.

146. Middlesex Eustace the clerk demands against Henry Summer fifty shillings which [Henry] owes him for salmon and other fish, which William his [Eustace's] father delivered to [Henry] ; and he produces suit thereof, and shows the tally which they made between them touching that debt. And Henry comes and defends the debt and the tally, word by word, as the Court shall consider. It is considered that he do defend himself twelve-handed [i.e. with eleven compurgators]. A day is given them on the octave of Holy Trinity. Pledge of the law, Peter the Buckler.

<sup>1</sup> This is rather obscure. It may mean that Hugh Malet had assigned the wardship to Walter for a certain term, and not for the whole of the ward's minority.

147. <sup>1</sup> § Roğ de Gunetoñ opř se . iiij . die vsus Gaufr  
 Suff Markađ <sup>2</sup> . 7 Henř Archerū de př qř ijuste cepūt equū 7  
 harnasium ejusd Roği . 7 detinuer g<sup>a</sup> vad 7 pleğ . 7 ipi n̄  
 vener vl se essoñ . 7 vič mandaŷ qđ Henř posit<sup>9</sup> fuit p pť  
 . s . Joh de Cartoñ . Walř de Gunetoñ . 7 qđ Gaufr n̄ fuit  
 invent<sup>9</sup> . İo gsid 7 qđ Henř ponat<sup>r</sup> p met pť 7 p<sup>1</sup>mi pť  
 sūmoñ qđ sit i ocř Sče T<sup>1</sup>niř . 7 Gaufr atach . 7c.

148. <sup>3</sup> § Joh tñt Gaufr posit<sup>9</sup> loco Petri de Leiham op. se  
 Suff . iiij . die vs<sup>9</sup> Witm de Haia de pť qř vendiđ Maurič de  
 Haia feod q tenuit de ipo Pet<sup>o</sup> ad exheredačonē ipi<sup>9</sup> Pet<sup>1</sup>  
 De sič id Mauř capitat dñs est ej<sup>9</sup>dē feod . 7 id Witm n̄  
 veñ vl se ess 7 sūmoniř fuit. İdo attach q sit i ocř Sče  
 Triniř.

j<sup>9</sup> Rotul<sup>9</sup> de . iij . sept.

149. <sup>4</sup> § Asša veñ reč si Elias fr̄ Cecit sais fuit i dnico suo  
 Keut ut de feod de . vj . acř 7 duabz ptibz . j<sup>9</sup> . acre č př i  
 Scaphee die q<sup>o</sup> iř peg<sup>1</sup>nōis sue arripuit vsus Ierlm i q<sup>o</sup>  
 itine obiit. Q<sup>m</sup> trā Stephus de Cusinton ten7 q<sup>1</sup> veñ 7  
 dič qđ Roř de la Lese debet če ej<sup>9</sup> warant<sup>9</sup> iñ . q<sup>1</sup> infra  
 etař 7 q<sup>1</sup> veñ 7 warantizaŷ 7 peř etatē suā. Eg<sup>a</sup> Cecit dič  
 qđ n̄ debet warāř iñ če . q. Elias fr̄ ej<sup>9</sup> die q<sup>o</sup> iř peg<sup>1</sup>nōis sue  
 arripuit . fuit iñ sais . 7 qđ pař Roř de Lese q<sup>1</sup> iř arripuit  
 vsus Ierlm p<sup>19</sup> iř i trā Ierlm q<sup>a</sup> Elias fr̄ Cecit q<sup>1</sup> obiit iñ  
 saisit<sup>9</sup> sič dič 7 qđ pař Roř n̄ ob iñ sais . n<sup>c</sup> Wit de  
 Erneford q<sup>1</sup> illā tram dr dedisse Wit de Cusintoñ. P<sup>9</sup>ea

<sup>1</sup> m. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly meant for *mercator*.

<sup>3</sup> m. 4 d.

<sup>4</sup> m. 5.



147. Roger de Gunton offered himself on the fourth day  
 Suffolk against Geoffrey Markad' and Henry Archer of a plea  
 wherefore they did unjustly seize the horse and harness of  
 the said Roger and detain them against gage and pledge.  
 And [Geoffrey and Henry] did not come or essein themselves.  
 And the Sheriff returned that Henry was put by  
 pledges, to wit, John de Carton and Walter de Gunton,  
 and that Geoffrey was not found. Therefore it is considered  
 that Henry be put by better pledges, and let the first  
 pledges be summoned to be here on the octave of Holy  
 Trinity, and let Geoffrey be attached, etc.

148. John son of Geoffrey, put in the place of Peter de Lay-  
 Suffolk ham, offered himself on the fourth day against William de  
 Hay of a plea wherefore he [William] sold to Maurice de  
 Hay the fee which he held of the said Peter, to Peter's disin-  
 herison, because the said Maurice is chief lord of that fee.  
 And William did not come or essein himself, and had been  
 summoned. Therefore let him be attached to be [here] on  
 the octave of Holy Trinity.

#### The First Roll of the Three Weeks.

149. The assize comes to recognise if Elias, the brother of  
 Kent Cecilia, was seised in his demesne as of fee of six acres and  
 two parts of one acre with appurtenances in Sheppey on the  
 day that he set out on his journey towards Jerusalem, in  
 which journey he died; which land Stephen de Cozenton  
 holds. And [Stephen] comes, and says that Robert de la  
 Lese ought to be his warrantor thereof, and [Robert] is  
 within age. [Robert] came and warranted, and craved his  
 age. Against this Cecilia says that [Robert] ought not to be  
 the warrantor thereof, because Elias, her [Cecilia's] brother,  
 was seised thereof on the day he set out on his journey, and  
 that the father of Robert de Lese, who [also] set out on a  
 journey to Jerusalem, got to the land of Jerusalem before  
 Elias, Cecilia's brother, who died seised thereof as she says,  
 and that Robert's father did not die seised thereof, nor did  
 William de Erneford who is said to have given that land to

dič Steph qđ ipe p assam dirōaŭ trā illā vsus Wiŭt frem  
Elie p<sup>o</sup> morŭ Elie pđči . 7 q<sup>o</sup> Cecit h ñ negaŭ cōsid<sup>o</sup> ; qđ  
assa remaň.

150. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Jurata ad cōvincend<sup>o</sup> . xij . p xxiiij<sup>or</sup> . inŭ Henŕ de  
Linč Fleġ 7 Abrahā de Rie poňr i respm usqz i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup>  
festi Sči Mich . q<sup>o</sup> 2 def . q<sup>o</sup> Conan<sup>o</sup> de Kirketoň essoň se p  
Gifŭ . Gifŭ de Reingwrth essoň se . Roŭ de Fenne p Huġ .  
Roŭ de Dumtoň 3 p Guram.<sup>3</sup> Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; reč q<sup>1</sup> veneŕ .  
Huġ de Tr'kinghā . 7 Huġ de Bussey . Wiŭt Luvet . atach .  
7 vič apponat loco Aleŕ de Quappelađ q<sup>1</sup> obiit aliū 7 loco  
Huġ de Bradeho aliū . 7 loco Siň de Eboz q<sup>1</sup> amoti st . 7  
Rađ fit Steph un<sup>o</sup> cōvincēdoz ess p Suift . Gerard de Ritre  
p Conaň . Aleŕ Neucomē p Gifŭ . Roġ Ruff<sup>o</sup> p Wiŭt . Bñdcs  
de Wibtoň p Rič . Alaň Ruff<sup>o</sup> p Huġ . Gauŕ de Beintoň p  
Roŭ . Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; aliis i Bāco.

<sup>4</sup> Adā de Tid Roŭ Suetblod Walŕ de Flit Haldein Joh  
de Rie Jacob de la Rode Milo de Waifled Wido de Waiflet  
Huġ fit Rič Huġ Salvein Harald veneŕ Rič Bacū.

151. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Magna assa inŭ Gifŭ Mālesmaīs 7 Alienorā uŕ suā 7  
Suŕ Wiŭt fit Marti 7 Finapoŭla<sup>6</sup> uŕ ej<sup>o</sup> de ŕra de Culinges poňr  
sň die p pcept<sup>o</sup> đni . G. ad petiŭonē petentiū.

<sup>1</sup> m. 5 d.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> Doubtful.

<sup>4</sup> This in the margin.

<sup>5</sup> m. 5 d.

<sup>6</sup> This most extraordinary Christian name is fortunately quite distinct on the Roll.

William de Cozenton. Afterwards Stephen says that he deraigned that land by the assize against William, the brother of Elias, after the death of the said Elias. And because Cecilia did not deny this, it is considered that the assize do remain.

150. Lincoln The jury to convict twelve [jurors] by means of twenty-four [jurors] between Henry de Flegg and Abraham de Rie, is put in respite until the quindene of Michaelmas, because of the default [of the recognitors], because Conan de Kirkton essoined himself by Gilbert, Gilbert de Ranworth essoined himself [by —], Robert de Fenne by Hugh, Robert de Dunton by Guram. The same day is given to the recognitors who came. Let Hugh de Trikingham and Hugh de Bussey and William Lovet be attached; and let the Sheriff appoint another in the place of Alexander de Whaplode, who has died, and another in the place of Hugh de Bradeho and [another] in the place of Simon de York, who have been removed. And Ralph son of Stephen, one of the [twelve] to be convicted, essoined himself by Swift; Gerard de Ritre by Conan; Alexander Newcomen by Gilbert; Roger Read by William; Benedict de Wyberton by Richard; Alan Read by Hugh; Geoffrey de Bainton by Robert. The same day is given to the others in Banc. Adam de Tid, Robert Sweatblood, Walter de Fleet, Haldane, John de Rie, James de la Rode, Miles de Wainfleet, Guy de Wainfleet, Hugh son of Richard, Hugh Salvain and Harold came, [also] Richard Bacon.

151. Suffolk The great assize between Gilbert Malmains and Eleanor his wife, and William son of Martin and Finapopula his wife, touching the land of Cowlinge, is put without day by the order of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] on the petition of the demandants.

152. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Magna assa inē Wariñ de Berehā peř ĩ Roř de  
 Kent Hame teñ de . xl . acř . ĩ . ĉ . ptiñ i Hame poñr i resřm  
 usq3 i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> f . s . T'ñ . p def reč. Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ĩ  
 Phit de Pesenges . Fulcoñ Peisorere . Roř de Cāpania .  
 Tebb de Tinthā . Alañ de Sturmue . Witt de Becco . Witt  
 Peisoř q<sup>i</sup> veneř . ĩ Rič de Pepeshağ essoñ p Roğ . Rič  
 Rabeř p Ailgař . Hañ de Aldlose p Witt . Witt Malesmaıs  
 p Joh . Alañ Wischarđ p Siñ . q<sup>i</sup> se essoñ . Roğ de Lega .  
 (p<sup>o</sup>ea esř p Hñř)<sup>2</sup> ĩ Witt řit Fulcoñ ĩ Phit de Ardř ñ veñ  
 řč atach řč.

153. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assa noř diss inē Thoñ de Muletoñ ģrentē . ĩ Rad  
 Linđ řit Albt ĩ mltos alios de libo teñ řđči Thoñ i Flete poñr i  
 resřm usq3 i adř Dñi . G . ař Lincolñ p řcept ejusđ . ĩ  
 oñs reč atach řđ tuc sint ibi ad řač illā assam . ĩ ostens řč.  
 Et Thoñ řat řre originale ĉ řři de atachiañto.

154. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Assa ultiñ řsentē ad eccliam de Westoñ inē Witt de  
 Cantebř Coleviř peř . ĩ P'orē đ Lewes de ecclia de Westoñ sñ die q  
 Witt de Coleviř ñ řvař diē rectū ĩ řre ñ locuř ĩ de uř sua  
 c<sup>o</sup> řed ĩ . uñ Witt ĩ ĩ mia . ĩ pť ej<sup>o</sup> Roğ de Bosco . Joh  
 Langvillū.<sup>5</sup>

155. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Assa veñ reč si Adā řř X'ane de Sudwerč saıs fuit i  
 Surr đnico suo ut de feođ de . ij . acř . ř . ĉ . pť i Sudwerch die  
 q<sup>o</sup> ob . řč. q<sup>m</sup> řřa Roř de Ybñia ĩ Edith uř ej<sup>o</sup> tenēt . q<sup>i</sup>

<sup>1</sup> m. 6.<sup>2</sup> Interlined.<sup>3</sup> m. 6.<sup>4</sup> m. 6.<sup>5</sup> The first letter of this is doubtful.<sup>6</sup> m. 6.

152.      The great assize between Warin de Barham, demandant,  
Kent      and Robert de Home, tenant, touching forty acres of land  
with appurtenances in Home, is put in respite until the  
quindene of Holy Trinity, through the default of the recog-  
nitors. The same day is given to Philip de Pesenges, Fulk  
Peisorere, Robert de Campania, Tebb de Tintham, Alan de  
Stourmouth, William de Becco and William Peisorere, who  
came. And Richard de Pepeshag' essoined himself by  
Roger, Richard Rabell by Ailgar, Hamon de Aldlose by  
William, William Malmain by John, Alan Wiscard by  
Simon, who [all] essoined themselves. Roger de Leigh (he  
afterwards essoined himself by Henry), William son of  
Fulk, and Philip de Ardr' did not come [nor essoin them-  
selves]. Let them be attached.
153.      The assize of *novel disseisin* between Thomas de Moul-  
Lincoln      ton, plaintiff, and Ralph son of Albert, and many others,  
[defendants], touching the free tenement of the said Thomas  
in Fleet, is put in respite until the coming of Sir Geoffrey  
[Fitz Peter] at Lincoln, by his command; and let all the  
recognitors be attached so that they be there at that time  
to make the assize, and to show, etc. And let Thomas have  
the original writ with the writ of attachment.
154.      The assize of last presentation to the church of Weston,  
Cambridge      between William de Colville, demandant, and the Prior of  
Lewes, [deforciant], touching the church of Weston, [is  
adjourned] without day, because William de Colville did not  
observe the right day, and the writ did not mention his  
wife, whose inheritance [the advowson] is. Wherefore  
William is in mercy, and also his pledges Roger of the  
Wood and John Langvillun.
155.      The assize comes to recognise if Adam, the brother of  
Surrey      Christiana de Southwark, was seised in his demesne as of  
fee of two acres of land with appurtenances in Southwark,  
the day that he died, etc.; which land Robert de Ireland  
and Edith his wife hold; they come, and say that on

veñ ⁊ diēt qđ alia vice capta fuit assa de ead̄ . ī . q<sup>a</sup> assam  
 pať Edith tulit vsus (pđc̄m Adā ⁊ P<sup>o</sup>re de Bermudesie) <sup>1</sup>  
 Herviĉ ęsang<sup>1</sup>neū Ade p q̄ ipa m<sup>o</sup> peť . ⁊ recupav̄ vsus eūđ  
 H<sup>1</sup>viĉ sais de ead̄ tra . ⁊ iñ poñ se sup Rořlos de . j . anno  
 regni R̄ Riĉ . ⁊c̄. Cristian̄ diĉ qđ assa n̄q<sup>a</sup> capta fuit vsus  
 Adā q̄ ipe obiit. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis ī . iij . sept<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> fest<sup>o</sup> Sĉe  
 T<sup>1</sup>nř . Rob poñ loco suo Edith uř suā ⁊c̄. Cristiana poñ  
 loco suo Rob<sup>2</sup> viř suū . ⁊c̄. ⁊ assa reñ. P<sup>o</sup>ea veñ Rob ⁊  
 Edith ⁊ recogñ Adā fuisse sais de . j . illař acř . uñ cōsid̄ ;  
 qđ hat illā acř.

156. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assa veñ reĉ si Gaufr̄ pať Crespiñ sais fuit ī dnico  
 Kent suo ut de feođ de iij. acř řre ĉ ptiñ ī Lousted die q<sup>o</sup> oĉ . ⁊  
 si oĉ ⁊c̄ q<sup>a</sup> řrā Matiff de Lousted ten7 q<sup>1</sup> veñ ⁊ diĉ . qđ  
 nich clañ ī řra illa n<sup>1</sup> doť p Wariñ fit suū q<sup>1</sup> infra etať ; q<sup>1</sup>  
 veñ ⁊ peť etať suā. Crespiñ diĉ p atornať suū Walť . s .  
 Longū . diĉ ñ debe expectari etať sua . q̄ pať ej<sup>o</sup> ñ habuit  
 ing<sup>1</sup>ssum ī eā n<sup>1</sup> p Roğ de Chiueing . q<sup>1</sup> řram Crispini  
 habuit ī custod̄ p<sup>o</sup> obiť pat<sup>1</sup>s Crispini . siĉ ⁊ totā řrā q<sup>a</sup> de  
 eo tenuit ⁊ poñ se ī Juř utr̄ aliū ingressū habuit ī řrā illā  
 n<sup>1</sup> p Roğ pđc̄m q<sup>1</sup> eā habuit ī custod̄. Prelea ipe diĉ qđ  
 pđc̄s Wariñ fiem ht p<sup>1</sup>moğ . s . Rob q<sup>1</sup> supstes ; ut diĉ . ⁊  
 etať ht . uñ ipe Wariñ ñ deb7 ĉe Waranť. Matiff iřrogata  
 diĉ qđ ipa fit habuit p<sup>1</sup>moğ . q̄ q<sup>1</sup>dā abb avūĉs ej<sup>o</sup> duř se ī  
 ptes t<sup>1</sup>nsmariñ Ita qđ . vij<sup>10</sup> . annis t<sup>1</sup>nsactis ñ vidit eū .  
 nec scit utr̄ supstes sit necne . ⁊ q̄ diĉ se nescire utr̄ fili<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Interlined.

<sup>2</sup> This appears to have been struck out, and 'H' written above.

<sup>3</sup> m. 6.

another occasion an assize was taken touching the same land, which assize Edith's father brought against (the afore-said Adam and the Prior of Bermondsey), Hervey, the kinsman of Adam through whom [Christiana] now claims; and that [Edith's father] recovered seisin of the land against the said Hervey; and thereof they put themselves on the Rolls of the first year of the reign of King Richard, etc. Christiana says that the assize was never taken against Adam, because he died. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity. Robert puts in his place Edith his wife, etc.; Christiana puts in her place Robert [?] her husband, etc.; and let the assize remain. Afterwards Robert and Edith come, and admit that Adam was seised of one of the acres. Wherefore it is considered that [Christiana] may have that acre.

156. Kent The assize comes to recognise if Geoffrey, the father of Crispin, was seised in his demesne as of fee of three acres of land with the appurtenances in Lousted, the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], which land Matilda de Lousted holds; she comes, and says that she claims nothing in that land, except dower, through Warin her son, who is within age. [Warin] comes and claims his age. Crispin says, by his attorney Walter Long, that he ought not to wait for [Warin's] age, because [Warin's] father had no entry in the [land] except through Roger de Chevening who had Crispin's land in wardship after the death of his father [Geoffrey], to wit all the land which [Geoffrey] held of him; and [Crispin] puts himself upon the jury whether [Warin's father] had any entry in the land except through the said Roger, who had it in wardship. Moreover he says that Warin has an elder brother, Robert, who is living, as he says, and of full age, wherefore Warin ought not to be the warrantor. Matilda, on being questioned, says that she had an elder son, but a certain Abbot, his uncle, took him into parts across the sea, and for seven years past she has not seen him, and she does not know whether he is alive or not. And because she does not know whether her eldest

ej<sup>9</sup> p<sup>1</sup>moğ vivat an ñ : 9sid ; qđ assa pcedat q<sup>1</sup> Wariñ ht  
frem p<sup>1</sup>moğ. Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ; i . xv . dies p<sup>9</sup> . f . s . T<sup>1</sup>niť.

157. <sup>Kent</sup> <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Wiť fit Fulch pať Mabitt uť David  
Ruffi saiš fuit i dnico suo ut de feod de diñ carř t . c .  
ptiñ i Sudtoñ q<sup>a</sup> trā Avič q<sup>1</sup> fuit uť Wariñ fit Fulch ten7 .  
q<sup>1</sup> veñ t dič se nich Juris clamať i trā illa n<sup>1</sup> p Wariñ fit  
suū t Leoninū frem suū q<sup>1</sup> infra etať ; q<sup>1</sup> c p<sup>1</sup>moğnito deb  
porřonē tre pat<sup>1</sup>s eoř hre deb7 . sič de Gavelikid t peť etať  
suā. David dič qđ ñ deb etas ej<sup>9</sup> expectari . q<sup>1</sup> pať ej<sup>9</sup>  
ñeq<sup>a</sup> igress habuit i trā illā n<sup>1</sup> p capitales đnos dū ipa  
Amabt<sup>2</sup> fuit i custod Comiť de Albamari t infra etatē . t  
iñ peť Juť. Dič t qđ Rob de Leiburn traxit Wariñ patrē  
Wariñ i plač de ead . t . Ita q vocať iñ ad wať eand  
Amabt<sup>2</sup> sič illā qu<sup>a</sup> habuit i custod . t p vocařonē q<sup>a</sup> feč .  
pacē habuit. E q<sup>a</sup> Wariñ dič qđ Rob de Leburn cōcessit  
Wariñ pri suo trā illā p homağ suo t đviřo . t p . x . m  
argenti q<sup>a</sup>s illi ded . t ptulit cartā suā q<sup>a</sup> ei fecit t si  
necesse sit : vocat fit Rob de Leburn ad wať q<sup>1</sup> ; infra etatē  
t i custod đni R<sup>1</sup>. P<sup>1</sup>lea dič Avič q<sup>1</sup> Mabitt frem ht . t io  
ñ deb tč. e q<sup>a</sup> dič Mabitt qđ lepusus ;

158. <sup>Linč</sup> <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assa de morť anč inť Alič fit Duke p Wiť atornat  
suū t Alañ fr Alañ t Joh fit Alañ de diñ masağ c ptiñ i  
villa Sči Botulfi poñr i resřm usq3 i . xv . dies p<sup>9</sup> fest Sče  
T<sup>1</sup>niť . q<sup>1</sup> q<sup>1</sup>dā reč essoñ se t q<sup>1</sup>dā veneť q<sup>1</sup>b3 id dies datus ;

<sup>1</sup> m. 6 d. ; Abb. Plac. 39.

<sup>2</sup> m. 6 d.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.



son is living or not, it is considered that the assize do proceed, because Warin has an elder brother. A day is given them in the quindene of Holy Trinity.

- Kent 157. The assize comes to recognise if William son of Fulk, and father of Mabel the wife of David Read, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a carucate of land with the appurtenances in Sutton, which land Avice, widow of Warin son of Fulk, holds. [Avice] comes, and says that she claims no right in that land, except through Warin her son, and Leonine his brother, who is within age, and who ought to have a share of the land of their father, together with the eldest son, as of gavelkind, and she claims his age. David says that his age ought not to be waited for, because [Leonine's] father never had any entry in the land, except through the chief lords, while Mabel was in wardship to the Earl of Albemarle, and within age, and thereof he craves a jury. [David] says, moreover, that Robert de Leybourne drew Warin, the father of Warin, in a plea touching the same land, and [Warin] vouched to warranty thereof the said Mabel, as she whom he had in wardship, and, by the voucher which he made, he had peace. On the other hand, Warin [the son] says that Robert de Leybourne granted the land to Warin his father for his homage and service, and for ten marks of silver which he gave him; and he proffers [Robert's] charter, which he made to [Warin] and, if necessary, he will vouch to warranty the son of Robert de Leybourne who is within age and in wardship to the King. Moreover Avice says that Mabel has a brother, and therefore she ought not, etc.; but against this Mabel says that he is a leper.

- Lincoln 158. The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between Alice daughter of Duka, by William her attorney, and Alan brother of Alan and John son of Alan, touching half a messuage with appurtenances in the town of S. Botolph, is put in respite until the quindene of Trinity, because some of the recognitors essoined themselves, and some came, and the same day is

⁊ Maġr Roġ Gernū ⁊ Rob fit Musse . Wiŧt Res . Hañ fit H'eward atach . ⁊ vič apponat sex legales hoies de villa Sči Botulfi q' discreti sint . ⁊ q' rei v'itatē sciāt ⁊ q' nullus p'dcos affinitate ctingat qd sit ad eund . ⁊ . ⁊č.

159. <sup>Eboř</sup> <sup>1</sup> § Rob de Turnhā ⁊ Joh uř ej<sup>o</sup> p Wandrillū de Curceŧ po. lo. eoř. peř vsus Jurdañ de Angoteby . iij . cař . ⁊ . č . pť i Angoteby . ⁊ iř peř viř . ⁊ . Hāt. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest Sče T'niř . ⁊č. Epč Dunelm apposuit clañ suū i trā illā.

160. <sup>Norh</sup> <sup>2</sup> § Alañ de Mundhā opt se . iiij . die vsus Petř de Edisfeld de pť fiñ fci i cuř đni Reġ p ciroġ . ⁊ Petř ñ veñ vl se essoñ ⁊ deb poni p pť . ⁊ vič mand qd ñ atach eū q Petrus ei diř qd vult teñe fiñ . uñ ġsid ⁊ qd ponat' p pť qd sit i . xv . dies p<sup>o</sup> fest Sče T'niř respōsur<sup>o</sup> . ⁊ vič řc respond qř ñ atach eū.

161. <sup>Norh</sup> <sup>3</sup> § Siñ de Lindoñ peř v Abb de Croiland advočonē eccte de Estoñ q<sup>a</sup> ei iuste def ⁊ Regiñ de Weŧt atornat<sup>o</sup> abbis veñ ⁊ dič qd Wiŧt de Humez posuit iřm abb p<sup>o</sup> i plač de adv ejusđ eccte : q<sup>a</sup>m iře Siñ . ⁊ ñ vult iñ respōde eid Siñ n<sup>i</sup> Cuř ġsid añq<sup>a</sup> p'ñ plač řminet' . ⁊ Siñ ñ ġ<sup>a</sup>dič q'n Wiŧt de Humez p<sup>o</sup> posuit eū i plač . s; dič qd id Wiŧt ñ pseč bř suū. Čōsid ⁊ qd abb reced sñ die q plač ⁊ iñ

<sup>1</sup> m. 7 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 7 d.  
<sup>3</sup> m. 8; Abb. Plac. 39.

given to them. Master Roger Gernun, Robert son of Mussa, William Res, and Hamo son of Hereward are attached; and let the Sheriff appoint six lawful men of the town of S. Botolph, who are discreet, and who know the truth of the matter, and none of whom are akin to the [parties], to be there at the same term, etc.

159. York Robert de Turnham, and Joan his wife, by Wandril de Curcell [who is] put in their place, demand against Jordan de Osgodby [?] three carucates of land with the appurtenances in Osgodby [?]. [Jordan] craves a view of the land. Let him have it. A day is given them on the quindene of Trinity, etc.

The Bishop of Durham has put in his claim to the same land.

160. Norfolk Alan de Mundham offered himself on the fourth day against Peter de Edgefield of a plea of a fine made in the King's Court by a chirograph. And Peter did not come nor essoin himself, and ought to be put by pledges. And the Sheriff returns that he has not attached him, because Peter told him that he wished to keep to the fine. Wherefore it is considered that [Peter] be put by pledges that he be [here] on the quindene of Trinity to answer; and let the Sheriff then answer why he did not attach [Peter].

161. Northampton Simon de Lindon demands against the Abbot of Crowland the advowson of the church of Easton, of which he unjustly deforces him. Reginald de Well, the attorney of the Abbot, comes and says that William de Humez first put the Abbot in a plea touching the advowson of that church, which Simon [now demands], and [the Abbot] is unwilling to answer Simon before the first plea is ended, unless the Court shall so consider. Simon does not deny that William de Humez first put [the Abbot] in a plea, but he says that William did not prosecute his writ. It is considered that, as there is a plea in the King's Court between

eund abb ⁊ Senesç Norð<sup>1</sup> de ead ecclā i Cuð dñi Reġ .  
q<sup>o</sup>usq; tminet<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> it eos.

162.  
Canteb<sup>r</sup>

<sup>a</sup> ¶ Albriç ⁊ Cristiañ uẏ ej<sup>o</sup> p Thoñ at<sup>r</sup>nať suū peť v  
Witt fit B<sup>o</sup>nard<sup>o</sup> . p Witt de Kaili at<sup>r</sup>nať suū vij ac<sup>r</sup> . i . c  
ptiñ ⁊ diñ i Trūpintoñ siç Jus suū . ⁊ siç libm maritaġ  
iþi<sup>o</sup> Cristiañ ex dono Osegot þris ej<sup>o</sup> uñ iþe Alb ⁊ Cristiañ  
fueřt saiz siç de lib maritaġ iþi<sup>o</sup> Cristiañ tēpe . H. R . þris  
caþ iñ exp<sup>t</sup> ad vat . x . sol ⁊ pl<sup>o</sup> ⁊ h off<sup>t</sup> pbare v eum p  
Roġ de Trūpitō q<sup>i</sup> h off<sup>t</sup> pbare p corp<sup>o</sup> suum ut de visu ⁊  
audiť suo ⁊ si de eo mať etig<sup>t</sup> it p aliū p q debūit ⁊ poľit .  
⁊ Witt de Kaif at<sup>r</sup>nat<sup>o</sup> iþi<sup>o</sup> Willi . veñ ⁊ defndit Jus eoẏ ⁊  
saiz eoẏ ⁊ diç q iþe Witt ñ teñ iñ n<sup>i</sup> . ij . ac<sup>r</sup> . q iþe Witt  
de Kailli teñ . iij . ac<sup>r</sup> . ⁊ diñ . c Cecit matre iþi<sup>o</sup> i doř<sup>a</sup> ⁊  
Wills fit Asegod . j . ac<sup>r</sup> ⁊ diñ ⁊ poñ se i magñ ass dñi .  
R . ⁊ peť iñ reč fi utř iþe maj<sup>o</sup> Jus hat teñ fram illā i  
dnico an iþe Alb<sup>r</sup> ⁊ C<sup>i</sup>stiañ teñ de eo i maritagiū p . ij .  
sol ⁊ Thoñ atornat<sup>o</sup> eoẏ diç q die qū plē isťd moť fuit iþe  
Witt teñ toť v . illā ⁊ si q<sup>a</sup> amoť ; amov<sup>t</sup> p<sup>o</sup>ea ča eos  
exhadadi . ⁊ Witt defnd ⁊ iñ poñ se sup Juř þrie . ⁊ Thoñ  
p<sup>o</sup>ea cġnoř q iþe teñ če sex ac<sup>r</sup> iñ . iþi qřat aliud bře.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be an error. Wil-  
liam de Humez was *Constable* of  
Normandy at this time; Ralph  
Tesson was *Seneschal*. See *Rotuli*

*Normanniae*, vol. i.

<sup>a</sup> m. 8.

<sup>a</sup> William de Cailli seems to have  
married Cecily, Bernard's widow.

the Abbot and the Seneschal of Normandy touching the said church, the Abbot may go without day, until the plea between them be terminated.

162. Cambridge Aubrey and Christiana his wife, by Thomas their attorney, demand against William son of Bernard, by William de Cailli his attorney, seven acres and a half of land with appurtenances in Trumpington, as their right, and as the frank-marriage of Christiana of the gift of Osgod her father; of which [land] Aubrey and Christiana were seised, as of the free marriage of Christiana, in the time of King Henry the [King's] father, taking issues thereof to the value of ten shillings and more. And they offer to prove this against [William] by Roger de Trumpington, who offers to prove this by his body, as of his view and hearing; and if evil shall befall him, [they will prove it] by some one else, by whom they should and may [prove it]. And William de Cailli, attorney of the said William [son of Bernard], comes and defends their right and seisin, and says that he, William [son of Bernard], holds only two acres thereof, because he, William de Cailli, holds three acres and a half with Cecily his [? William son of Bernard's] mother in dower, and William son of Osgod [holds] one acre and a half; and he puts himself on the great assize of our lord the King, and prays that a recognition may be made thereof, whether he has more right to hold that land in demesne, or Aubrey and Christiana to hold of him in [frank-] marriage by [a rent of] two shillings. Thomas, the attorney of [Aubrey and Christiana], says that on the day when that plea was moved, William [son of Bernard] held the whole of the land, and if any one has been moved, [William] has moved [him] afterwards, for the sake of disinheriting them. William defends, and puts himself upon a jury of the country. Thomas afterwards acknowledges that [William] held then [only] six acres thereof. Let them seek another writ.

A die Pasch i . j . m̃sem.

**163.** <sup>1</sup> ¶ David de Rokelund i veñ p̃t . sciit Wiſt Burdeleis . ⁊  
*Norſ* Rob le Lorimer juḡ<sup>a</sup> eccliam S̃ci Dunstañ qđ stabit recto si  
Justiç vsus eū loq<sup>1</sup> voluīt de fto cirog qđ recep̃ vsus Hath  
nepoř suū de . j . cař tre i Rokelund.

**164.** <sup>2</sup> ¶ Henř Magnus sviens Wiſt de Coleviſt retaṽ Riç fit  
*Canteb* Gede qđ villan<sup>o</sup> ⁊ dñi sui ⁊ ñ poř cirog façe i Cuř dñi Reğ .  
⁊ deđ vad ⁊ p̃t ad h diřonādū . s . Wiſt de Amūdeviſt . ⁊  
Philipp de Dive . Riç i veñ p̃t . Huğ de Bodekeshā . Henř  
Bacū . Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis i . iij . sept p<sup>o</sup> fest̃ S̃ce T'niř .  
Hervic<sup>o</sup> de Cruce vsus qđ Riç fecat cirog poñ loco suo Huğ  
de Bodekesham . ⁊c.

**165.** <sup>3</sup> ¶ Aliç cōstabi p Riç fit suū peř . ij . acř p<sup>a</sup>ti c̃ p̃t i  
*Liold* Salſſateby (siç maritağ suū)<sup>4</sup> vsus P<sup>1</sup>orē de Lakeb<sup>r</sup>n uñ id  
P<sup>1</sup>or vocaṽ ad waranř Walřm fit Umfrid . qđ ñ veñ vl se  
essoñ . uñ Judicař fuit de tra Walři capi i mañ dñi [Reğ] ad  
walenč duař acř p<sup>a</sup>ti i Salſſedeby . ⁊ viç signif Justiç qđ  
ceř i mañ dñi Reğ ad vař ⁊c i Salſſeteby p deftu Walři . ⁊  
Harald fit Aliç veñ ⁊ diç qđ Walř ñ tenet trā q<sup>a</sup> viç ceř  
⁊c . ⁊ qđ qđam ps ⁊ de maritağ : ⁊ qđā ps de doř ejusđ  
Aliç . ⁊ qđ ñ debuit capi sup Walř . ⁊ iñ poñ se sup Juř  
legaliū hōiñ . ⁊ P<sup>1</sup>or de Lekeburñ sitr . Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ eis i  
. iij . sept p<sup>o</sup> fest̃ S̃ce T'niř . ⁊ P<sup>1</sup>or hat bře ad sūmoñ Juř  
qđc . ⁊c.

<sup>1</sup> m. 9.  
<sup>2</sup> m. 9 d.

<sup>3</sup> m. 11 d.  
<sup>4</sup> Interlined.

In one month from Easter-day.

163. Norfolk David de Rockland has found pledges, to wit, William Burdeleis and Robert the bridler near S. Dunstan's church, that he will stand to right, if the Justices shall wish to proceed against him touching a false chirograph, which he received against Hath' his nephew, relating to one carucate of land in Rockland.

164. Cambridge Henry Magnus, servant of William de Colville, accused Richard, son of Geda, of being the villan of his lord, and so unable to make a chirograph in the King's court; and he gave gage and pledge to deraign this, to wit, William de Amundeville and Philip de Dive. Richard found pledges, Hugh de Bottisham and Henry Bacon. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity. Hervey of the Cross, with whom Richard made the chirograph, puts in his place Hugh de Bottisham, etc.

165. Lincoln Alice the constable, by Richard her son, demands against the Prior of Legburn two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby, as her [frank-] marriage. The Prior vouched to warranty Walter son of Humfrey, who did not come or essoin himself. Whereupon it was adjudged that [a certain amount] of Walter's land [corresponding] to the value of two acres of meadow at Saltfleetby should be seised into the hand of the King; and the Sheriff made known to the Justices that he had seised into the hand of the King to the value, etc., in Saltfleetby, for Walter's default. And Harold son of Alice comes and says that Walter does not hold the land which the Sheriff has seised, etc., and that some of it is part of Alice's [frank-] marriage, and some of it is part of her dower, and that it ought not to be seised with regard to Walter; and thereof he puts himself upon a jury of lawful men; and the Prior of Legburn likewise. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity, and let the Prior have a writ to summon the jury, etc.

166.  
Hereford

<sup>1</sup> ¶ Rad de Denne po. lo. Amalrič de Esebeche opř se . iiij . die vsus Walř Tireř de př t'um virg . ř . ř vj . acř . ř p i Esebech . ř Walř objecerat Amalrico corā Justič ipm ēe Bastardū . ř t'nsmissi fueř ad Ep̃m Wigornensem . q' significač Justič qđ č ptes cyocate corā ipō cstitute essent : Walř q'č clamač Amalrič de Bastard . ř recognov se esse ex legitimo nař mrimōio . ř p<sup>o</sup>ea sūmonit<sup>o</sup> fuit id Walř ad aud Jud suū iñ : ř řa capř fuit i mañ dni Reg ř retenta ř Walř sūmōit<sup>o</sup> ad aud Jud suū . ř ř veñ vl se essoñ . uñ csid ř qđ Amalrič hat saīs suā.

167. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Rad Coc<sup>o</sup> peř vsus Thoñ řřem suū . j . masuağ č př i villa de Westm sič iltđ qđ Alan<sup>o</sup> pař eoř dedit ei sič ex epto<sup>o</sup> suo ř acq'sitōne sua . ř qđ ipe Rad bis p<sup>o</sup> cōbus-tionē domoř ibi sitař hospitāt<sup>o</sup> ř . ř qđ ipe Gilleř řři suo p'moğnito emisit i custod . q' obiit saīs de custod illa ř p<sup>o</sup> obiř ej<sup>o</sup> id Thoñ itrusit se i iltđ . ř qđ ř aliū habuit igressū n' p Gilt q' iltđ hař i custod : poñ se i leğ Juř visneř. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ř eis i ocř Sče T'niř ř řnt lič gcord.

<sup>1</sup> m. 11 d.

<sup>2</sup> m. 11 d.  
<sup>3</sup> Sic, but probably meant for *empto*.



166.  
Hereford

Ralph de Denne, put in the place of Amery de Evesbatch, offered himself on the fourth day against Walter Tirell of a plea of three virgates of land and six acres, with appurtenances, in Evesbatch. And Walter raised the objection before the Justices that Amery was a bastard; and they were sent to the Bishop of Worcester, who made known to the Justices that, when the parties called before him had appeared, Walter quit-claimed Amery touching the bastardy, and admitted that he was born in lawful wedlock. And afterwards Walter was summoned to hear the judgment in the matter; and the land was seised into the King's hand, and retained; and Walter was summoned to hear his judgment. And he did not come, or essoin himself; wherefore it is considered that Amery may have his seisin.

167. Ralph the cook demands against Thomas his brother one messuage with appurtenances in the town of Westminster, as that which Alan, their father, gave him as of his purchase and acquisition; and that he Ralph was lodged there twice after the burning of the houses there situated; and that he committed [the messuage] to the wardship of Gilbert his eldest brother, who died seised of the wardship; and that after [Gilbert's] death, the said Thomas intruded therein; and that he had no entry therein, except through Gilbert, who had [the messuage] in wardship; and he puts himself on a lawful jury of the neighbourhood. A day is given them in the octave of Trinity, and they have license of concord.

<sup>1</sup> PLACITA IN OCT̃ S̃CI MICĤ ANNO REGÑ REGIS  
JOĤIS . III<sup>mo</sup>.

168. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Magna as̃ inť Ranñ Picot peť ʔ Petř de Pelhañ  
Cantebr poñr i res̃p usq̃ a die marť p̃x p<sup>o</sup> festũ S̃ci Luč evāg̃le i  
. xv . dies q̃ Thoñ de Waddoñ essoñ se p Gaufr̃ fit Wiťi .  
Joh de Andevit̃ p Rob . Rog̃ de Herletoñ p Baldewiñ . Wiť  
fit Gaufr̃ p Rič . Lucas de Bācis p Rob . Wiť fit Henř p  
Lanceliñ . Henř fit Wiť p Gaufr̃ . Rič de Conitoñ p Doget  
(Regiñ de Chelderf̃ p Russett) <sup>3</sup> Wiť de Trūpitoñ p Thoñ  
(veñ p<sup>o</sup>ea) <sup>4</sup> . Petř de Bech p Wiť . Rič de Argent̃ p Regiñ  
¶ ʔ Siñ de Turri ʔ Regiñ de Trūpitoñ . Steph̃ de Stowe .  
Rob Mule ñ veñ . ʔc̃ . Atach̃ . ʔc̃ . ʔ Rog̃ fit Gaufr̃ sitr̃ .  
Petr<sup>o</sup> poñ loco suo Jurd̃ de Hormed̃ . ʔc̃ . Petř cced̃ qđ sit  
i forisfač de . xx . s̃ . n<sup>1</sup> veñit̃ . vl atornat<sup>o</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> .

169. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Ass̃ veñ reč si Alič̃ mať Rič̃ sais fuit i dnico suo ut  
KsacX de feod̃ de . xx . ac̃r̃ tre č p̃f̃ i Theie die quo ob̃ ʔ si ob̃ ʔc̃ .  
q<sup>a</sup> fram Wiť Norreñs ten7 . q<sup>1</sup> veñ ʔ dič̃ qđ ass̃a ñ deb7 iñ  
f<sup>o</sup> i . q̃ id̃ Rič̃ alia vice tulit̃ bře de recto i Cuř Rađ de  
Mandevit̃ vsus eũ de ead̃ . ř . Ita qđ ipe Rič̃ peť illā trā  
vsus eũ ʔ ipe Wiť respond̃ ʔ defend̃ Jus suũ . ʔ ipe Rič̃  
nullā sectā pduť vsus eũ . ʔ p Jud̃ Cuř illi<sup>o</sup> recessit̃ q<sup>1</sup>et<sup>o</sup> :  
Ita qđ avũct̃s ipe<sup>o</sup> Rič̃ reddid̃ ei Jud̃ suũ . ʔ iñ pduť sectā

<sup>1</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 15. The heading to m. 1 reads: 'Primus Rotulus de Itiñ Justic̃,' etc.; but the roll does not appear to be an Eyre Roll, and I have therefore included the extracts from it in the 'Pleas before the Justices of the Bench.' I am supported in this view of the nature of the roll by the fact that, in

the recent rearrangement of the early Coram Rege Rolls, this one has been placed in the new series of 'Curia Regis Rolls.'

<sup>2</sup> m. 1 d.

<sup>3</sup> A marginal note.

<sup>4</sup> Interlined.

<sup>5</sup> m. 2.

PLEAS ON THE OCTAVE OF MICHAELMAS IN THE  
FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN  
[A.D. 1202].

168. Cambridge The great assize between Ranulf Pigot, demandant, and Peter de Pelham, [tenant], is respited until the Tuesday in the quindene of S. Luke the Evangelist, because Thomas de Whaddon essoined himself by Geoffrey son of William; John de Andeville, by Robert; Roger de Harlton, by Baldwin; William son of Geoffrey, by Richard; Luke de Bancis, by Robert; William son of Henry, by Lancelin; Henry son of William, by Geoffrey; Richard de Conington, by Doget; Reginald de Cheldert', by Russell; William de Trumpington, by Thomas, (he afterwards came); Peter de Bech', by William; Richard de Argentine, by Reginald.. And Simon of the Tower and Reginald de Trumpington, Stephen de Stow, and Robert Mule did not come, [nor essoin themselves]. Let them be attached, etc., and Roger son of Geoffrey also. Peter puts in his place Jordan de Horned', etc. Peter consents to forfeit twenty shillings if neither he nor his attorney comes.

169. Essex The assize comes to recognise if Alice, Richard's mother, was seised in her demesne as of fee of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Tey, on the day that she died, and if she died [within the assize]; which land William Norris holds. [William] comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said Richard on another occasion brought a writ of right against him in the court of Ralph de Mandeville, touching the same land; so that Richard claimed that land against him [William], and he, William, answered, and defended [Richard's] right; and Richard produced no suit against him; and by the judgment of the court, he [William] went quit; and Richard's uncle delivered to him his judgment; and thereof he pro-

sciſ Tebb le Beſt . Briañ fiſ Rič . Rob de Stratton . ⁊ q. ñ  
vocaſ Cuſ Rađ ad waſ ęsiđ ⁊ qđ aſſa capiat<sup>r</sup>. Juſ dičt qđ  
Alič ita oſ ſaiſ . ⁊č. Juđ . Rič hat ſaiſ ſuā.

<sup>Suff</sup> 170. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Aſſa venit reč ſi Joh paſ Clarič ⁊ Eñe ſaiſ fuit i  
dnico ſuo ut de feod de xx . acſ . ⁊ . č . ptiñ i Eſſe die q<sup>o</sup>  
oſ . ⁊ ſi oſ ⁊č. q<sup>a</sup> . ⁊ . Rič Cotereſt ⁊ Matiff uſ ej<sup>o</sup> tenet .  
q<sup>i</sup> veniūt ⁊ dičt qđ Eñe viſ ht ſupſtitē . ⁊ peſ ęsiđ utr deb  
ei reſponde viro ſuo absente . eg<sup>a</sup> dičt qđ vir ille obiit i  
peg<sup>i</sup>naſone . Rič dicit qđ ille vir vocat<sup>r</sup> Wiſt Freſett ⁊ viſ<sup>o</sup>  
fuit p<sup>i</sup>die aſd Burč villā<sup>2</sup> Giſt Petche . ⁊ ibid manēs ⁊.

<sup>Herf</sup> 171. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Abb de Weſtñ appoſuit clañ ſuū i . j . virg ⁊ . č  
pſ i Stiſvenach uñ magna aſſa arainiata ⁊ inſ Jurd Pevrett  
⁊ Joh de Brakeh<sup>a</sup>ñ.

<sup>Norſ</sup> 172. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Aſſ veñ reč ſi Rič de Senges ijuſte ⁊ ſñ Juđ diſ  
Petſ de Grimeſton de liſ tē . s . i G<sup>i</sup>mestoñ infra aſſam .  
Rič veñ ⁊ dič aſſa ñ debet inſ f<sup>i</sup> . q. ipe ñ diſſaiſ eū de  
aliq<sup>o</sup> teñ ſuo . s. recognosč ſe reddidiſſe ei p ęvenſonē  
fčam inſ iſm ⁊ Aleč avūchm iſi<sup>o</sup> Pet<sup>i</sup> . toſ teneñtū iſi<sup>o</sup> .  
P. uñ Thoñ paſ ej<sup>o</sup> ſaiſ fuit die q<sup>o</sup> viv<sup>o</sup> fuit ⁊ mortu<sup>o</sup> . s.3  
ipe habuit qđdā molend i Grimeſton qđ ñ habuit p cuſtod

<sup>1</sup> m. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Probably Burgh Castle, near  
Yarmouth, where are the extensive

remains of the Roman station of  
Gariononum.

<sup>3</sup> m. 3 d.

<sup>4</sup> m. 3 d.

duces suit, to wit, Tebb le Bell, Brian son of Richard, and Robert de Stratton. And because [William] did not vouch to warrant the court of Ralph [de Mandeville], it is considered that the assize be taken. The jury say that Alice did so die seised, etc. Judgment: let Richard have his seisin.

170. Suffolk The assize comes to recognise if John, the father of Clarice and Emma, was seised in his demesne as of fee of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Ashe the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize]; which land Richard Coterell and Matilda his wife hold. They come, and say that Emma has a husband living, and they pray the consideration [of the court] whether they ought to answer her in her husband's absence. On the other hand [Clarice and Emma] say that [Emma's] husband died on a pilgrimage. Richard says that [Emma's] husband is called William Fresell, and that he was seen at Burgh town the day before by Gilbert Petcher, and that he is dwelling there.

171. Hertford The Abbot of Westminster put in his claim to one virgate of land with appurtenances in Stevenage, concerning which the great assize is arraigned between Jordan Peverel and John de Brakeham'.

172. Norfolk The assize comes to recognise if Richard de Senges has unjustly and without judgment disseised Peter de Grimstone of his free tenement in Grimstone, within the assize. Richard comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because he has not disseised [Peter] of any free tenement of his; but he admits that he had given back to [Peter], by an agreement made between him [Richard] and Alexander, Peter's uncle, the whole of Peter's tenement, whereof Thomas, [Peter's] father, was seised on the day on which he was quick and dead; but [Richard alleges] that he himself had a certain mill in Grimstone, which he did not have through the wardship which he had of [Peter],

q<sup>a</sup> habuit de eo . in ostio cuj<sup>o</sup> iveñ serā q<sup>a</sup>ndā . ⁊ eā amov  
 ⁊ apposuit suā. Petr<sup>o</sup> eg<sup>a</sup> dič qđ cveñ inē eos qđ omīa  
 teneñta q̄ habuit occōe custodē ej<sup>o</sup> : ⁊ i q̄ ñ haḅ igressū n<sup>i</sup>  
 occōe custodē . ⁊ ita possedē ⁊ habuit teñ sua ⁊ ⁊ molend  
 de q<sup>o</sup> cep<sup>o</sup> exp<sup>i</sup> ad vaī diñ . m̄ . ⁊ āpli<sup>o</sup>. Ita qđ Rič p<sup>o</sup>ea  
 gqst<sup>o</sup> ; corā Justič aḡd Lennā de eod Pet<sup>r</sup> de no<sup>v</sup> diss . ⁊  
 optule<sup>r</sup> ei b<sup>r</sup> de asāa ⁊ noluit . ⁊ sup h id Rič diss eū de  
 molend suo ⁊ in poñ se s<sup>r</sup> Ju<sup>r</sup>. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> est eis i xv dies  
 p<sup>o</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Hilla<sup>r</sup>.

173. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Joh Vinitor poñ loco suo Briañ Chicū ⁊ Rad<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>sb<sup>r</sup>m  
 Suff de p<sup>i</sup> deb . ⁊c.

174. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Joh vinitor pe<sup>r</sup> vsus Rad<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>sb<sup>r</sup>m de Elmhā . xxxvj .  
 s . iij . d . ⁊ gcord sūt p sic qđ id Rad<sup>o</sup> dabit ei . ij . marc  
 arḡ ⁊ reddē sci<sup>t</sup> eid Joh . j . m̄ . i<sup>a</sup> oc<sup>t</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Edm̄ . ⁊ alia  
 inf<sup>a</sup> oc<sup>t</sup> me<sup>d</sup> q<sup>a</sup>drag<sup>o</sup> ⁊ n<sup>i</sup> reddid<sup>i</sup>it : posuit ei i vad totā trā  
 suā q<sup>a</sup> tenet de laico feod i Suff.

175. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Joh de Reini pe<sup>r</sup> vers<sup>o</sup> Wiffm de Estoñ ⁊ Juliañ u<sup>x</sup>  
 suam . ij . virḡ fre<sup>r</sup> ⁊ . v . q<sup>a</sup>r<sup>o</sup> cū ptiñ i Postrigḡ ⁊ i Ebleḡ  
 ⁊ i Leia sič Jus suū ⁊ hedi<sup>t</sup> q̄ ei ht descende de saisiñ Rog<sup>i</sup>  
 avi sui cap<sup>o</sup> in<sup>i</sup> exp<sup>i</sup> ut de jure ⁊ hedi<sup>t</sup> ad vaī . v . so<sup>t</sup> . ⁊ pl<sup>o</sup>.  
 tempe . H. Regis pris<sup>o</sup> ⁊ tēpe pacis . ⁊ h off<sup>t</sup> pba<sup>r</sup> vsus  
 eam p . j . leḡ hoīem suū . Que veñ ⁊ pe<sup>r</sup> csi<sup>d</sup>acionē Cu<sup>r</sup>

<sup>1</sup> m. 3.<sup>2</sup> m. 12; Abb. Plac. 36.<sup>3</sup> m. 4.

and on the door of the mill he found a certain lock, and he removed it, and affixed his own [lock]. Against this Peter says that it was agreed between them that [Richard should give back] all the tenements which he had through the occasion of [Peter's] wardship, and in which he had no entry except through the occasion of the wardship, and that he [Peter] thus possessed them, and had his tenements and [he had] also the mill, of which he took issues to the value of half a mark and more; and that Richard afterwards complained of Peter before the Justices at Lynn of *novel disseisin*, and they [i.e. the Justices] offered him a writ of assize, but he refused it; and thereupon Richard disseised [Peter] of his mill; and thereof [Peter] puts himself on the jury. A day is given them on the quindene of Hilary.

173. John the vintner puts in his place Brian the clerk  
Suffolk against Ralph the priest touching a plea of debt, etc.

174. John the vintner demands against Ralph the priest of  
Suffolk Elmham thirty-six shillings and four pence; and they make a concord to the effect that Ralph shall give [John] two marks of silver [now], and shall pay him one mark within the octave of S. Edmond, and another [mark] within the octave of mid-lent; and in case he shall not have paid [them], he has put in pledge to [John] all the land which he holds as of lay fee in Suffolk.

175. John de Reini demands against William de Exton and  
Somerset Juliana his wife two virgates of land and five furlongs with appurtenances in Postrigg', and in Apley [?], and in Leigh, as his right and inheritance, which ought to descend to him of the seisin of Roger his grandfather, who took issues thereof, as of right and inheritance, to the value of five shillings and more, in the time of Henry, the King's father, and in the time of peace; and this he offers to prove against her [Juliana] by a lawful man of his. She comes, and prays the consideration of the court whether she ought

utŕr debeat responde eid Joh siñ dno suo sič bŕe loq'tŕ de eo . 7 dič qđ dies dat⁹ fuit dno suo . in adv Justič . in Sumset. Et io nō videtŕ ei q sine eo debeat responde Et Joh veñ 7 peŕ q allocetŕ ei q ipa veñ sine dno suo . sič ipa pŕ'sivit bŕe de leverio¹ suo p⁹q⁹ languor ei adjudicat⁹ fuit. Et inf⁹ diē languoris sibi datū hoc perq'sivit p qđ bŕe dictū fuit eid Johi q seŕretŕ loqlā suā . in ocŕ Sčī Mich vsus eam si vellet. Dies dat⁹ 7 eis i ocŕ . om sčōŕ . ad aud Jud suū 7 ipe Joh poñ loč suo . Eustač de Rocheford.

In . xv . dies p⁹ fest Sčī Mich.

176.  
Sumset

⁹ ¶ Joh epč psona ecclē de Bacweŕt ŕr qđ Aug⁹ capllan⁹ finē feč ē Wiffo nepot suo sñ assensu ipi⁹ Joh de diñ virg 7 diñ ferling ŕre ē pŕ i Bacweŕt . uñ ciographū fčm fuit inŕ ipm Joh 7 eund Aug⁹ . i q⁹ ctinetŕ ipm Aug⁹ recog- novisse pđcā ŕram ē ptiñ ēe Jus ecclē ejusd Joh de Bacweŕt . 7 qđ id Aug⁹ teneret totā illā . 7 i vita ejusd Aug⁹ . 7 7c rediret q'eta ecclē pđcē . 7 qđ id Joh warantizaret Aug⁹ ŕrā illā vsus Joh le Sor . Aug⁹ veñ 7 recognoŕ finē 7 cirog⁹ fčm sič Joh dič . 7 dič qđ Wifff nepos suus tulit assam q'ndā vsus eū de ead ŕra . 7 qđ corā aliis Justič recognoŕ illā ŕrā ēe Jus Wifff q Joh noluit ei ŕrā warātizare. Id Aug⁹ inŕogat⁹ utŕ ipe vocaŕ eund Joh umq'm ad Waŕ . dič qđ ñ vocaŕ eū ad waŕ. Consid 7 qđ q Aug⁹ 7 Wifff

¹ This seems to be the only known instance of this word. Ducange (ed. 1845) quotes this case, and adds: 'Legendum videtur *Relevio*,' but does not give any instance of *Relevium* used with the meaning required in the text. *Relevarium* is found for *relevium*, and perhaps this is the word intended to be used in the text. *Relevatio* would seem

to be the proper word, though I cannot find any other instance of such a writ. The meaning, however, seems clear; the writ is one allowing Juliana to arise (levy herself) from that bed of sickness, upon which, having cast an *essoïn de malo lecti*, she ought to lie for a year and a day.

² m. 12 d.; Abb. Plac. 37.



to answer the said John without her lord [i.e. husband], inasmuch as the writ speaks of him; and she says that a day was given to her lord in the coming of the Justices into Somerset; and therefore it does not seem [right] to her that she ought to answer without him. And John comes, and prays that it may be allowed in his favour that she came without her lord, so that she sought a writ of relief after that she had been adjudged sick, and within the day given her on account of her sickness, she sought this [writ], in consequence of which the said John was told that he might go on with his case against her on the octave of Michaelmas if he wished. A day is given them to hear their judgment on the octave of All Saints, and John puts in his place Eustace de Rochford.

#### On the Quindene of Michaelmas.

176.  
Somerset

John Bishop, parson of the church of Backwell, complains that Augustine [?] the chaplain made a fine with William, his nephew, without John's consent, touching half a virgate and half a furlong of land with appurtenances in Backwell, concerning which [land] a chirograph had [previously] been made between John and Augustine, in which it was contained that Augustine had admitted the said land with the appurtenances to be the right of John's church of Backwell, and that Augustine should hold all that land for his life, and that it should afterwards go back quit to the said church, and that John would warrant the land to Augustine against John le Sore.<sup>1</sup> Augustine came, and admitted the fine and the chirograph made as John says, and he says that his nephew William brought a certain assize against him touching the land, and that, before other Justices, he admitted the land to be the right of William, because John [the plaintiff] would not warrant the land to him. Augustine, being asked if he ever vouched the said John to warranty, says that he did not vouch him to warranty. It is considered that, because Augustine and Wil-

<sup>1</sup> 'A stag of four years old is called a *sore*.' -Richardson.

decepūt Cuř dñi Reġ : ⁊ absente Joh : qđ ipi ⁊ heđ eoꝝ  
amiser̃ trā illā īppetū . ⁊ qđ Joh ⁊ ecclā sua hant sais iñ  
⁊ teneāt ī pač . ⁊c̃.

In Oct̃ S̃ci Mart̃.

177. <sup>1</sup> Rīc de Berkesdoñ dimisit Thoñ de Tancarviñt . lx .  
Essex acr̃ . ī . i . pochia de Witford ad firmā a festo S̃ci Mich̃ px̃o  
p<sup>o</sup> mortē Rīc de Mūfichet ī . vij . annos . p . v . m̃ . arg̃  
q<sup>s</sup> ei dedit . ⁊ Rīc deb̃ warantizare usq̃ ad dēm t̃m̃ñ.

<sup>2</sup> PLAC' INCERTI TEMPORIS REGIS JOHANNIS.

178. <sup>3</sup> Assisa m̃ anř Inř Petrū de Birking̃ peř ⁊ Roġ de  
Essex Birking̃ ⁊ Abb̃ de Rivañ teñ de . j . cař řr̃ ⁊ diñ cū ptiñ in  
Schilintoñ remanet quia Petr<sup>o</sup> ⁊ Roġ sunt fres de . j . p̃re  
⁊ una m̃re ⁊ Petr̃ q̃rat vs<sup>o</sup> Roġ tve de r̃to ⁊ vs<sup>o</sup> Abb̃ tve  
sepatī si volūit.

179. <sup>4</sup> Ass<sup>a</sup> veñ reč si Wiñ Rainkill injuste ⁊ sñ Jud diss  
Essex Rađ Francigenā ⁊ Matiff uř eius de . j . tofto cū ptiñ in  
Eboꝝ p<sup>o</sup> Coroñ dñi R̃ ap̃ Canť. ¶ Juř dñt q̃ rei ṽitate iñ  
dicēt ⁊ audita rei ṽitate . iudicēt Justiciarii. Dñt g<sup>o</sup> Juř  
qđ id̃ Wiñs Ranekil tulit b̃re de r̃to vs<sup>o</sup> Rađ ⁊ Matiff ī  
portimoto ⁊ tañd veñūt Rađ ⁊ Matiff ⁊ vocavūt ad  
warantū filiū ipi<sup>o</sup> Matiff qui psens fuit ⁊ ei waranticavit  
⁊ statī fī ille vendidit p . j . marč Arġ eid̃ Wiñ trā illam

<sup>1</sup> m. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 66. This Roll is made up of membranes which, perhaps, do not all belong to the same term. The first membrane can be assigned definitely to Hilary term, in the fifth year, as a licence of concord is mentioned, and the consequent fine is dated at York on

the Monday after the Feast of S. Peter in *cathedra* in that year; m. 2 does not belong to the roll, and has now been taken out; of the remainder, most of them are probably of the same term as m. 1. But m. 7 is later, see Case 183.

<sup>3</sup> m. 1.

<sup>4</sup> m. 1.

liam have deceived the Court of our lord King, and behind John's back, they and their heirs shall lose that land for ever, and John and his church may have seisin thereof, and may hold in peace, etc.

On the Octave of Martinmas.

- Essex 177. Richard de Barkestone [?] has demised to Thomas de Tankerville sixty acres of land in the parish of Widford to farm for seven years from the feast of S. Michael next after the death of Richard de Montfichet, in consideration of five marks of silver which [Thomas] has given him. And Richard has to warrant [the land] until the said term.

#### PLEAS OF UNCERTAIN TIME OF KING JOHN.

- [York] 178. The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between Peter de Birkin, demandant, and Roger de Birkin and the Abbot of Rievaulx, tenants, touching one carucate and a half of land with appurtenances in Shitlington, remains, because Peter and Roger are brothers of one father and one mother; and Peter may seek a writ of right against Roger, and a writ against the Abbot separately, if he wish.
- York 179. The assize comes to recognise if William Rainkill has unjustly and without judgment disseised Ralph Francigena and Matilda his wife of one toft with appurtenances in York, after the coronation of the King at Canterbury. The jurors say that they will speak the truth of the matter, and the truth of the matter being heard, let the Justices judge. The jurors say, therefore, that William Rainkill brought a writ of right against Ralph and Matilda in the Portmote, and at length Ralph and Matilda came, and vouched to warranty Matilda's son, who was present, and who warranted to her; and immediately afterwards the said son sold that land to the said William for one mark of silver. And when

Qd cū vident Rad' 7 Matiff ipi phibueit eid Wiffo ne emet  
 7ram suā 7 fit ipi<sup>o</sup> Matiff ne illā vendet 7 dixit<sup>1</sup> qd 7ra illa  
 fuit heditas ipi<sup>o</sup> Matiff 7 n filii Matiff 7 Matiff 7 vir ei<sup>o</sup>  
 veniūt 7 bñ cognosct qd fueit i placito i portimoto s;  
 nūq<sup>a</sup> vocavūt filiū Matiff ad warantū Quia 7a illa 7 Jus  
 Matiff. Juratores qsti. dñt qd 7ra illa 7 Jus Matiff 7 n  
 filii sui. Et ido cōsidatū 7 qd Rad' 7 Matiff hent seisinā  
 suā 7 Wiff i mīa. Dāpnū p Jur'. iiij. sot.

180. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Abb Woburn pñ lo. suo frem Wifm de Husseburñ  
 Bukig<sup>3</sup> 7s<sup>o</sup> Eliā de Bello cāpo 7 Custanciā uñ ej<sup>o</sup> de pñ qñ fundav  
 Abbaciā 7c.

181. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Huḡ fit Wiffi Pechē op. se. iiij. die 7s<sup>o</sup> Theodoricū<sup>4</sup>  
 Dorset<sup>5</sup> Haranḡ de pñto qñ ipe fecit ipm Huḡ appñari de lat<sup>o</sup>cinio  
 Sum<sup>6</sup> uñ duellū vadiatū fuit in? eund Huḡ 7 Rob de Availles 7  
 uñ iquisitū fuit p pceptū dñi 7 qd Huḡ appñat<sup>o</sup> fuit inde  
 p attia 7 odiū 7 n quia ipe eet culpabit. 7 Therri<sup>o</sup> n veñ  
 7 huit diē p essoñ suū 7 p<sup>o</sup> pñt<sup>o</sup> fuit p pleḡ s. Huḡ de  
 Bosco 7 Rob de Warmewest. Et ido cōsidatū est qd  
 Therri<sup>o</sup> ponat<sup>r</sup> p met pleḡ. 7 p'mi pleḡ suññ adēē corā  
 dñō R die veñis pñma post festū Sñi Mich 7c. Et quia  
 idē Huḡ qñrit<sup>r</sup> qd suū Judm fcm fuit ei iñ in hundr de  
 Winfrod qd Rob de Novo burgo ht i manu sua. Viç faciat  
 fñi recordū i Hundr 7 Rob hat record illud corā R ad  
 pdēm 7minū p iiij. milites de Hundr 7c.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> m. 4.<sup>3</sup> m. 5.<sup>4</sup> 'Therri<sup>o</sup>' written above.

Ralph and Matilda saw this they forbade William to buy the land, and Matilda's son to sell it; and they said that the land was the inheritance of Matilda, and not of her son. Matilda and her husband come, and freely admit that they were impleaded in the Portmote, but they never vouched Matilda's son to warranty, because that land is the right of Matilda. The jurors, being questioned, say that the land is the right of Matilda, and not of her son. Therefore it is considered that Ralph and Matilda may have their seisin, and William is in mercy. Damage [assessed] by the jury—four shillings.

180. Brecking-  
ham The Abbot of Woburn puts in his place brother William de Husseburn' against Elias de Beauchamp and Constance his wife, touching a plea of wherefore they have founded an abbey, etc.

181. Dorset  
Somerset Hugh son of William Peché offered himself on the fourth day against Thierry Harang' of a plea wherefore he caused Hugh to be appealed of robbery, touching which a duel was waged between the said Hugh and Robert de Availles, and as to which it was found, by the King's command, that Hugh was appealed thereof by spite and hate, and not because he was guilty. Thierry did not come, and he had a day for his essoin; and he was first put by these pledges, Hugh Wood and Robert de Warmwell. It is therefore considered that Thierry be put by better pledges, and let the first pledges be summoned to be before the King on the Friday next after Michaelmas, etc. And because Hugh complains that the judgment thereof was made against him in the Hundred[-court] of Winfrith,<sup>1</sup> which Robert de Newburgh has in his hand, let the sheriff cause the record in the Hundred[-court] to be made, and let Robert have that record before the King at the said term, by four knights of the Hundred, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Co. Dorset; the town which gives its name to the hundred is still known as Winfrith Newburgh.

182. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Abbas de Stenlee iuste ⁊ sñ Jud  
 exaltavit stagnū qđdā ī Stanleḡ ad nocumtū libi teñ Hñr de  
 Sukebge ī ead villa īf<sup>a</sup> ass. ¶ Juř dñt q ñ levañ stagnū ad  
 nocumtū ꝑc. Jud stagnū remaneat ⁊ Hñ ī mīa de diñ .  
 m̃ . pleḡ Lucas de Meleburñ.

188. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Abbs Sci Edm̃ p Gileb attornaf suū qit<sup>r</sup> qđ bañi epi  
 Eliensis p pcept īpi<sup>o</sup> epi iniuste igressi sunt in libtatē suā  
 q<sup>m</sup> ht ⁊ hre debet ī viij . hundr̃ suis ⁊ diñ ⁊ cōt<sup>a</sup> libtatē  
 suā fecunt sepeliri quēdā hoīem occisū ī libtate īpi<sup>o</sup> abbtis  
 sñ visu ſvientū īpi<sup>o</sup> abbtis ⁊ cepunt homines rectatos de  
 morte īpi<sup>o</sup> hoīs occis ī libtate īpi<sup>o</sup> abbtis ⁊ captos duxunt  
 ext<sup>a</sup> libtatē īpi<sup>o</sup> abbtis ⁊ detinent. Ita qđ abbas nō vellet  
 hre pudorē quē Eps ei fecit p C . li . nec dāpnū p C . m̃ . ⁊  
 Eps defndit dāpnū ⁊ pudorē ei<sup>o</sup> ⁊ dič qđ aliqū qst<sup>o</sup> fuit  
 abbas qđ eps deforciabat ei visū frācoḡ pleḡ ⁊ sectā hom̃  
 suoḡ ⁊ alias libtates q<sup>s</sup> hre debet ifra hundreda sua . ⁊  
 tand̃ gveñ inl̃ eos corā H. q<sup>o</sup>dā Archiepo Canf ⁊ dño G. fit  
 Pet<sup>l</sup> qđ īpi poñent se sup Jurata . xvij . militū Q<sup>o</sup> sex  
 electi fuer̃t p ep̃m ⁊ vj . p abbtē ⁊ vj . p ip̃m Arch ⁊ dñm  
 G. ad recognoscendū qualē seisinā abbas huiisset de libtatibz  
 quas petiit . ⁊ desicut abb ꝑc qstus fuit de ipo ep̃o : ꝑc fuit  
 eps ī seisina . uñ bñ licuit ei hoc fače qđ fec ⁊ qđ ſvientes  
 sui fecunt . ⁊ attornat<sup>o</sup> abbtis dič qđ reva abbas qst<sup>o</sup> fuit

<sup>1</sup> m. 6 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 7 d.

182. Warwick The assize comes to recognise if the Abbot of Stoneleigh has unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dam in Stoneleigh to the damage of the free tenement of Henry de Shuckburgh in the same town, within the assize. The jurors say that he has not raised the dam to the damage [of Henry's free tenement]. Judgment: Let the dam remain, and Henry is amerced half a mark. Pledge, Luke de Melbourne.

183. Suffolk The Abbot of St. Edmund's, by Gilbert his attorney, complains that the bailiffs of the Bishop of Ely have, by the Bishop's order, unjustly entered into [the Abbot's] liberty, which he has and ought to have in his eight and a half Hundreds, and against the Abbot's liberty they have caused to be buried a certain man, killed within that liberty, without view of the Abbot's servants, and they have seized the men accused of the death of the said man killed within the Abbot's liberty, and have taken them so seized out of the Abbot's liberty, and do detain them, so that the Abbot would not have the shame which the Bishop has caused him for one hundred pounds, nor the damage for one hundred marks. The Bishop defends [the Abbot's] damage and shame, and says that formerly the Abbot complained that the Bishop had deforced him of the view of frank-pledge, and of the suits of his men, and of other liberties which he ought to have within his Hundreds, and at length it was agreed between them before Hubert,<sup>1</sup> formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Geoffrey FitzPeter, that they would put themselves upon a jury of eighteen knights (of whom six were elected by the Bishop, and six by the Abbot, and six by the Archbishop and Sir Geoffrey), to recognise what seisin the Abbot had of the liberties which he demanded; and [he says] that the Bishop was then in seisin, although the Abbot then complained of him, so that it was quite lawful for him to do what he did, and what his servants did. The Abbot's attorney says that in truth the Abbot complained that the Bishop had deforced

<sup>1</sup> Hubert Walter, elected 1193, died 13th July, 1205. The text implies that he was dead at the time this case was heard.

qđ eřs deforciabat ei libtates suas quas consuevat uti nō quia eřs ēet ī seisinā . s; quia ipe abb n̄ potuit uti libe illis libtatib; siē consuev̄ Ita qđ Jurata illa cōcessa fuit ex utaq̄ pte ad recognoscendū si abb hūisset illas libtates more cōsuetudinario . an p pprest'am . uñ ipe eřs nō debuisset fecisse q feč . ⁊ si aliq'd īn debuisset fecisse : nō fñ sviente abbtis.<sup>1</sup> Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis ad med q'dr ⁊ p<sup>o</sup>ea māda v̄ Rex vič p bve suū qđ scire facet abbtī qđ svaret diē suū ī xv dies post Pasch.

### In Crastino Octab̄ S̄ci Hillar̄.

184. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč si Rob de Boytorp̄ Wif Champnays Wif Leviḡ ⁊ Hnr̄ de Folketon ⁊ Rob fit Petř iniuste ⁊ sū iudičō diss Johem de Cardot de lib teñ suo ī Flotmaneb; inf<sup>a</sup> suñonicōem itūis Justič ⁊c . ⁊ Robtus venit ⁊ dicit qđ assisa n̄ debet inde f<sup>o</sup>i quia ipe dedit teñ illud unde h assisa arainiata ; in maritağ pdčo Johi cum quadā fit sua ⁊ ipa obiit sū hede apparente de corpe suo ⁊ ipa defuncta veñ ipe ⁊ posuit se in vram illam eo qđ filia sua n̄ hūit hedē . ⁊ Joh dicit qđ reva ipe cepit vram illā in maritağ cū filia ipius Robti . s; dicit qđ ipe hūit de ea unū filiū qui portat<sup>o</sup> fuit ad mōastium vivus ⁊ baptizat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ vixit ab hora medie noctis usq; ad horā p'mā ⁊ inde pduč sectā qđ Rič de Euerlē Sñ de Brohā Rob de Galmeton testāt qđ vidunt infantē vivū . ⁊ Robtus q̄situs qū filia sua desponsata fuit pī Johi ⁊ qū ipa obiit . dicit qđ desponsata fuit vigit n̄vncōis s̄ci crucis ⁊ obiit die s̄ci Martini ī hyeme pximo

<sup>1</sup> This passage is very obscure, and it is difficult to make any sense of it; there is probably a blunder or omission somewhere. Prof. Mailland suggests, *absente serviente abbatis* —

i.e. 'the bishop ought not to have done anything in the absence of the Abbot's servant.'

<sup>2</sup> m. 8. No county is mentioned, but the suit is a Yorkshire one.



him of his liberties which he was wont to use, not that the Bishop had been in seisin, but because the Abbot could not freely use those liberties as he was wont; so that the jury was agreed to on both sides, to recognise if the Abbot had had those liberties in manner accustomed, or by purpessure, so that the Bishop ought not to have done what he did, and if he ought to have done anything therein not done by the Abbot's servant. A day is given them at mid-lent. Afterwards the King commanded the Sheriff by his writ to make known to the Abbot that he should keep his day on the quindene of Easter.

On the morrow of the Octave of S. Hilary.

184. [York] The assize comes to recognise if Robert de Boythorpe, William Champneys, William Leving' and Henry de Folkton, and Robert son of Peter, have unjustly and without judgment disseised John de Cardol' of his free tenement in Flotmanby, within the summons of the eyre of the Justices, etc. Robert [de Boythorpe] came and said that the assize ought not to be made thereof, because he gave the tenement concerning which this assize is arraigned to the said John in marriage with a certain daughter of his, and she died without heir apparent of her body, and on her death he, [Robert de Boythorpe], came and put himself in that land, because his daughter had no heir.

John says that in truth he did take that land in marriage with the daughter of Robert [de Boythorpe], but he says that he [John] had by her a son, who was carried alive to a monastery, and baptised, and who lived from the hour of midnight to the first hour, and he produces suit thereof that Richard de Everley, Simon de Brougham, and Robert de Ganton testify that they saw the child alive. Robert, being asked when his daughter was married to the said John and when she died, says that she was married on the vigil of the Invention of the Holy Cross,<sup>1</sup> and that she died on the day of S. Martin in the winter next following;

<sup>1</sup> May 2nd.

seqūti . ⁊ Joh hoc cognovit. Concordati sūt p licenč Justič  
 .j. m ⁊ Rob de Boytorp dat . j . m . p lič geord . ⁊ ⁊ concord tat  
 qđ Rob dat Johi . xv . m . ⁊ Joh remisit totū Jus ⁊ clamiū  
 quod huit in pđcā lra uñ idē Rob reddet ipi Johi . v . m .  
 ad mēd quadragesimā p̄xio seqūtē . ⁊ ad pentecostē . v .  
 m . ⁊ ad festū S̄ci Mich sequent . v . m . ⁊ inde inveñ hos  
 pleġ . Thoñ de Luttoñ . Joh de Atoñ . Durand de Buterwič .  
 Gerebtum de Plaiciis . Wiñm de Caytoñ . Qui p̄sentes fūnt  
 ⁊ concessunt qđ vič dist'ngat eos ad reddend p̄dcos deñ ad  
 p̄dcos lminos . n<sup>1</sup> Rob eos reddet ⁊ Rob concessit qđ totū  
 custū suū qm apponet ad deñ pquirendos aquietabit ⁊c.

## II. PLACITA CORAM JUSTICIARIIS ITINERANTIBUS REGNANTE REGE JOHANNE.

<sup>1</sup> Assise capte aþd Lancautoñ die Lune px<sup>o</sup> añ festū  
 S̄ci Johis Bapt corā . S. de Pateshult ⁊ E. de  
 Faukenbġ ⁊ Sociis eoꝝ <sup>2</sup> [anno Regni Regis  
 Johannis tercio].

185. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> ve. re. si Wiñ Bile injuste ⁊ sñ Judo diss  
 Matilld Bile de liþ teñ suo i Climestoñ . p<sup>o</sup> sčdam coroñ  
 Reg Rič. ¶ Juř dicunt q ita dissaisiř eam . Jud Matilld  
 hat iñ saisinā : ⁊ Wiñ i m̄ia p diss . Dampnū . v . s . m̄ia  
 Wiñ diñ marc ⁊ ⁊ p̄ de m̄ia . Wiñ de Kanartur.

<sup>1</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Heading to m. 4; mm. 1 to 3  
 are essoins and Pleas of the Crown.

See Select Pleas of the Crown, vol  
 i. p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> m. 4.

and John admitted this. They make a concord by license of the Justices, and Robert de Boythorpe gives one mark for license of concord. The concord is such that Robert gives John fifteen marks, and John remits all the right and claim which he had in the said land. Robert shall pay John five marks at mid-lent next following, and at Pentecost five marks, and at Michaelmas following five marks; and he found these pledges, Thomas de Lutton, John de Ayton, Durand de Butterwick, Gerebert de Plaiciis, and William de Cayton, who were present, and conceded that the sheriff may distrain them for the payment of the said moneys, at the said terms, if Robert shall not have paid them; and Robert has conceded that he will acquit the whole cost which [the sheriff] shall incur in getting the money.

## II. PLEAS BEFORE THE JUSTICES IN EYRE IN THE REIGN OF KING JOHN.

Assize held at Launceston on the Monday next before the Feast of S. John the Baptist, before Simon de Pateshull, and Eustace de Faukenberg, and their fellows, [in the third year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1201].

185. The assize comes to recognise if William Bile has unjustly and without judgment disseised Matilda Bile of her free tenement in Climeston after the second coronation of King Richard. The Jury say that he did so disseise her. Judgment: Let Matilda have seisin thereof, and William is in mercy for the disseisin. Damages, five shillings; William's amercement, half a mark; pledge for the amercement, William de Kanartur.

186. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> ve. re. si Wiſt Leir ⁊ Rob de Marisco injuste ⁊ sñ Judo diss Odonē fit Rič de li. te. suo i Garro if<sup>a</sup> ass. ⁊ Wiſt ⁊ Rob dicūt q ass nō debet iñ fieri q'a Odo invadiavit fram illā cuidā militi ita qđ idē Wiſt disvadiavit frā illā p licenciam ipi<sup>9</sup> Odonis et q miles ille fram illā vastavit ⁊ tenet eam ut vad suū ⁊ iñ poñ se sup ass. Considatū ⁊ qđ recogñ utrum diss eum de li. teñ suo an de vadia. ¶ Juř dicūt q nō disaisiañunt eum de li. te. suo set ut de vadia. ¶ Judum. Odo i mīa p fto clañ ⁊ Wiſt ⁊ Rob teneāt i pace. ⁊ Odo pqr<sup>at</sup> sibi bře de recto si volueř.

mīa.

187. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Alward p̄r Alveve seisit<sup>9</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . acř ĩre cū ptiñ i Trengatoc die q<sup>o</sup> obiit . ĩč. q<sup>a</sup> frā Rob Clobbe tenet. Qui veñ ⁊ vocat iñ ad waranř Priorē de Sčō G<sup>o</sup>mano qui veñ ⁊ diř q ĩpe Ailward ñ fū unq<sup>a</sup> iñ saisit<sup>9</sup> i dnico suo ut de feudo . n<sup>1</sup> ut de vilenag<sup>9</sup> ⁊ ideo sit sup Juratā. ¶ Jurař dñt q Ailward nūq<sup>a</sup> fuit ita iñ saisit<sup>9</sup> i dnico ut de feudo die q<sup>o</sup> obiit. ¶ Jud Rob teneat i pace . ⁊ Alfufe<sup>3</sup> i mīa p fto clañ.

mīa.

188. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Reinward p̄r Illiethon<sup>5</sup> uř Rič seisit<sup>9</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . acř ĩre .č ptiñ i Hendř die q<sup>o</sup> obiit ĩč. Q<sup>m</sup> frā Hamo de Hendř tenet q<sup>1</sup> veñ ⁊ dič qđ ĩpa n<sup>1</sup> juris ht i frā illa <sup>6</sup>n<sup>o</sup> ĩre debet<sup>6</sup> Quia pđcs Reinward<sup>9</sup> q<sup>1</sup> aliqñ frā illam tenuit <sup>6</sup>p maleficiis suis fuit<sup>7</sup> de p̄ria ita qđ<sup>6</sup> p assisam regni utlagat<sup>9</sup> fuit i pleno

<sup>1</sup> m. 4 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 4 d.<sup>3</sup> Sic.<sup>4</sup> Membranes 5 and 6 are partly duplicates, and are here collated;

at the head of m. 6 is, 'Corā Eusī de Fauk.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Yllethon,' m. 5.<sup>6</sup> Not in m. 6.<sup>7</sup> Query, a mistake for 'fugit.'

186. The assize comes to recognise if William Leir and Robert Marsh have unjustly and without judgment disseised Odo, son of Richard, of his free tenement in Garrah within the assize. And William and Robert say that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Odo pledged that land to a certain knight, so that William redeemed the land by leave of Odo, and that the knight had made waste of the land, and [William now] holds it as his pledge, and thereof he puts himself on the assize. It is considered that [the assize] do recognise whether [William and Robert] disseised [Odo] of his free tenement, or whether [it is] in pledge. The Jury say that they have not disseised him of his free tenement, but [it is] in pledge. Judgment: Odo is in mercy for a false claim, and William and Robert may hold in peace; and Odo may seek a writ of right if he wish.
187. The assize comes to recognise if Ailward the father of Alveva was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with appurtenances in Trengatoc on the day that he died, etc., which land Robert Clobbe holds; [Robert] comes and vouches to warranty the Prior of S. Germain; [the Prior] comes and says that Ailward was never seised thereof in his demesne as of fee, but as of villenage, and therefore he [puts himself] on the Jury. The Jury say that Ailward was not so seised thereof in his demesne as of fee on the day that he died. Judgment: Robert may hold in peace, and Alveva is in mercy for a false claim.
188. The assize comes to recognise if Reinward, the father of Illiethon, wife of Richard, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with the appurtenances in Hendra on the day that he died, etc.; which land Hamode Hendra holds. [Hamo] comes and says that [Illiethon] has no right in that land, and ought not to have any, because Reinward, who formerly held that land, fled [?] the country on account of his crimes, so that he was outlawed by the assize of the kingdom in full county [-court]; and after-

Comit. et p<sup>o</sup> ab inimicis suis . j . sagitta<sup>1</sup> infect<sup>o</sup> fuit i utlagia<sup>2</sup> illa et utlag<sup>o</sup> obiit.<sup>3</sup> Et Ric<sup>o</sup> et ux ej<sup>o</sup> dñt qd nūq<sup>a</sup> utlagat<sup>o</sup> fuit s3 revera ipe ppl<sup>i</sup> iimicos suos alienav se de pat<sup>a</sup> . et tand<sup>e</sup> ven<sup>t</sup> ad Com<sup>m</sup> Regiñ q<sup>1</sup> tē tempis Com<sup>m</sup> Cornub<sup>h</sup> hui<sup>t</sup> et oia q<sup>i</sup> ad dñm Regē ptinebāt et tā de vita et mēb<sup>is</sup> q<sup>a</sup> de aliis rebz<sup>3</sup> et p<sup>o</sup> ven<sup>t</sup> ad pacē et recōciliat<sup>o</sup> fuit ei . et p<sup>o</sup> cōgnōv<sup>t</sup> qd ipe fuit utlagat<sup>o</sup> s3 Reginald Com<sup>m</sup> pdonav<sup>t</sup> ei utlagiam et tē recupav<sup>t</sup> ipe seisinā de omibz<sup>3</sup> lris q<sup>i</sup> amiat<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> dca occasiōe . et i seisinā illa obiit infect<sup>o</sup> . j . sagitta ab inimicis suis . et tot<sup>o</sup> Comit<sup>o</sup> testat<sup>r</sup> qd p<sup>o</sup> q<sup>a</sup> Com<sup>m</sup> Regiñ ei pdonav<sup>t</sup> utlagiam : ipe itum p maleficiis suis utlagat<sup>o</sup> fuit et utlagat<sup>o</sup> post infect<sup>o</sup> . et Sciendū qd ipe Reinward nñam lra tenuit de p<sup>o</sup> dco Com<sup>m</sup> Regiñ . S3 de Prioratu de Bomine . uñ nō videt<sup>r</sup> qd q<sup>a</sup> mvis Com<sup>m</sup> ei pdonasset utlagiā : nō potuit ei redde lra alius q<sup>i</sup> ei sic fuit escaeta. ¶ Cōsidatū ē qd n<sup>l</sup> juris hat i lra illa nec aliq<sup>id</sup> capiat p assisam illā.

189. ¶ Assisa ven<sup>t</sup> re<sup>t</sup> si Thom<sup>m</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Wiffi saisit<sup>o</sup> fuit i dñico suo ut de feudo de . j . f<sup>o</sup> ling<sup>o</sup> lra ē ptiñ i Trewesunt<sup>3</sup> die q<sup>o</sup> obiit Ric<sup>o</sup>. Q<sup>a</sup>m lra Sibilla q<sup>i</sup> fuit ux Thom<sup>m</sup> tenet . q<sup>i</sup> di<sup>c</sup> qd ipa n<sup>l</sup> clām i lra illa n<sup>l</sup> dotē . de dono p<sup>o</sup> dci Thom<sup>m</sup> . et Wiff<sup>o</sup> bñ cōgnoscit qd ipa iñ dotata fuit si<sup>c</sup> di<sup>c</sup> . s3 di<sup>c</sup> qd vir suus ñ hui<sup>t</sup> plus lre . et p<sup>o</sup> cōsida<sup>o</sup> nem cu<sup>m</sup> si de tota lra potuit eam dotare. ¶ Judm . Wiff<sup>o</sup> n<sup>l</sup> capit p assisam illam . s3 q<sup>r</sup>at bre de amēsuraciōe dotis si voluit vs<sup>o</sup> Sibillā.

<sup>1-1</sup> Add 'tē tempis,' m. 5. Not in m. 6.

<sup>2</sup> 'utlagaciōe,' m. 6.

<sup>3-3</sup> Not in m. 6.

<sup>4</sup> mm. 5 and 6.

<sup>5</sup> 'Trewasū,' m. 6.

wards during the outlawry he was slain by his enemies with an arrow, and died an outlaw. And Richard and his wife say that [Reinward] never was outlawed, but in truth he alienated himself from the country on account of his enemies; and at length he came to Earl Reginald<sup>1</sup> (who at that time had the county<sup>2</sup> of Cornwall, and all things that appertain to the King, as well concerning life and limb as other things), and he afterwards came into the peace and was reconciled to him. And afterwards [Richard and Illiethon] admitted that [Reinward] was outlawed; but Earl Reginald pardoned his outlawry, and he then recovered seisin of all the lands which he had lost on the aforesaid occasion, and in such seisin he died, being slain by his enemies with an arrow. And the whole County testifies that after Earl Reginald had pardoned the outlawry, [Reinward] was again outlawed for his crimes, and [while] an outlaw was afterwards slain. And be it known that Reinward held no land of the said Earl Reginald, but of the Priory of Bodmin; wherefore it would seem that, although the Earl could pardon [Reinward] the outlawry, he could not give back to him the land, which was so escheated to another. It is considered that [Illiethon] has no right in that land, and that she takes nothing by that assize.

189. The assize comes to recognise if Thomas, the father of William, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one ferling of land with appurtenances in Trevescan [?] the day that he died, etc., which land Sybil, who was wife of Thomas, holds. [Sybil] says that she claims nothing in that land except dower, of the gift of the said Thomas. And William fully admits that she was dowered thereof, as she says, but he says that her husband had no more land, and he prays the consideration of the Court whether [Thomas] could endow her of the whole of his land. Judgment: William takes nothing by that assize, but he may seek a writ of admeasurement of dower against Sybil if he wish.

<sup>1</sup> Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, ob. 1175.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Earldom.

190. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Rob p̃r Rogi seisit<sup>o</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . ac̃r ĩre ĩ . j . ferling cum ptiñ i Niweton ĩ i Polkiwas die q<sup>o</sup> obiit ĩc̃. Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Huğ Balo ĩ Matiff uñ ej<sup>o</sup> tenet . S<sub>3</sub> Matiff obiit . ĩ Huğ totā ĩrā tenet ut diñ . ĩ diñ qđ Rogi<sup>s</sup> ĩt fr̃em p<sup>m</sup>mogenitū q<sup>i</sup> vivit adhuc . ĩ morat<sup>r</sup> i t<sup>n</sup>smarinis ptib<sub>3</sub> . s<sub>3</sub> q̃sit<sup>o</sup> dič qđ nescit ubi . nec aliq<sup>m</sup> pduč q<sup>i</sup> scit ubi sit vl q<sup>i</sup> eū vidit i t<sup>n</sup>smarinis ptib<sub>3</sub> . ĩ Rogi<sup>s</sup> dič qđ revā ĩpe ĩuit fr̃em s<sub>3</sub> ĩpe obiit multo tempe t<sup>n</sup>nsacto . s<sub>3</sub> nñ pduč q<sup>i</sup> ĩñfuit ubi obiit . ĩ m̃agna ps Comitāt<sup>o</sup> testat<sup>r</sup> qđ ñ fuit vis<sup>o</sup> i ptib<sub>3</sub> istis jā xx annis t<sup>n</sup>nsactis . ĩ ido čđf qđ ĩpe obiit . ¶ Dies<sup>o</sup> dat<sup>o</sup> ĩ eis a die S̃ci Mich i . j . m̃sē ap̃ Westm̃ ad aud̃ jud̃ suū . ĩ ibi discuciat<sup>r</sup> p̃ cōsiliū si Jurata debat čē vl nō ĩ assisa<sup>3</sup> remaneat . ĩ Rogi<sup>s</sup> iquirat ĩñm c̃titudinē de morte fr̃is.<sup>4</sup>

191. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> veñ reč si Rogi<sup>s</sup> Noy ĩjuste ĩ sñ Jud̃ disseisivit Ernald de Polred de libo teneñto suo i Penāt ĩnf<sup>a</sup> assisam . ¶ Juř đnt qđ ita disseisivit eū . Quia ĩpe recupavat seisinā suam de ĩra illa i cuř p<sup>l</sup>oris de Bomine ita qđ ĩviens ĩpi<sup>o</sup> p<sup>l</sup>oris posuit eū i seisinā . ĩ eod̃ die q<sup>o</sup> seisit<sup>o</sup> fuit veñ ĩpe Rogi<sup>s</sup> ĩ ĩñ ejecit eum.

Loquūdu \*

192. <sup>7</sup> ¶ P<sup>l</sup>ceptū fuit Rogi<sup>o</sup> Pilou<sup>8</sup> qđ sñ dilone reddet Rogi<sup>o</sup> Tousq ĩ Danieli fr̃i suo . j . ac̃r ĩre ĩ diñ č ptiñ i Bodigend̃ . i q<sup>m</sup> ñ ĩueřt ĩgressum n<sup>i</sup> p̃ Thousū<sup>9</sup> p̃rem p̃dcoz Rogi<sup>i</sup> ĩ Danielē cuj<sup>o</sup> p̃pinq<sup>l</sup>ores hedes ĩpi sunt q<sup>i</sup>

<sup>1</sup> mm. 5 and 6.

<sup>2</sup> 'ñr sua,' m. 6.

<sup>3</sup> 'Jurata,' m. 6.

<sup>4</sup> 'Si fr̃ suus obiit,' m. 6.

<sup>5</sup> mm. 5 d. and 6 d.

<sup>6</sup> Not in m. 5 d.

<sup>7</sup> mm. 5 d. and 6 d.

<sup>8</sup> 'Pilov,' m. 6 d.

<sup>9</sup> 'Thom̃ Tousū,' m. 6 d.



190. The assize comes to recognise if Robert, the father of Roger, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land and one ferling with appurtenances in Newton and Polkerris on the day that he died, etc., which land Hugh Balo and Matilda his wife<sup>1</sup> hold. But Matilda died, and Hugh holds all the land, so he said, and he said that Roger has an elder brother who is still living, and who is staying in parts beyond the sea; but being questioned, he says that he does not know where; nor does he produce anyone who knows where [the brother] is, or who has seen him in the parts beyond the sea. And Roger says that in truth he had a brother, but that he died a long time back; but [Roger] produces no one who was present when he died. And a great part of the County testifies that [the brother] has not been seen in those parts for now twenty years past, and therefore it is believed that he is dead. A day is given them in a month from Michaelmas at Westminster to hear their judgment, and there let it be discussed by the Council, if there ought to be a jury or not; and let the assize remain; and let Roger inquire in the meantime the certainty of the death of his brother.
191. The assize comes to recognise if Roger Noy has unjustly and without judgment disseised Arnold de Polred of his free tenement in Pennance within the assize. The jury say that he has so disseised him, because [Arnold] had recovered his seisin of that land in the Court of the Prior of Bodmin, so that the sergeant of the Prior put him in seisin, and the same day that he was seised came Roger and ejected him.
192. Roger Pilov was commanded without delay to give back to Roger Tousus and Daniel his brother one acre and a half of land with the appurtenances in Bodiga, in which he [Roger Pilov] had no ingress except through [Thomas] Tousus, the father of Roger and Daniel, whose next heirs

<sup>1</sup> His mother, m. 6.

illam ivadiavit Wallo Pilou<sup>1</sup> pri ipi<sup>2</sup> Rogli ad iminū q<sup>1</sup> p<sup>1</sup>liit . ⁊ Rogl<sup>3</sup> Pilou veñ ⁊ reddid ei frā illam ut illam uñ imin<sup>3</sup> suis p<sup>1</sup>liit . ⁊ Rog Tous<sup>3</sup> veñ ⁊ cōcessit frā illā Danieli fīi suo tenendam s<sup>1</sup> ⁊ hedibz suis de p<sup>1</sup>dco Roglo ⁊ hedibz suis p<sup>1</sup> sviciū xij . d . p oīi svičo . salvo forinseco svičo ⁊ Rogl<sup>3</sup> cōgnoſ qd ipe in cep homagiū suū.

193.    <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> mortis aūc inl Rogm de Upton peñ ⁊ Giffard ⁊ Bñdīm tenentes de . j . acf fre c ptiñ i Upton remanet : q ipi sunt de . ij . sororibz ⁊ Rogl<sup>3</sup> n peñ n<sup>1</sup> sviciū de fra illa ⁊ bve n loq<sup>1</sup>tr de svičo.

194.    <sup>2</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Philipp avuncis Walñ seisit<sup>3</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . acf fre ⁊ . j . mesağ cū ptiñ i Helleston die q<sup>o</sup> obiit tē . (⁊ si id Walñs pping<sup>1</sup>or hes ej<sup>3</sup> sit).<sup>4</sup> Q<sup>a</sup>m frā ⁊ qd mesağ Huğ Sot ⁊ Claricia soror ej<sup>3</sup> tenēt . ⁊ Clarič n veñ . s3 Huğ veñ ⁊ dič qd ipe tenet illam acra fre . ⁊ bñ cōgnoscit qd Philipp fuit seisit<sup>3</sup> de p<sup>1</sup>dca fra die q<sup>o</sup> obiit . ⁊ fuit fr<sup>1</sup> suis p<sup>1</sup>mogenit<sup>3</sup> . ⁊ Walñs p<sup>1</sup>dcs fuit fit Siñ q<sup>1</sup> fuit fr<sup>1</sup> ipoꝝ Philipp ⁊ Huğ medi<sup>3</sup> . ⁊ obiit añq<sup>a</sup> p<sup>1</sup>dcs Philipp . ⁊ p<sup>3</sup> aliq<sup>a</sup>nē tempis obiit sitr Philipp . ⁊ ipe tē remāsit i fra p<sup>1</sup>dca ut hes ej<sup>3</sup> . ⁊ peñ cōsidačonem cuř utr ipe sit pping<sup>1</sup>or hes an p<sup>1</sup>dcs Walñs . Sñ die : q Judm pendet ex voluntate dñi Reg.

195.    <sup>2</sup> ¶ Alič q fuit uř Regiū fit Jord peñ vs<sup>3</sup> Rič de Meuthin rōnabilē dotē suā . s . lciā ptē . j . acf fre ⁊ diñ de libo

<sup>1</sup> 'Pilov,' m. 6 d.  
<sup>2</sup> mm. 5 d. and 6 d.  
<sup>3</sup> mm. 5 d. and 6 d.

<sup>4</sup> Supplied from m. 6 d.  
<sup>5</sup> mm. 5 d. and 6 d.

they are, who pledged that land to Walter Pilov, the father of the said Roger, for a term which has expired. And Roger Pilov came and gave back the land, as that whereof his term had expired. And Roger Tousus came and granted the land to his brother Daniel, to hold to him and his heirs of Roger and his heirs, by the service of twelve pence, for all service except forinsec service; and Roger admitted that he took homage therefor.

193. The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between Roger de Upton, demandant, and Giffard and Benedict, tenants, touching one acre of land with appurtenances in Upton, remains, because they are [issue] of two sisters; and Roger only demands the service of the land, and the writ does not speak of the service.
194. The assize comes to recognise if Philip, the uncle of Walter, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land and one messuage with the appurtenances in Helstone on the day that he died, etc., and if the said Walter is his next heir; which land and which messuage Hugh Sot and Clarice his sister hold. And Clarice did not come; but Hugh comes, and says that he holds that acre of land, and fully admits that Philip was seised of the land on the day that he died, and [Philip] was his eldest brother; and the said Walter was the son of Simon, who was the middle brother of the said Philip and Hugh; and [Simon] died before Philip, and after some time Philip died, and he [Hugh] then remained in the land as his heir; and [Hugh] prays the consideration of the Court whether he is the next heir, or Walter. Without day; because the judgment is pending according to the will of the King.
195. Alice, who was the wife of Reginald son of Jordan, demands against Richard de Mithian her reasonable dower, to wit, the third part of one acre and a half of land of the

teñ qđ fuit ej<sup>9</sup> d Regiñ q<sup>o</sup>ndā viri sui i Meuthin . 7 Rič veñ  
7 dič qđ ipā ñ debet dotē exigē de 7ra pđcā . q. pđcs Regiñ  
ñ tenuit 7rā pđcam die q<sup>o</sup> ipe eā desponsavit . n<sup>o</sup> añ nec  
post s3 pr suos <sup>1</sup> cū q<sup>o</sup> ipe fuit ut sviēs suos . 7  
Alič bñ cōgnoscit qđ pr suos fuit seisit<sup>9</sup> de 7ra illa s3 p  
pcepř ej<sup>9</sup> q<sup>1</sup> psens erat qū desponsata fuit 7 p voluntatē suā  
ipe Regiñ dotaṽ eā . 7 iñ poñ se sup Juř . 7 Rič siſr.

196. <sup>2</sup> 7 Assisa in 7 Rob Bule peř . 7 Lewinū Bule teñ de . j .  
acř 7re č ptiñ i T<sup>e</sup>veskell . remanet : q. Lefwin<sup>9</sup> cōgnoscit  
se ēe villanū Rog<sup>1</sup> i de Sčo Philebto 7 7rā illā ēe de đnico  
suo . 7 iō Rob qrat . bve si volūit vs<sup>9</sup> ipm Rog<sup>1</sup>m si  
volūit.

197. <sup>3</sup> 7 Ass<sup>a</sup> veñ reč si Steph de Pundestok ijuste 7 sñ judičo  
diss Jordañ Cařllanū de libo teñ suo i Trekenard p<sup>9</sup> sčdam  
Coroñ Reğ Rič. 7 Juř dič qđ ita diss eū. 7 Judm .  
Jordan<sup>9</sup> hat seisinā suā . 7 Steph i mīa . Dāpnū . iij . m .  
mīa . iij . m .

198. <sup>4</sup> 7 Assisa veñ reč si Alured<sup>9</sup> pr Turstani seisit<sup>9</sup> fuit i  
đnico suo ut de feudo de . ij . acř 7re č ptiñ i T<sup>1</sup>videc die  
q<sup>o</sup> obiit. Q<sup>m</sup> 7ram Rog<sup>1</sup> fit Alured tenet. 7 Assisa ista  
remanet : q. Turstan<sup>9</sup> dicit se ēe fřem ipi<sup>9</sup> Rog<sup>1</sup> i de uno 7  
eođ pre 7 mre . 7 pquirat Trstan<sup>9</sup> bve de recto vs<sup>9</sup> Rog<sup>1</sup>m  
si voluit de sič cōgnoscit ipos ēe fřes . 7 Rog<sup>1</sup>s fit Alured  
dat dño Reğ . v . m . p hndo judičo suo . př Alured<sup>9</sup> de  
Bomine . 7 Lucas fit B<sup>1</sup>nardī.

<sup>1</sup> Blank in both mems.<sup>2</sup> m. 6.<sup>3</sup> m. 6 d.<sup>4</sup> m. 7.

free tenement which belonged to Reginald her late husband in Mithian. And Richard comes, and says that she ought not to exact dower from that land, because Reginald did not hold that land on the day that he married her, nor before, nor after, but his father [held it], with whom [Reginald] was as his servant. And Alice fully admits that [Reginald's] father was seised of that land, but by his command he being present when she was married and by his wish, Reginald endowed her, and thereof she puts herself upon the jury; and Richard similarly.

196. The assize between Robert Bule, demandant, and Lefwin Bule, tenant, touching one acre of land with appurtenances in Treviskey [?], remains, because Lefwin admits that he is the villein of Roger de S. Philibert and the land is of [Roger's] demesne. And therefore let Robert seek a writ against the said Roger, if he wish.
197. The assize comes to recognise if Stephen de Poundstock has unjustly and without judgment disseised Jordan the Chaplain of his free tenement in Trekenna after the second coronation of King Richard. The jury say that [Stephen] has so disseised [Jordan]. Judgment: Let Jordan have his seisin, and Stephen is in mercy. Damages, three marks; amercement, three marks.
198. The assize comes to recognise if Alured, the father of Thurstan, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres of land with appurtenances in Trevethick the day that he died; which land Roger son of Alured holds. The assize remains, because Thurstan says that he is Roger's brother, of one and the same father and mother; and Thurstan may seek a writ of right against Roger if he wish, because he admits that they are brothers. And Roger son of Alured gives to our lord the King five marks for having his judgment; pledges, Alured de Bodmin and Luke son of Bernard.

199. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dñs Rex pcepit p liſas ſuas qđ oñes ĩre 7 teneñta Alani de Hūland 7 illoz q<sup>1</sup> ē eo ſunt : ſint i ead pace 7 ſtatu quo fueřt qū idē Alan<sup>o</sup> reſceſſit ab Angl . q<sup>m</sup> diu id Alan<sup>o</sup> fuit i ſvičo dñi Reġ ult<sup>a</sup> mare.

200. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Thoñ fīt Hvič peř vs<sup>o</sup> Wiř de Lamhael qđ capiat homagiū 7 řonabile releuiū ſuū de libo teñ qđ tenet 7 de eo teñe clamat i Travātros . 7 Wiř veñ 7 dič qđ nō debet cape homagiū ſuū q Avicia uř ſua cuj<sup>o</sup> heditas ĩra illa ; fuit g<sup>a</sup>vida qū ipe tulit hoc tve . 7 diſtulit cape homagiū ſuū don<sup>c</sup> ipe hret infantē . 7 ipe ht filiū quē pduř . cui ĩra illa debet ſcende p<sup>o</sup> mortē ipe<sup>o</sup> Avicie. ¶ Conſidatū ; qđ capiat homaġ ſuū ſalvo jure ipe<sup>o</sup> infantis.

PLACITA CAPT AFD LANST P RIČ FLANDR JOHEM  
DE BRIWES JOHEM FIL RIČ.

201. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Aſs veñ recōgnit<sup>a</sup> ſi Nicot Sonka injuſte 7 ſñ judič . diřtit curſū c<sup>o</sup>dā aq<sup>e</sup> i Cruclař ad nocuñtū libi teñti G<sup>o</sup>vař Blohieu<sup>4</sup> . in ead viř inf<sup>a</sup> aſs . Jurař dicūt q diřtit . Judič . G<sup>o</sup>vař hat ſeiſiam 7 Nicot i ĩia.

mia  
Bñ.

Dāpñ. ij . ř .

202 <sup>6</sup> ¶ Aſs veñ recōgñ ſi T<sup>o</sup>ric<sup>o</sup> đ T<sup>o</sup>iagu levavit . j . mołndiñ i T<sup>o</sup>iagu ad nocuñt libi teñ Epi Witoñ i T<sup>o</sup>iagu qđ ht i

<sup>1</sup> m. 7.

<sup>2</sup> m. 7.

<sup>3</sup> m. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Doubtful.

<sup>5</sup> = bene. On this membrane most of the cases are marked in the

margin 'bene' or 'male'; in each case damages were awarded, and the 'bene' or 'male' seems to refer to the damages. I do not remember meeting with it elsewhere.

<sup>6</sup> m. 9.

199. The King commands by his letters that all the lands and tenements of Alan de Hartland and of those who are with him may be in the same peace and state in which they were when Alan went away from England, as long as Alan shall be in the King's service beyond the sea.
200. Thomas son of Harvey demands against William de Lamhael that he should take [Thomas's] homage and reasonable relief for the free tenement which [Thomas] holds and claims to hold of [William] in Trevantrose. And William comes and says that he ought not to take the homage, because Avice, his [William's] wife, whose inheritance the land is, was pregnant when [Thomas] brought the writ, and he [William] delayed taking the homage until she should have the child. And she has a son, whom he has produced, to whom the land ought to descend after the death of Avice. It is considered that [William] may take the homage, saving the right of the child.

PLEAS TAKEN AT LAUNCESTON BY RICHARD  
FLEMING, JOHN DE BRIWES, AND JOHN FITZ  
RICHARD.<sup>1</sup>

201. The assize comes to recognise if Nicholas Sonka has unjustly and without judgment diverted a certain water-course in Crowlas [?] to the damage of the free tenement of Gervase Blohieu in the same town within the assize. The jurors say that [Nicholas] has diverted it. Judgment: Let Gervase have seisin, and Nicholas is in mercy. Damages, two shillings.
202. The assize comes to recognise if Thierry de Tregew erected a mill in Tregew to the damage of the free tenement of the Bishop of Winchester in Tregew, which [tene-

<sup>1</sup> This judge is not mentioned by Foss.

custod cū ſra Regiñ de Vautort . Jurať dicūt qđ dias . Jud .  
T<sup>o</sup>ric<sup>o</sup> i mia.

male

Dampñ . diñ . ñ .

203.   <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass veñ reč . si Theodoric<sup>o</sup> de Treiagu ijuſte 7 ſñ  
jud diťtit cursū c<sup>o</sup> dā aq<sup>o</sup> i Helmtōñ ad nocuñtū libi teñ P<sup>o</sup>oris  
Boñ . i<sup>o</sup> ass. Juť dñt q diťtit . Jud T<sup>o</sup>ric<sup>o</sup> i mia 7 P<sup>o</sup>or  
hat ſeiſinā.

Bñ.

Dampñ . xij . đ .

<sup>2</sup> RESIDUA PLACITOR 7 ASSISAŘ DORSET . SUMSET .  
CORNUB CAPTA APD TANTON DIE MARTIS  
PXIMA POST OCT SCI JOHIS.

204.   ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Rob 7 Rog<sup>o</sup> i ſeiſit<sup>o</sup> fuit i đnico suo  
ut de feudo de viſñ de pva Bernardesle<sup>3</sup> die q<sup>o</sup> obiit 7č.  
Q<sup>m</sup> ſrā P<sup>o</sup>or de Xpi ecclia de Twinham tenet . q<sup>i</sup> veñ 7  
vocat ad warant Joh fiť Johis . hat eū i adv Juſtič. Id  
dies dat<sup>o</sup> 7 reč.

205.   <sup>4</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Gileb avūctis Rič ſeiſit<sup>o</sup> fuit i  
đnico suo ut de feudo de iij. hid 7re č ptiñ i Kandett die  
q<sup>o</sup> obiit 7č. Q<sup>m</sup> ſrā Huğ de Meleburn tenet . q<sup>i</sup> dič qđ  
Gaufr<sup>o</sup> 7đčs fuit fiť diaconi 7 ita baſtard . 7 ita ipe ñ poť  
ēe heſ ej<sup>o</sup> nec aliq<sup>s</sup> alius n<sup>i</sup> ut de corpe suo genit<sup>o</sup> . 7 ipe  
Rič hoc cōgnoř. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> 7 eis ñ ad audiend Judm suū  
q pañs 7 s3 p hndo cōſilio Juſtič 7 ut poſſit concordari i  
. j . mēē p<sup>o</sup> feſtū Sđi Mich.

Dorset

<sup>1</sup> m. 9.

<sup>2</sup> m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> A little doubtful.

<sup>4</sup> m. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Sic.



ment the Bishop] has in wardship with the land of Reginald de Vautort. The jurors say that [Thierry] has so disseised [the Bishop]. Judgment: Thierry is in mercy. Damages, half a mark.

203. The assize comes to recognise if Thierry de Tregew has unjustly and without judgment diverted a certain water-course in Helmtun, to the damage of the free tenement of the Prior of Bodmin, within the assize. The jurors say that he has diverted it. Judgment: Thierry is in mercy, and let the Prior have seisin. Damages, twelve pence.

RESIDUE OF PLEAS AND ASSIZES OF DORSET,  
SOMERSET, AND CORNWALL, TAKEN AT TAUNTON,  
TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE OCTAVE OF S. JOHN.

204. The assize comes to recognise if Robert, the father of Roger, was seised in his demesne as of fee of the neighbourhood of Little Bernardsley on the day that he died, etc., which land the Prior of Christchurch of Twyneham<sup>1</sup> holds. [The Prior] comes and vouches to warranty John son of John. Let him have him in the coming of the Justices. The same day is given to the recognitors.

- Dorset 205. The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert, the uncle of Richard, was seised in his demesne as of fee of four hides of land with the appurtenances in Kandell on the day that he died, etc., which land Hugh de Milborne holds. [Hugh] says that the aforesaid Geoffrey was the son of a deacon, and so was a bastard, and therefore [Richard] cannot be his heir, nor any other, except one begotten of his body. And Richard admitted this. A day is given them in one month from Michaelmas, not to hear their judgment, because that is obvious, but for having the counsel of the Justices, and so that they may come to an agreement.

<sup>1</sup> In Hampshire.

206. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Huḡ de Grentoñ ⁊ Sabina uxor ej<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Thoñ le Border ⁊ Rosa uxor ej<sup>9</sup> ⁊ Wiff de Vautoñ ⁊ Amabit uxor ejus p<sup>er</sup> vsus Rob<sup>i</sup> Tortemains . j . v<sup>1</sup>gañ tre cum ptiñ i Al<sup>i</sup>intoñ ut Jus ⁊ heditatē . Robti pat<sup>is</sup> p<sup>re</sup>dicarum . Sabine ⁊ Rohes . ⁊ Amabit . ⁊ Rob<sup>i</sup> veñ ⁊ petiit visū . ¶ hat visum . ¶ Dies dat<sup>9</sup> ⁊ ei a die S<sup>an</sup>c<sup>i</sup> Mich<sup>i</sup> . j . m<sup>en</sup>sem ap<sup>ud</sup> Westm<sup>onasterium</sup> . ⁊ infim fiat visus . Et sciend<sup>9</sup> q<sup>uod</sup> b<sup>ea</sup>te loq<sup>u</sup>it<sup>ur</sup> de ip<sup>so</sup> Rob<sup>i</sup> ⁊ Hñr de Cunteville q<sup>ui</sup> se essoñ de malo veñ . ⁊ quod Rob<sup>i</sup> int<sup>er</sup>vit i responsum pp<sup>ri</sup>a voluntate sua . sñ oñi coaccione.
- Westm
207. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>us</sup> veñ reč si Elyas avūcul<sup>9</sup> Hñr de Kareviff fuit saisit<sup>9</sup> i dnico suo ut de feod<sup>o</sup> de . j . v<sup>1</sup>gañ tre cū ptiñ i Lobintoñ . die q<sup>uo</sup> obiit . ⁊c . ⁊ si idē Hen<sup>ricus</sup> sit ej<sup>9</sup> hes p<sup>ro</sup>pinq<sup>uor</sup> . Quā t<sup>em</sup>p<sup>or</sup>e Beat<sup>i</sup>x de Kareviff tenet . q<sup>uod</sup> veñ ⁊ dič q<sup>uod</sup> ass<sup>us</sup> nō debet iñ pcedere . quia Philip<sup>pus</sup> fr<sup>ater</sup> ej<sup>9</sup>sdē Elye ⁊ pa<sup>ter</sup> Hñr fuit saisit<sup>9</sup> de t<sup>er</sup>ra illa post mortē ip<sup>so</sup> Elye ⁊ poñ se sup<sup>er</sup> Ju<sup>sticiarium</sup> ⁊ Hñr simili<sup>ter</sup> . ¶ Ju<sup>sticiarium</sup> dicūt q<sup>uod</sup> Philip<sup>pus</sup> fuit ita saisit<sup>9</sup> p<sup>ro</sup> mortē Elye . ¶ Jud<sup>ex</sup> Beat<sup>i</sup>x teneat i pace ⁊ Hñr i m<sup>en</sup>sa p<sup>er</sup> flo cla<sup>us</sup>m .
- m<sup>en</sup>sa
208. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assa ve. re. si Hñr pa<sup>ter</sup> Eve uxoris Thoñ de Beroches . fuit saisit<sup>9</sup> i dnico suo ut de feod<sup>o</sup> . de . ij . v<sup>1</sup>gañ tre c<sup>um</sup> ptiñ i Sifthamtoñ . die q<sup>uo</sup> habitū relligionis rece<sup>pit</sup> . ⁊ si eadē Eva sit ej<sup>9</sup> hes p<sup>ro</sup>pinq<sup>uor</sup> . Quā t<sup>em</sup>p<sup>or</sup>e Wal<sup>terus</sup> de Sullia tenet . ¶ Ju<sup>sticiarium</sup> dicūt q<sup>uod</sup> Hñr ita rece<sup>pit</sup> habi<sup>tu</sup> relligionis saisit<sup>9</sup> . ¶ Jud<sup>ex</sup> Eva hat saisinā suā ⁊ Wal<sup>terus</sup> i m<sup>en</sup>sa p<sup>er</sup> injusta deten<sup>ti</sup>one . ¶ Et sciend<sup>9</sup> q<sup>uod</sup> h<sup>ic</sup> assa capta fuit absente Wal<sup>terus</sup> p<sup>er</sup> ej<sup>9</sup>dē defectu .
- m<sup>en</sup>sa

<sup>1</sup> m. 10 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 10 d.<sup>3</sup> m. 10 d.; Abb. Plac. 35.

206. Hugh de Greinton and Sabina his wife, and Thomas the Bordar and Rose his wife, and William de Vauton and Amabel his wife, demand against Robert Tortemains one virgate of land with appurtenances in Alvington, as the right and inheritance of Robert, the father of the said Sabina, Rose, and Amabel. And Robert [Tortemains] came and prayed a view. Let him have a view. A day is given him in one month from Michaelmas at Westminster, and in the meantime let the view be made. And be it known that the writ speaks of the said Robert [Tortemains] and also of Henry de Cunville, who essoined himself *de malo veniendi*, and that Robert entered in answer of his own wish, without any coercion.
207. The assize comes to recognise if Elias, the uncle of Henry de Karville, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one virgate of land with appurtenances in Lovington, on the day that he died, etc., and if the same Henry is his next heir; which land Beatrix de Karville holds. And [Beatrix] comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to proceed, because Philip, the brother of the said Elias, and the father of Henry, was seised of that land after the death of Elias; and she puts herself on the jury, and Henry similarly. The jury say that Philip was so seised after the death of Elias. Judgment: Let Beatrix hold in peace; and Henry is in mercy for a false claim.
208. The assize comes to recognise if Henry the father of Eva, wife of Thomas de Berrow, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two virgates of land with appurtenances in Shilvinghampton [?] on the day that he received the religious habit, and if the same Eva is his next heir, which land Walter de Sully holds. The jurors say that Henry [was] so seised [when] he received the religious habit. Judgment: Let Eva have her seisin, and Walter is in mercy for the unjust detention. And be it known that this assize was taken in Walter's absence for his default.

209. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> veñ reč si Tancred p̄r B'eni seisit<sup>o</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . ac̄ ĩre cū ptiñ i Bant die q<sup>o</sup> obiit . ĩč. Q<sup>a</sup>m ĩram Rađ Not tenet . ¶ Juř đnt qđ ita obiit seisit<sup>o</sup> . ¶ Juđm . B'en<sup>o</sup> hat seisinā suā ĩ Rađ i ĩia . ĩ sciendū qđ . ĩ assisa capta fuit p deftu pđči Rađ q<sup>i</sup> p'mo sumonit<sup>o</sup> fuit ĩ p<sup>o</sup> resumonitus . ĩ ñ veñ vl se essoniavit . ĩia Rađ . diñ . ĩ .

210. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč quis advocatus tempe pacis p̄sentař ultimā psonā q̄ mortua ; ad eccliam de Tremetoñ que vacat ut dič c<sup>o</sup> advocačonem Rog<sup>i</sup> de Vautort clamat vs<sup>o</sup> Abbtem de Sčō Pet<sup>o</sup> sup D[ivam].<sup>3</sup> ¶ Juř đnt qđ Regiñ<sup>4</sup> de Vautort t'tavus pđči Rog<sup>i</sup> ĩ a q<sup>o</sup> heditas q<sup>a</sup> Rog<sup>i</sup> tenet descēdit p̄sentař ĩpe pacis ultimā psonā q̄ mortua ; ad eccliam illā . s . Philip̄ de Chirchetoñ . ¶ Juđm . Rog<sup>i</sup>s hat bve ad Eřm loci qđ ĩpe ad p̄sentačonem Rog<sup>i</sup> idoneā psonā ad eccliam illā admittat.

211. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Turstan<sup>o</sup> p̄r Robti seisit<sup>o</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . virg ĩre ĩ diñ č ptiñ i Thorntoñ die q<sup>o</sup> obiit ĩč. Q<sup>a</sup>m ĩrā Gileb de Port tenēs<sup>6</sup> veñ ĩ vocat ad warant Bald fit Bald . ĩ Rob veñ ĩ dič qđ ñ debet warantū ĩre . Quia ñ ĩuit aliud Jus vl aliū ingressum n<sup>i</sup> p Thurstanū p̄rem suū q<sup>i</sup> illā t<sup>a</sup>didit pđčo Gileb cū ĩpo Rob p sic qđ ĩpe dučet filiā ĩpi<sup>o</sup> G . . . . ĩ ĩn ponit se sup Juř . ĩ Gileb siřr . ¶ Juř đnt qđ Thurstan<sup>o</sup> p̄r ĩpi<sup>o</sup> Rob ñ fuit seisit<sup>o</sup> [n<sup>i</sup> de] t<sup>i</sup>b<sup>3</sup> f<sup>i</sup>ling de pđče ĩre . ĩ i illas . iij . f<sup>i</sup>ling ĩre ñ ĩuit pđčs Gileb aliū ĩgressū vl aliud juris<sup>6</sup> q<sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> m. 10 d.

<sup>2</sup> m. 10 d. ; Abb. Plac. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Margin decayed. This Abbey is in Normandy, near Caen.

<sup>4</sup> 'Rainald,' probably the same, held at the time of the Domesday Survey. (D. B. vol. i. fol. 122.)

<sup>5</sup> m. 10 d.

<sup>6</sup> Sic.

209. The assize comes to recognise if Tancred, the father of Brian, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with the appurtenances in Bant, on the day that he died, etc. ; which land Ralph Nott holds. The jury say that [Tancred] did so die seised. Judgment : Let Brian have his seisin, and Ralph is in mercy. And be it known that this assize was taken by default of Ralph, who was first summoned, and then resummoned, and did not come or essoin himself. Ralph's amercement, half-a-mark.

210. The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time of peace presented the last parson, who is dead, to the church of Trematon, which is vacant, so it is said, the advowson of which Roger de Vautort claims against the Abbot of *S. Pierre sur Dive*. The jury say that Reginald de Vautort, the great-great-grandfather<sup>1</sup> of the said Roger, and from whom the inheritance, which Roger holds, descends, in the time of peace presented the last parson, who is dead, to that church, to wit, Philipp de Churton. Judgment : Let Roger have a writ to the Bishop of the place that he do admit a worthy parson to that church on the presentation of Roger.

211. The assize comes to recognise if Thurstan, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one virgate and a half of land with appurtenances in Thornton, on the day that he died, etc., which land Gilbert de Port holds. And [Gilbert] comes, and vouches to warranty Baldwin son of Baldwin. And Robert comes and says that [Gilbert] ought not to have the warranty, because he has no right or entry except through Thurstan, [Robert's] father, who delivered it to Gilbert, with the said Robert, to the intent that [Robert] might marry a daughter of the said Gilbert, and thereof he puts himself on the jury ; and Gilbert similarly. The jury say that Thurstan, the father of Robert, was only seised of three ferlings of the aforesaid land, and in those three ferlings of land Gilbert has no entry or right, other than as aforesaid. Therefore it is

<sup>1</sup> *Tritavus* = *tresaiel*, the grandfather's grandfather ; the word seems to have lost its classical meaning. See Ducange, *s.v.* *tritavus*.

mīa

ut p̄dēm ; Io cōsidatū ; q̄d Rob hat seisinā suā de iſt . iij . f'ling' ſre . ⁊ Gileb i mīa ⁊ teneat i pace alias . iij . f'ling' ſre.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> PLACITA ⁊ ASSISE AſD LINČ I C'ASTINO SČE  
T'NITATIS CORĀ SIM DE PATESHUĻĻ . E. DE  
FAUKENBĚG' ⁊ SOCLIS EOR ANNO RĚGNI RĚG  
.. J . Q'ARTO.<sup>3</sup>

212. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Siṁ de Līdoñ . Huḡ Scot<sup>5</sup> . Wiſt de Mortoñ . Wiſt  
fiſt Amfrið iij . miliſ ſuṁoniti ad eliḡndū xij . ad faciendū  
magnā assisam in<sup>6</sup> Wiſtm de Ounebi ⁊ Adā de Bollebi de  
iij . caſ ſre ⁊ . j . moſndiñ cū ptiñ i Ounebi uñ idē Wiſt qui  
tenēs est posuit se i māgnā assisam dñi Rēḡ ⁊ peſ reč fi'  
quis eoꝝ maj<sup>7</sup> j<sup>8</sup> hat i ſra illa veḡūt ⁊ elegunt istos . Huḡ  
de Bussei . Wiſt Picot . Marti Martel . Alured de Hadintō .  
Wiſt Camblañ de Mortoñ . Wiſt de Laude . Wiſt de Widehaſ .  
Rič de Ot'nghā . Rað de Heiling . Roḡ fiſt Hamoñ . Roḡ  
Ribaut . Johes de Lalneto . Roḡ fiſt Wiſt de Lekeburñ .  
Petſ de Kaſtelliun . Petſ de Nevitt . Roḡ de Mannebi .

i c'astino sčē  
Joh.

¶ Concordati sunt p sic q̄d dimiabunt totā p̄dēam ſrā .  
Excepto capitali mesuagio ſre q̄d remanet ipi Ade . ⁊  
hřdibꝫ suis . ⁊ Wiſts habebit escambiū .

213. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si B'eng' avuncſ Juge fiſt Thore  
seisit<sup>6</sup> fuit i dñico suo ut de feudo de . ij . boṽ ſre cū ptiñ i  
Horsintoñ die quo obiit . ⁊ si obiit ič . Q'm ſrā Thorald<sup>7</sup>  
de Wincebi dič<sup>8</sup> qui veñ ⁊ dič assisam iñ nō deḡe fi' eo  
q̄d ipa Juga huit sorores quinqꝫ que. huerť filios ⁊ filias

<sup>1</sup> A ferling is one fourth of a virgate.

<sup>2</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Heading to m. 1.

<sup>4</sup> m. 11 ; Abb. Plac. 39.

<sup>5</sup> m. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Sic ; an error for 'tenet.'

considered that Robert may have his seisin of those three ferlings of land, and Gilbert is in mercy, and [Gilbert] may hold in peace the other three ferlings of land.

PLEAS AND ASSIZES AT LINCOLN ON THE MORROW  
OF HOLY TRINITY, BEFORE SIMON DE PATES-  
HULL, EUSTACE DE FAUCONBERG, AND THEIR  
FELLOWS, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1202].

212. Simon de Lyndon, Hugh Scot, William de Morton and William son of Humphrey,—four knights summoned to elect twelve to make the great assize between William de Owmbly and Adam de Bulby touching three carucates of land and one mill with appurtenances in Owmbly, whereof the said William [de Owmbly], who is the tenant, put himself on the great assize of the King, and craved a recognition to be made which of them has the greater right in that land,—came and elected these:—Hugh de Bussei, William Pigot, Martin Martel, Alured de Haddington, William Chamberlain of Morton, William de Laude, William de Woodhall, Richard de Ottringham, Ralph de Healing, Robert son of Hamo, Robert Ribaut, John de Lalneto,<sup>1</sup> Robert son of William de Legbourn, Peter de Kastellium, Peter de Neville and Robert de Manby.

They make a concord to the effect that they will divide all the said land except the capital messuage, which shall remain to Adam and his heirs; and William shall have an exchange [for the capital messuage].

213. The assize comes to recognise if Berenger, the uncle of Juga, daughter of Thore, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two bovates of land with appurtenances in Horsington the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], which land Thorold de Winceby holds. [Thorold] comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Juga had five sisters, and they had sons and

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps for 'de Alneto,' or Dawnay.

qui vivit et adeo sunt propinqui ad jus illi<sup>o</sup> ire si aliquid jus in herent. sicut et ipsa una autem sororum fuit Alic que huius fuit scilicet Thom qui vivit. secunda sororum fuit Wimarka que huius filia quondam scilicet Samel<sup>1</sup> que vivit. tertia fuit Egge que huius filius scilicet Rad Povel. quarta autem fuit Guna que huius fuit qui vivit scilicet Thom. quinta Sunna<sup>1</sup> ux Rogli Fabri et huius filia Ede. s. que vivit. et ipsa Juga hoc cognovit. et ideo consideratum est quod assisa non procedat de predicta terra. Sed pro Thorold<sup>o</sup> spontanea voluntate concessit assisam finem de sexta parte predictae terre que illa continget ad partem suam si aliquid iuris in herede debet. ¶ Jur dictum quod non obiit in ita seisis<sup>o</sup>. ¶ Iudicium. Thorold<sup>o</sup> teneat. et Juga in manibus. pauper est.

214. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Rob de Thampton dat domino Regi xx. solidos pro hinda inquisitione utrum Hawis de Lissinton que eum in placitum habet etatem vel non.

215. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assisa venit reus si Alanus pro Wimarce ux Siim de Burge fuit seisis<sup>o</sup> in domino suo ut de feudo de vij. partibus. j. bovum terre est partem in Addeltorp die quo arripuit illi suum versus Ierlm in quo itinere obijt. Quia terra Ric fuit Rob tenet. et Walte de Covintre dicit quod ipse tenet tres acras de terra illa. et Ada le Viner dicit quod ipse in tenet vij. acras. et Siim de Burge et Wimarce dicit quod non tenuit illas tres acras die quo istud breve impetratum sed cognoscit quod Ada tenuit illas vij. acras ante breve impetratum. ¶ Ito remanet ass. et Siim et Wimarce in manibus pro fine clam.

finia

<sup>1</sup> These names are rather doubtful.

<sup>2</sup> m. 1 d.

<sup>3</sup> m. 1 d.



daughters who are living, and so they are as near to the right to that land, if they have any right therein, as [Juga] herself. One of the sisters was Alice, who had a son, to wit, Thomas, who is living; the second of the sisters was Wimark, who had a certain daughter, to wit, Samel, who is living; the third was Egge, who had a son, to wit, Ralph Peverel; the fourth was Guna, who had a son who is living, to wit, Thomas; the fifth [was] Sunna, wife of Roger the Smith, and she had a daughter, Ede, to wit, who is living. And Juga admits this. Therefore it is considered that the assize do not proceed touching the said land. But afterwards Thorold of his own free will conceded that the assize might be made touching the sixth part of the said land, which would fall to her share, if she ought to have any right therein. The jury say that [Berenger] did not so die seised. Judgment : Let Thorold hold, and Juga is in mercy; she is a pauper.

214. Robert de Trihampton gives to our lord the King twenty shillings for having an inquest whether Hawisia de Lissington, who impleads him, has [full] age or not.

215. The assize comes to recognise if Alan, the father of Wimarc, wife of Simon de Burg, was seised in his demesne as of fee of seven parts of one bovaté of land with appurtenances in Addlethorpe, the day that he set out on his journey towards Jerusalem, in which journey he died, etc., which land Richard son of Robert holds; and Walter de Coventry says that he holds three acres of that land, and Adam the Viner says that he holds seven acres thereof. And Simon de Burg and Wimarc say that [Walter] did not hold those three acres on the day on which that writ was obtained [by them], but they admit that Adam held those seven acres before the writ was obtained. Therefore let the assize remain, and Simon and Wimarc are in mercy for a false claim.

216. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Burius<sup>2</sup> p̄r Huġ fuit seisit<sup>3</sup> i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . boŷ ĩr ĉ ptiñ i Wierñ die q<sup>o</sup> ob ĩč. Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Rob de Welle tenet ¶ Juř đnt q qđ<sup>4</sup> Burius<sup>2</sup> fuit ita seisit<sup>3</sup> iñ . ĩč. Judm . Huġ hat seisinā . ĩ Rob i ĩia p ĩjusta deř . ĩ Rob off dño Reġ xl . soř p ĩndo sacrañto xxiiij . miliř p cōvincend juratoribz q dič qđ Burius<sup>2</sup> ñ fuit seisit<sup>3</sup> die quo ob n<sup>1</sup> de diñ boŷ.

ĩia  
xl. sol.<sup>4</sup>  
v. ĩi.

217. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč quis advocat<sup>6</sup> tempe pacis p̄sentaŷ ultimā psonā que mortuā est ad ecclīā de Stein que vacat ut dic<sup>r</sup> c<sup>o</sup> advocačonem Hacun de Stein clañ vs<sup>3</sup> Rob de Wett ĩ Rob veñ ĩ dič q assisa iñ nō debet fi<sup>1</sup> q ĩpe Hacun tulit assisam alia vice corā G. fit Pet<sup>1</sup> ĩ sociis suis vs<sup>3</sup> eū ĩ q juř ĩc diřunt qđ psona q<sup>1</sup> ulō obiit i ecclīa illa tāte fuit etatis qđ ĩpi nesciēř dič quis presentaŷ ulřam psonā . ĩ Hacun cōgnoŷ q ĩpe alia vice tulit ita assisam s3 quia juř diřūt ĩc se nescire . ĩpe ñc petit assisā fieri p alios juratores. Concord st.

218. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Swartheved p̄r Rob seisit<sup>3</sup> fuit i dnico ut de feudo de ij . boŷ ĩre cū ptiñ i Saltorp die q<sup>o</sup> ob ĩč. ĩ si ĩpe Rob sit ej<sup>3</sup> ppinquier hes Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Rob de Saltorp tenet . Juř đnt q Swartheved ñ fuit iñ seisit<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> p<sup>1</sup>mā Coroñ . H. Reġ q obiit tempe Reġ Steph . Judm . Rob teneat . ĩ Rob fit Swartheved i ĩia . paup ; .

ĩia

<sup>1</sup> m. 1 d.

<sup>2</sup> This may be either Burins, Burnis, or Burius.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Struck out. Apparently the

forty shillings was not sufficient, so Robert increased his offer to five marks, which was accepted.

<sup>5</sup> m. 1 d.

<sup>6</sup> m. 1 d.

216. The assize comes to recognise if Burius, the father of Hugh, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Withern the day that he died, etc., which land Robert de Well holds. The jury say that Burius was so seised thereof, etc. Judgment: Let Hugh have his seisin, and Robert is in mercy for the unjust detention. Robert offers to the King forty shillings to have the oath of twenty-four knights to convict the jurors, because he says that Burius was only seised of half a bovate on the day he died.
217. The assize comes to recognise what patron, in the time of peace, presented the last parson, who is dead, to the church of Stain, which is vacant, so it is said, the advowson of which Hacon de Stain claims against Robert de Well. And Robert comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Hacon brought an assize on another occasion before Geoffrey Fitz Peter and his fellows against him [Robert], and the jury then said that the parson who last died at that church was such a great age that they did not know how to say who presented the last parson. And Hacon admits that he did so bring an assize on another occasion, but he now prays that an assize may be made by other jurors, because the jury then said that they did not know. They make a concord.
218. The assize comes to recognise if Swarthead, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two bovates of land with appurtenances in Sausthorpe [?] the day that he died, etc., and if the said Robert is his next heir; which land Robert de Sausthorpe holds. The jury say that Swarthead was not so seised after the first coronation of King Henry, because he died in the time of King Stephen. Judgment: Let Robert [de Sausthorpe] hold; and Robert son of Swarthead is in mercy. He is a pauper.

219. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup>. ve. reč. si Harold pa<sup>l</sup> Gilleb fuit saisit<sup>o</sup> i dnico suo ut de feod de di<sup>m</sup> bova<sup>t</sup> fre c<sup>o</sup> pti<sup>n</sup> i Tideltorp<sup>o</sup> i de . j . salina cu<sup>m</sup> pti<sup>n</sup> i Sumcotes die q<sup>o</sup> obiit i<sup>o</sup> c<sup>o</sup>. Et si idē Gilleb sit ej<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>pinq<sup>o</sup>or hes . q<sup>a</sup>m i<sup>o</sup>ra p<sup>o</sup>or de Lekebur<sup>n</sup> tenet . i p<sup>o</sup>or ve<sup>n</sup> i<sup>o</sup> vocat i<sup>n</sup> ad waran<sup>t</sup> Rob de Lekebur<sup>n</sup> . q<sup>i</sup> ve<sup>n</sup> i<sup>o</sup> warantizavit ei illā salinā . i Rob ve<sup>n</sup> i<sup>o</sup> di<sup>c</sup> q<sup>o</sup> avus suus dedit ecclie de Lekebur<sup>n</sup> illū salinū<sup>2</sup> i p<sup>o</sup>q<sup>a</sup>m i<sup>o</sup>pe eā ita dedit nullus fuit saisit<sup>o</sup> de illa salina n<sup>i</sup> p<sup>o</sup>or i<sup>o</sup> gvent<sup>o</sup> de Lekebur<sup>n</sup> i i<sup>n</sup> po<sup>n</sup> se sup ju<sup>r</sup>. Consid<sup>o</sup>la<sup>t</sup> i<sup>o</sup> q<sup>o</sup> assisa pcedat sup i<sup>o</sup>pm Rob de illa salina. ¶ Ju<sup>r</sup> di<sup>c</sup>t q<sup>o</sup> Harold n<sup>o</sup> obiit seisit<sup>o</sup> de illa salina die q<sup>o</sup> obiit. ¶ Ju<sup>d</sup> p<sup>o</sup>or teneat i pace i Gilleb i m<sup>i</sup>a p i<sup>o</sup>ta detēp<sup>o</sup>cone . i sciend q<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>or di<sup>c</sup> q<sup>o</sup> nō tenuit illā di<sup>m</sup> bova<sup>t</sup> fre i dnico s<sup>z</sup> q<sup>i</sup>dā francolan<sup>o</sup> de eod p<sup>o</sup>ore p . xij . d p ānū . i Gilleb di<sup>c</sup> q<sup>o</sup> i<sup>o</sup>pe tenuit illā i<sup>o</sup>ram p i<sup>o</sup>pm p<sup>o</sup>orem . i Gilleb q<sup>o</sup>rat b<sup>i</sup>re . v<sup>o</sup>s<sup>o</sup> tenētem si voluit.

220. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Alan<sup>o</sup> medic<sup>o</sup> de Bollesou<sup>r</sup> dat dno Regi . xx . sot p licencia remanendi ne transfretet p feod di<sup>m</sup> mili<sup>t</sup>.

221. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Eustach<sup>o</sup> sviens de Hoiland i m<sup>i</sup>a q<sup>o</sup> apposuit q<sup>i</sup>ndā villanū i Jurata nove dissaisine.

222. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup>. ve. reč. si Philipp<sup>o</sup> avuncts Hu<sup>o</sup>g fuit saisit<sup>o</sup> i dnico suo ut de feod de . j . bova<sup>t</sup> fre cu<sup>m</sup> pti<sup>n</sup> i Bardenay die q<sup>o</sup> obiit . i si obiit i<sup>o</sup> c<sup>o</sup>. i si Hu<sup>o</sup>g p<sup>o</sup>d<sup>o</sup>us sit p<sup>o</sup>pinq<sup>o</sup>or hes ej<sup>o</sup> . q<sup>a</sup>m i<sup>o</sup>ra Agnes fit Hu<sup>o</sup>g tenet. ¶ Ju<sup>r</sup> di<sup>c</sup>ut q<sup>o</sup> Philipp<sup>o</sup> nō obiit p<sup>o</sup>t p<sup>o</sup>mā Coronat H. Reg<sup>o</sup>. ¶ Ju<sup>d</sup> Agnes teneat . i Hu<sup>o</sup>g i m<sup>i</sup>a p fto cla<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> m. 3; Abb. Plac. 40.    <sup>2</sup> Sic.    <sup>3</sup> m. 3 d.    <sup>4</sup> m. 3 d.    <sup>5</sup> m. 3 d.

219. The assize comes to recognise if Harold, the father of Gilbert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a bovat of land with appurtenances in Theddlethorpe and of one salt-pit with appurtenances in Somercotes the day that he died, etc., and if the said Gilbert is his next heir; which land the Prior of Legbourn holds. And the Prior comes and vouches to warranty thereof Robert de Legbourn, who came and warranted to him that salt-pit; and Robert comes and says that his grandfather gave that salt-pit to the church of Legbourn, and after [his grandfather] so gave it, no one was seised of that salt-pit except the Prior and Convent of Legbourn, and thereof he puts himself on the jury. It is considered that the assize may proceed against Robert touching that salt-pit. The jury say that Harold was not seised of that salt-pit the day that he died. Judgment: Let the Prior hold in peace; and Gilbert is in mercy for the unjust detention. And be it known that the Prior said that he did not hold that half bovat of land in demesne, but a certain franklin [holds it] of the Prior for twelve pence yearly. And Gilbert said that he himself held that land through the Prior. Let Gilbert seek a writ against the tenant if he wish.
220. Alan the leech of Bolsover<sup>1</sup> gives the King twenty shillings for licence to remain [in England] and that he need not cross the sea on account of half a knight's fee.
221. Eustace the sergeant of Holland is in mercy because he placed a certain villein on a jury of *novel disseisin*.
222. The assize comes to recognise if Philip, the uncle of Hugh, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovat of land with appurtenances in Bardney the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], and if the said Hugh is his next heir; which land Agnes daughter of Hugh holds. The jury say that Philip did not die after the first coronation of King Henry. Judgment: Let Agnes hold; and Hugh is in mercy for a false claim.

<sup>1</sup> Co. Derby; or perhaps Bellshaw, near Belton, co. Linc.

223. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup>. ve. reč si Wal<sup>l</sup> pa<sup>l</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup>i fuit saisit<sup>o</sup> i dnico suo ut de feod<sup>e</sup> de . ij . ac<sup>r</sup> i di<sup>m</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ti cū pti<sup>n</sup> [in] Ollington die q<sup>o</sup> obiit i<sup>c</sup>. i si Rob<sup>t</sup> sit p<sup>p</sup>inq<sup>or</sup> hes ej<sup>o</sup> . q<sup>a</sup>m i<sup>r</sup>am Simon de Kime tenet . i Si<sup>m</sup> venit i di<sup>c</sup> q nō h<sup>t</sup> rōnabilē sūmonitōnem i Rob<sup>t</sup> hoc ognovit . i ido i adventu Justi<sup>c</sup>. Vič h<sup>t</sup> b<sup>r</sup>e.

In advent<sup>u</sup>  
Justi<sup>c</sup>.

224. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup>. ve. reč. si Gille<sup>b</sup> de Gaunt . i Falcma<sup>r</sup> de Barto<sup>n</sup> i<sup>j</sup>uste i sine judi<sup>c</sup>o diss Wi<sup>t</sup>tm fit Wi<sup>t</sup>ti de lib<sup>o</sup> te<sup>n</sup> suo i Barto<sup>n</sup> infra ass<sup>a</sup>m. ¶ Ju<sup>r</sup> dicūt q ipi ita diss eū. ¶ Judi<sup>c</sup>. Wi<sup>t</sup>ts h<sup>t</sup>at ind<sup>e</sup> saisinā suā . i celi i m<sup>ia</sup> . Dāpnū . j . m<sup>ia</sup> Fulmari . C . sot . i Gilli<sup>b</sup> a<sup>m</sup>ci<sup>e</sup>t<sup>r</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Lond<sup>e</sup> . i Si<sup>m</sup> de Kime Bai<sup>t</sup> optu<sup>t</sup> d<sup>no</sup> Reg<sup>e</sup> . xx . solid<sup>o</sup> p g<sup>v</sup>incendis reč . illis . p . xxiii<sup>j</sup><sup>or</sup> mili<sup>t</sup> . i nō sūt recepti . q nō i attornat<sup>o</sup> ind<sup>e</sup> ad lucrand<sup>u</sup> v<sup>l</sup> p<sup>d</sup>end<sup>u</sup>.

m<sup>ia</sup>

m<sup>ia</sup>

225. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Sibilla q fū. u<sup>x</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. f. Wal<sup>l</sup>i pe<sup>t</sup> v<sup>s</sup><sup>o</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> de T<sup>l</sup>amtune . ij . bo<sup>v</sup> . i . c . pti<sup>n</sup> . i j . toftū in Lissintune q clamat ēe lib<sup>m</sup> maritagiū suū . i in q p<sup>d</sup>cs Rob<sup>t</sup> n<sup>o</sup> h<sup>u</sup>it ing<sup>ss</sup>ū n<sup>o</sup> p Rob<sup>t</sup> q<sup>a</sup>ndā v<sup>r</sup> suū q ei ip<sup>a</sup> v<sup>nd</sup>id<sup>u</sup> i Rob<sup>t</sup> venit i pe<sup>t</sup> visū. ¶ H<sup>at</sup> visū. ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ē ap<sup>d</sup> Lei<sup>c</sup> a die mar<sup>t</sup>i p<sup>x</sup>im<sup>a</sup> p<sup>o</sup> festū Ap<sup>l</sup>o<sup>z</sup> Pet<sup>i</sup> i Pauli . i xv . dies i in<sup>l</sup>im fiat vis<sup>u</sup>.

ap<sup>d</sup> Lei<sup>c</sup>.

CIVITAS LIN<sup>c</sup>.

226. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup>. ve<sup>n</sup>. reč. si Petr<sup>o</sup> Novus Mag<sup>r</sup> . i Ivetta u<sup>x</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> . i Joh<sup>n</sup> fit eo<sup>z</sup> i<sup>j</sup>uste i s<sup>n</sup> jud<sup>e</sup> diss Wari<sup>n</sup> Tinctoriū .

<sup>1</sup> m. 3 d.

<sup>2</sup> m. 3 d.

<sup>3</sup> m. 4 d.

<sup>4</sup> For 'eam (terram),' or 'some similar phrase.

<sup>5</sup> m. 5; Abb<sup>y</sup>. Plac. 40.

223. The assize comes to recognise if Walter, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres and a half of meadow with appurtenances in Allington the day that he died, etc., and if Robert is his next heir; which land Simon de Kyme holds. And Simon comes and says that he has not had a reasonable summons; and Robert admits this. Therefore [a day is given] in the coming of the justices. The sheriff has the writ.
224. The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert de Gaunt and Fulmar de Barton have unjustly and without judgment disseised William son of William, of his free tenement in Barton within the assize. The jury say that they have so disseised him. Judgment: Let William have his seisin thereof; and the others are in mercy. Damage, one mark; Fulmar's amercement, one hundred shillings; and let Gilbert be amerced at London.<sup>1</sup> And Simon de Kyme, the bailiff, offered the King twenty shillings for having a jury of twenty-four knights to convict those recognitors; and [the twenty shillings] were not accepted, because [Simon] is not the attorney in the matter to win or lose.
225. Sybil, who was the wife of Robert son of Walter, demands against Robert de Trehampton [?] two bovates of land with appurtenances and one toft in Lissington which she claims to be her frank-marriage, and in which Robert [de Trehampton] had no entry, except through Robert [son of Walter], formerly her husband, who sold it to him. And Robert [de Trehampton] comes and craves a view. Let him have a view. A day is given at Leicester in fifteen days from the Tuesday next after the feast of Peter and Paul the Apostles, and in the meantime let a view be made.

## CITY OF LINCOLN.

226. The assize comes to recognise if Peter Newmaster, and Ivetta his wife, and John their son, have unjustly and without judgment disseised Warin the Dyer of his free

<sup>1</sup> Because he is a Baron.

de libo teñ suo i Linč . infra ass<sup>m</sup> . Jurať dicūt q iŕi nō  
ita diss eū . iŕuste 7 sñ judičo . q iŕi iŕplacitabant<sup>r</sup> iñ i Cuř  
Civitatis Linč . 7 ibi recupavnt saisinā p judm Cuř Civitať  
Linč . p defalta Martiñ Martel q<sup>i</sup> nō fuit saisit<sup>o</sup> de illa 7ra .  
7 Curia 7sita . si placit fuit ita i Cuř . inl iŕm Wariñ 7  
7dčos Petr 7 Ivettā 7 Johm de 7dča 7ra . dicūt<sup>1</sup> q nō . s3  
inl Petrñ 7 Martiñ Martel . de 7vič illi<sup>o</sup> 7re . 7 q Wariñ  
tenuit tūc 7rā illā . 7 juratores hoc p<sup>o</sup>ea cognovnt . ¶ Jud  
Warin<sup>o</sup> hat iñ saisinā suā . 7 Petr<sup>o</sup> 7 alii i mīa . Dāpnū  
<sup>2</sup> ¶ Juratores q<sup>i</sup> 7victi st de pjurio Custodiant<sup>r</sup> 7  
Oseb Martel . j . recognit iñ . i mīa q dix corā Justič qd nō  
fecit visū . 7 testat fuit q sūmoñ fuit . <sup>2</sup> mīa Pet<sup>i</sup>  
. xx . sot . pť iñ .<sup>3</sup>

mīa . mīa .  
Custodiant<sup>r</sup>  
mīa mīa .

227. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> veñ reč . si Wiff Taillebot . 7 Sanson fit Wiffi .  
7 Wiff fit Alañ 7 Hamo fr ej<sup>o</sup> . 7 Nich fit Seolf iŕuste 7 sñ  
judičo diss Rad Madian de libo teñ suo i Linč . 7 Wiff 7  
Sanson 7 Wiff 7 Ham veniūt 7 dicūt q iŕi hnt iñ seisinā .  
p judič Burchmoti Linč . 7 iñ vocāt Cuř illā ad Waranť .  
7 Cuř testat<sup>r</sup> q nřm placit fuit inl eos i Cuř . 7 q Cuř qm  
vocaverť eis defič . 7sidať 7 q Wiff 7 oñs alii dissaisiatores  
i mīa . 7 q Rad hat iñ sais suā . Dāpnū . xx . sot . pť Wiffi  
de mīa : Runfar fit Lamb . 7 Adā de Colecešť . ¶ Pť  
Sanson<sup>4</sup> de diñ m<sup>4</sup> . Rob Pane . <sup>2</sup> Pť Wiffi fit  
Alañ : Wiff Palmus . pť Ham : Roğ soci<sup>o</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> . pť Nichot

ij. mīa

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Blank in roll.

<sup>3</sup> m. 5; Abb. Plac. 40.

<sup>4-4</sup> These words interlined.



tenement in Lincoln, within the assize. The jury say that they have not so disseised him, unjustly and without judgment, because they were impleaded thereof in the Court of the City of Lincoln, and there they recovered seisin by judgment of the Court of the City of Lincoln, and by the default of Martin Martel, who was not seised of that land. And the Court, being questioned if there was such a plea in the Court between the said Warin and the said Peter, Ivetta, and John, touching the said land, says that there was not, but [there was a plea] between Peter and Martin Martel touching the services of that land, and that Warin then held that land. And the jurors afterwards admit this. Judgment: Let Warin have his seisin thereof; and Peter and the others are in mercy. Damages Let the jurors who are convicted of perjury be kept in custody. And Osbert Martel, one of the recognitors thereof, is in mercy, because he said before the Justices that he did not make a view, and it was testified that he was summoned . . . . Peter's amercement, twenty shillings; the pledge therefor is . . . .

227. The assize comes to recognise if William Talbot, Samson son of William, William son of Alan, and Hamo his brother, and Nicholas son of Seolf, have unjustly and without judgment disseised Ralph Madian of his free tenement in Lincoln. And William [Talbot], Samson, William [son of Alan] and Hamo come and say that they have seisin thereof by judgment of the Burghmote of Lincoln, and they vouch that Court to warranty thereof. And the Court testifies that there was no plea between them in that Court. And because the Court which they vouched failed them, it is considered that William [Talbot] and all the other disseisors are in mercy, and that Ralph may have his seisin thereof. Damages, twenty shillings. William [Talbot's] pledges for the amercement, Runfar son of Lambert, and Adam de Colchester. Samson's pledges for half a mark, Robert Pane . . . . Pledge of William son of Alan, William Palmer; pledge of Hamo, Roger his partner; pledge of Nicholas,

Henr fit Joh . mia Wiffi . xx . sot . mia Sanson diñ . m̃ .  
 mia Wiffi fit Alañ . j . m̃ . mia Hañ . diñ . m̃ . mia Nich .  
 diñ . m̃ .

228. <sup>1</sup> ¶ P<sup>o</sup>cept<sup>o</sup> fuit viç qđ poñet p vadiū ⁊ salvos p<sup>o</sup> .  
 Wiffm de Mubray qđ ēet responsur<sup>o</sup> P<sup>o</sup>ri d Semplinghā  
 de vexaōne de libis elemosñ suis q<sup>o</sup>s tenet de dono Roḡi de  
 Mub<sup>o</sup> . cuj<sup>o</sup> hes ⁊ idē Wiff . ⁊ cont<sup>a</sup> tenorē car<sup>o</sup> ipi<sup>o</sup> Roḡi  
 vexat pđēm P<sup>o</sup>rem . P<sup>o</sup>or eat sñ die . q<sup>o</sup>a Wiff ⁊ ult<sup>a</sup> mā  
 in ſviço dñi R .

229. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Jollan<sup>o</sup> de Stowe i ñia . p fla p<sup>o</sup>sentacōne eo q diñ  
 qđ . j . toftū fuit i mañ Epi Hug Linč . ⁊ c<sup>o</sup>motus fuit iñ .  
 P<sup>o</sup> Jollañ Gilleb de Sca Cruce . ⁊ Roḡ fit Wiffi de Stowe ⁊  
 de Beteresbi.<sup>3</sup>

#### RESIDUA PLAČ LINČ PLACITATA AĖ COVINTR.

230. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Rađ de Auetorp petiit v<sup>o</sup>s<sup>o</sup> Petrū Salsariū ⁊ Ysabeñ  
 uñ ej<sup>o</sup> . ij . bov<sup>o</sup> fr cū ptiñ i Milnetorp ⁊ Petr<sup>o</sup> feč defaltā  
 aĖ Linč ita qđ ſra illa capta fuit i manū dñi Reḡ ⁊ dies  
 capčonis mandata aĖ Covintr ⁊ ſc nō veñ ipe Petr<sup>o</sup> s3  
 Ysabeñ q p<sup>o</sup> ⁊ ſc petiit ſrā illā p plev . s3 eo qđ Petr<sup>o</sup> nō  
 veñ . ñ fuit ei replegiata s3 sit i tali statu usq3 ad . j .  
 mēse p<sup>o</sup> festū Sçi Mich . ⁊ ſc sit ibi Rađ ad audied Judm suū .

Coordinated by.

<sup>1</sup> m. 5 d.

<sup>2</sup> m. 5 d.

<sup>3</sup> This looks very like an instance of two surnames borne at once, as is still done in Germany. Of course it is not uncommon to find a person using two surnames, taken from two estates, at different times, and being called 'de A' or 'de B' according as he happened to be living at 'A

or 'B,' or as the particular record referred to 'A' or 'B'; but I have never met with an instance of two such names used at the same time, unless this be one. It is possible, however, that 'de Beteresbi' refers to a third individual, whose Christian name has been omitted, but there is no indication of any such omission.

<sup>4</sup> m. 5 d.

Henry son of John; amercement of William [Talbot], twenty shillings; amercement of Samson, half a mark; amercement of William son of Alan, one mark; amercement of Hamo, half a mark; amercement of Nicholas, half a mark.

228. The sheriff was commanded to put by gage and safe pledges William de Mowbray, so that he should be [here] to answer the Prior of Sempringham touching the disturbance of his free alms which he [the Prior] holds of the gift of Roger de Mowbray, whose heir the said William is, and that [William] disturbs the said Prior contrary to the tenor of the charter of the said Roger. The Prior goes without day, because William is beyond the sea in the service of our lord the King.

229. Jollan de Stowe is in mercy for a false presentment, because he said that a toft was in the hands of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and he [the Bishop] had been troubled about this.<sup>1</sup> Jollan's pledges, Gilbert de S. Cross and Roger son of William de Stowe and de Battersby.

THE REST OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE PLEAS, PLEADED  
AT COVENTRY.

230. Ralph de Authorpe demanded against Peter Salsarius and Isabel his wife two bovates of land with appurtenances in Millthorpe. And Peter made default at Lincoln, so that the land was taken into the King's hand, and the day of the taking was returned at Coventry. And Peter did not come then, but Isabel [came], and she then for the first time craved the land by plevin. But as Peter did not come, it was not replevied to her; but let it be in the same state until one month after Michaelmas; and let Ralph be there then to hear his judgment. They make a concord.

<sup>1</sup> Doubtful; the whole case is obscure.

231. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Aleř de Pointoñ querit<sup>r</sup> qđ Rič Collector . Baldric<sup>o</sup> de Mustoñ . Andř fit Sudhard . Brici<sup>o</sup> . Rob de Grimescros . Laurēci<sup>o</sup> de Mustoñ recōgnitores assise capte in<sup>l</sup> ipm Aleř ĩ Wiř Britonē corā dno G. fit Pet<sup>i</sup> ařd Norhē plus ĩre dedunt eiđ Wiřlo q<sup>m</sup> ipe Wiř recupavit vs<sup>o</sup> eund Aleř p assisam uñ id G. fit Pet<sup>i</sup> ĩ ore ĩ bvi testat<sup>o</sup> est qđ pđcs Wiř nō recupavit p assisam illā plusq<sup>a</sup> . j . acř ĩ diñ . ĩ . j . mesař . ĩ hoc idē testant<sup>r</sup> quidā alii recōgnitores ejusdē assise . uñ pđci Rič ĩ Baldric<sup>o</sup> ĩ alii . iiij . attachiati fuerť adēe corā Justič in respōsuri q<sup>i</sup> veniūt ĩ diřūt qđ ipi nō dedūt pđčo Wiřlo plusq<sup>a</sup> . j . acř ĩ diñ ĩ . j . mesař sič Dñs G. testat<sup>r</sup> se ei dedisse . ĩ vič ĩ tot<sup>o</sup> comitat<sup>o</sup> testat<sup>r</sup> qđ ipi ĩ pleno Coñ plus ĩre ei dedunt . uñ diuise notate sunt ĩ rořlo vič. Et ido cōsidatū ; qđ ipi custodiant<sup>r</sup> . ĩ Rič Bacun . Siñ de Benigtoñ . Andř fit Joh de Fenthorp . Rič fit Rob . Huř fit Abř . Gauř de Benigtoñ . ĩ Rađ fit Alani p<sup>i</sup>mi pleř pđčoř pjuratoř . sunt ĩ ĩia q<sup>o</sup> ñ ĩuerť eos.

232. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Thedř Hautein peř vs<sup>o</sup> Johem psonā de Scredentoñ . j . boř řr cū ptiñ ĩ Scredintoñ ut Jus suū . ĩ Joh ven ĩ dič qđ ipe tenet řrā illā . de capiflo Sčē Mař Linč de anno in annū q<sup>m</sup>diu eis placūit ĩ ñ aliř . ĩ vocat Decanū ĩ Capitlm ad Warantū in. Q<sup>i</sup> veniūt ĩ ei warantizāt . ĩ dnt qđ nolūt ei respōde desicut ipi sunt sñ Eřo<sup>3</sup> . ĩ io sñ die.

<sup>1</sup> m. 6.<sup>2</sup> m. 6.<sup>3</sup> The See was vacant from the

death of Bishop Hugh, in 1200, to the consecration of William de Bloys, or Bleya, 24 Aug. 1203.

231. Alexander de Pointon complains that Richard the collector, Baldric de Muston, Andrew son of Sudhard, Brice, Robert de Grimscomb and Laurence de Muston, recognitors in the assize taken between the said Alexander and William Brito before Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter at Northampton, gave more land to the said William than William recovered against him, Alexander, by that assize; whereof the said Geoffrey Fitz Peter both by word of mouth and by writ testified that the said William did not recover by that assize more than one acre and a half and one messuage; and certain other recognitors in the said assize testify the same. Wherefore the said Richard, and Baldric, and the other four were attached to be before the Justices to answer thereto. And they came and said that they did not give to the said William more than one acre and a half and one messuage, as Sir Geoffrey testifies that he gave him. And the sheriff and the whole county testify that they, in full county, did give him more land, whereof the bounds are noted in the sheriff's roll. And therefore it is considered that they be kept in custody. And Richard Bacon, Simon de Bennington, Andrew son of John de Fenthorp, Richard son of Robert, Hugh son of Abraham [?], Geoffrey de Bennington, and Ralph son of Alan, the first pledges of the said perjurers, are in mercy because they [the pledges] did did not have them [the perjurers].

232. Theobald Hautein demands against John, parson of Scredington, one bovate of land with appurtenances in Scredington as his right. And John comes and says that he holds that land of the Chapter of S. Mary of Lincoln, from year to year, as long as they please, and not otherwise, and he vouches to warranty thereof the Dean and Chapter. [The Dean and Chapter] come and warrant to [John], and say that they are unwilling to answer to [Theobald] because they are without a Bishop. Therefore without day.

## RESIDUA PLACITORꝰ LINC PLACITATA APꝰ LEIČ.

233. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Thoñ fr Widoñ seisit<sup>o</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . vij . bov ĩr cū ptiñ i Hekintoñ ĩ i Hat die q<sup>o</sup> ob . ĩč. Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Thoñ Anglic<sup>o</sup> tenet q<sup>i</sup> voca<sup>v</sup> ad warantū Cōstanciā u<sup>x</sup> suā q̄ veñ ĩ ei warantizavit . ĩ dič qđ assisa nō debet fi<sup>1</sup>) ĩpa enim cōgnoscit qđ pđcs Thoñ ita fuit seisit<sup>o</sup> ĩ qđ ĩpa est filia ĩ hes ej<sup>o</sup>dē Thoñ . ĩ Wido dič qđ ĩpa ñ fuit filia Thoñ . n<sup>e</sup> ĩpe Thoñ unq<sup>a</sup> eā tenuit p filia sua . ĩ ĩn posuit se sup juratā . q̄ dič sr sac<sup>a</sup>mento qđ ĩpe tenuit eā p filia sua. Q<sup>o</sup> dco . q̄sitū fuit si Wido aliud dre vellet : ĩ ĩpe di<sup>x</sup> q nō. Et ido cōsidatū ; qđ assisa remaneat ĩ qđ Wido n<sup>i</sup> capiat p illā.

234. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Rič de Ermēls pe<sup>t</sup> p se ĩ Matiff u<sup>x</sup> ej<sup>o</sup> ĩciā ptē diñ ca<sup>r</sup> ĩr cū ptiñ i Cranewell vs<sup>o</sup> Gaufr fit Rob sicut illā q̄ ei conting de libo tene<sup>m</sup>to qđ fuit Rob q<sup>o</sup>ndā viri sui i Cranewell . ĩ uñ ĩpe Matiff fuit dotata . ĩ Gaufr veñ ĩ dič qđ ĩpa q<sup>i</sup>e<sup>t</sup> cla<sup>m</sup> ei dotē suā i cu<sup>r</sup> Templar ap Brueriā p xx . sol ĩ . j . pallio pseo<sup>3</sup> . ĩ ĩn vocat cu<sup>r</sup> illā ad warant. Concord st.

235. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Ass<sup>a</sup> m̄ . anč ĩn<sup>l</sup> Wiñ fit Rog<sup>i</sup> pe<sup>t</sup> . ĩ Eliā fit Blac teñ de diñ bov ĩr cū ptiñ i Yngoldebi remanet : quia Elias veñ ĩ cōgno<sup>v</sup> qđ ĩpe tenet ĩrā illā i vilenagio de Ostto fit Nige<sup>t</sup> ita qđ ĩpe Ost potest amove eū qū volūit . ĩ Wiñ q<sup>r</sup>at bve vs<sup>o</sup> Ost si volūit.

<sup>1</sup> m. 6 d. ; Abb. Plac. 40.

<sup>2</sup> m. 6 d.

<sup>3</sup> 'Perseus,' for 'persus,' from

'persecum,' a peach, = peach-coloured.

<sup>4</sup> m. 7 d.

THE REST OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE PLEAS,  
PLEADED AT LEICESTER.

233. The assize comes to recognise if Thomas, the brother of Guy, was seised in his demesne as of fee of seven bovates of land with the appurtenances in Heckington, and in Hale, the day that he died, etc., which land Thomas English holds. [Thomas English] vouched to warranty Constance his wife; and she came and warranted to him; and she says that the assize ought not to be made, for she admits that the aforesaid Thomas [brother of Guy] was so seised, and [she says] that she is the daughter and heir of the said Thomas. Guy says that she was not the daughter of Thomas, and that Thomas never held her to be his daughter, and thereof he put himself upon the jury. [The jury] say, upon oath, that [Thomas brother of Guy] held her to be his daughter. Which being said, Guy was asked if he had anything else to say, and he said that he had not. Therefore it is considered that the assize remains and that Guy takes nothing thereby.
234. Richard de Ermenters demands, for himself and Matilda his wife, the third part of half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Cranwell, against Geoffrey son of Robert, as that which falls to [Matilda] of the free tenement, which belonged to Robert, formerly her husband, in Cranwell, and whereof the said Matilda was endowed. Geoffrey comes and says that she quit-claimed her dower to him in the court of the Templars at Bruer for twenty shillings and a peach-coloured cloak; and thereof he vouches that court to warranty. They make a concord.
235. The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between William, son of Roger, demandant, and Elias, son of Black, tenant, of half a bovat of land with appurtenances in Ingoldsby, remains, because Elias came and admitted that he holds that land in villenage of Osbert son of Nigel, so that Osbert can remove him when he wishes. William may seek a writ against Osbert if he wish.

236. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Joħes de Bergates ijuste ʔ sñ juđ  
levaŭ q<sup>a</sup>ndā sepē i Timblund ad nocuñtū libi teñ Fulcoñ  
fit Maurič i ead villa p<sup>o</sup> Coronačonē dñi Reğ aḡd Canť.  
¶ Juř dñt qđ ita levaŭ sepē. ¶ Judm . Sepes psñat<sup>r</sup> . ʔ  
Joh i ĩia . Dāpn . iij . soť ĩia Joh . j . ĩ . pt de ĩia .  
Walt de Martoñ . Philipp de Timblund.
237. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Rob Dod tulit ass ĩ . anč ʔs<sup>o</sup> Gileb fit Rogi de ij .  
boŭ ʔr cū ptiñ i Dei toñ ʔ ĩ ; psecut<sup>o</sup> nec pt de pseḡndo  
huit q<sub>p</sub> paup fuit . s; Gileb eat sñ die.
238. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Ranñ de Blankenay ijuste ʔ sñ  
juđ exaltaŭ stāgnū qđdā i Dunestoñ ad nocuñtū libi  
teneñti Rađ de Sčo Licio ʔ Eve uř ej<sup>o</sup> i ead villa p<sup>o</sup> festū  
Sči Mich pxiñ [añ p<sup>1</sup>mā Coroñ dñi Reğ]. ¶ Juř dñt qđ ita  
exaltaŭ stāgnū illud. ¶ Judm . Stāgnū adreciet<sup>r</sup> sič ēe  
debet ʔ solet . ʔ Ranñ i ĩia . Dāpnū . ij . soť . ĩia . j . ĩ .  
pt de ĩia . Joh de Bergates . Philipp de Timblund.
239. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Wiř fit Haldein ijuste ʔ sñ juđ diss  
Huğ fit Rič de libo teñ suo i Wellingouř post festū Sči  
Mich px<sup>m</sup> ʔč. ¶ Juř dñt q ĩ ita diss eū . q<sub>p</sub> nřm huit libm  
teñ unq<sup>a</sup>. ¶ Judm . Wiř teneat . ʔ Huğ i ĩia.
240. <sup>5</sup> ¶ Rob Basewiñ recedit sñ die ʔs<sup>o</sup> Alič ʔ Emñ fit  
Rogi peť de ass ĩ . anč de iij . acř p<sup>a</sup>ti i Basewinttorp : q<sub>p</sub>  
pđče Alič ʔ Emñ hñt viros de q<sup>1</sup>b; ĩ sit mētio i bvi.

<sup>1</sup> m. 7 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 8.<sup>3</sup> m. 8.<sup>4</sup> m. 8.<sup>5</sup> m. 8 d.



236. The assize comes to recognise if John de Burgate has unjustly and without judgment raised a fence in Timberland to the damage of the free tenement of Fulk son of Maurice, in the same town, and after the coronation of our lord the King at Canterbury. The jury say that [John] has so raised a fence. Judgment: Let the fence be knocked down, and John is in mercy. Damages, three shillings. John's amercement, one mark. Pledges for the amercement, Walter de Marton and Philip de Timberland.
237. Robert Dod brought an assize of *mort d'ancestor* against Gilbert son of Roger, touching two bovates of land with appurtenances in Denton, and did not prosecute, and he had no pledges to prosecute, because he was a pauper. Let Gilbert go without day.
238. The assize comes to recognise if Ranulf de Blankney has unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dam in Dunston to the damage of the free tenement of Ralph de S. Lis, and Eva his wife, in the same town, and after Michaelmas next [before the first coronation of the King]. The jury say that [Ranulf] has so raised the dam. Judgment: Let the dam be adjusted as it ought to be and formerly was, and Ranulf is in mercy. Damages, two shillings; amercement, one mark. Pledges for the amercement, John de Burgate and Philip de Timberland.
239. The assize comes to recognise if William son of Haldein has unjustly and without judgment disseised Hugh son of Richard of his free tenement in Wellingore after Michaelmas next [before the first coronation of the King]. The jury say that [William] has not so disseised [Hugh], because [Hugh] never had any free tenement. Judgment: Let William hold; and Hugh is in mercy.
240. Robert Baswin goes without day against Alice and Emma, daughters of Roger, [who were] demandants in an assize of *mort d'ancestor* touching four acres of meadow in Bassingthorpe, because the said Alice and Emma have husbands, of whom there is no mention in the writ.

241. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Sinoth þr Orewen seisit<sup>2</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . bov ĩr ĉ ptiñ i Leke die quo obiit. Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Eudo fit Rob . Trstan<sup>3</sup> fit Ywein . ĩ Brič fit Walđi . ĩ Derflec uñ ej<sup>4</sup> tenēt. Concordati sunt . ĩ Ywin<sup>5</sup> fit Sie . j . juratoꝝ qui diř qđ n̄ obiit seisit<sup>6</sup> ĩ alii juř oñes diřūt qđ obiit seisit<sup>6</sup> ĩ io i ĩia . pť de ĩia . s . j . ĩ . Harald Sie ĩ Norman<sup>7</sup> carpentari<sup>8</sup>.

242. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč si Joh þr Bñdči seisit<sup>2</sup> fuit i dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . acř ĩr cū ptiñ i Wrengt die q<sup>o</sup> ob ĩč. Q<sup>m</sup> ĩrā Rič fit Bine tenet . qui venit ĩ cōgnoscit qđ ita obiit seisit<sup>2</sup> de pđča acra ĩre ĩ illā ei reddidit . s . j . de ptiñ dič qđ nñe sunt pñencie illi<sup>3</sup> acř . ĩ Bñdčs dič qđ tres pcate p<sup>ti</sup> ĩ . j . via pñet ad acra illā ita qđ ĩñ n̄<sup>4</sup> fcs vis<sup>5</sup> a juratoribz . ĩ juratores qđiti si ĩñ fecūt visū . dicūt qđ Bñdčs n̄l posuit i visu suo n̄l acra illā . nec aliq<sup>a</sup> fecit mētionē de pđčs iij . pcatis p<sup>ti</sup> . vl de via . ĩ ido cōsidatū est qđ n̄l recupet de ĩñ t'bz pcat ĩre . s . j . qrat bve ĩñ . si volūt.

243. <sup>4</sup> ¶ Alič qđ fuit uñ Humfr<sup>5</sup> peř vs<sup>6</sup> Priorissam de Lekeburñ . v . acř p<sup>ti</sup> ĉ ptiñ i Saufiletebi ut illas qđ pñet dotē suā q<sup>m</sup> ht ex doñ pđči Umfr . ĩ Rob P<sup>l</sup>or de Lekeburñ veñ ĩ peř ĩñ visū . hat visū.

244. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Eađ peř vs<sup>6</sup> eand P<sup>l</sup>orissā . ij . acř cū ptiñ i Saufiletebi ut jus suū que ei date fueř i libum maritagiū . ĩ P<sup>l</sup>or petit

<sup>1</sup> m. 9.<sup>2</sup> m. 9.

Constable'; see post, Case 253.

<sup>3</sup> 'Non,' interlined. <sup>4</sup> m. 10.<sup>5</sup> m. 10.<sup>6</sup> Apparently the same as 'Alice the

241. The assize comes to recognise if Sinoth, the father of Orewen, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovat of land with appurtenances in Leake the day that he died, which land Eudo son of Robert, Thurstan son of Ywein, and Brito son of Walter, and Derflec his wife hold. They make a concord. Ywin son of Sie, one of the jurors, said that [Sinoth] did not die seised, and all the other jurors said that he did die seised; therefore Ywin is in mercy. Pledges for the amercement, to wit, one mark, Harold Sie, and Norman the Carpenter.
242. The assize comes to recognise if John, the father of Benedict, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with appurtenances in Wrangle the day that he died, etc., which land Richard son of Bine holds. And [Richard] comes and admits that [John] did die so seised of the said acre of land, and he has given it up to [Benedict], but touching the appurtenances, he says that there are no appurtenances to that acre. And Benedict says that three perches of meadow and a road are appurtenant to that acre; so that a view thereof was made by the jurors. The jurors, being asked if they had made a view thereof, say that Benedict put nothing in their view except that acre, nor did he make any mention of the said three perches of meadow, nor of the road. Therefore it is considered that [Benedict] do recover nothing touching those three perches of land, but he may seek a writ thereof if he wish.
243. Alice, who was the wife of Humphrey, demands against the Prioress of Legbourn five acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby, as those which appertain to the dower which she has of the gift of the said Humphrey. And Robert, the Prior of Legbourn, comes and prays a view thereof. Let him have a view.
244. The same [Alice] demands against the same Prioress two acres with appurtenances in Saltfleetby as her right, which were given to her in frank-marriage. And the Prior prays

iñ vis . hat. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis a<sup>p</sup> Covint<sup>r</sup> a die dnica añ festū S<sup>c</sup>i Kenelmi ī xv. dies . ⁊ in<sup>l</sup>im fiat vis<sup>o</sup> . ⁊ Ali<sup>c</sup> poñ lo. suo Ri<sup>c</sup> fit suū . ⁊ Wal<sup>l</sup> fit ej<sup>o</sup>d Ali<sup>c</sup> ⁊ hes p<sup>d</sup>cī Humfr . venit ⁊ warantizavit ei dotē suā.

245. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Gileb monac<sup>o</sup> attornat<sup>o</sup> Abb<sup>t</sup>is de Exequio<sup>2</sup> petit v<sup>s</sup> Abb<sup>t</sup>em de Burgo ⁊ Umfr fit Wiffi advoca<sup>o</sup>em ecclie de Sudbroc ut jus ecclie S<sup>c</sup>e T<sup>r</sup>initatis de Exequio uñ ecclia illa de Exequio p lx. annos ⁊ eo ampli<sup>o</sup> seisita fuit ex dono Rob de Haia c<sup>o</sup> cartā ipe ptulit que donū testat<sup>r</sup>. Ptulit ⁊ cartā Ri<sup>c</sup> fit Rob donū pris sui cōf<sup>r</sup>mātē . ⁊ cartā . H. Reg<sup>is</sup> pris idē cōf<sup>r</sup>mātē . ⁊ cartā Rob epi loci<sup>3</sup> eis cōf<sup>r</sup>mātes<sup>4</sup> oñes ecclias de jure ad eccliam de Exaquo p<sup>r</sup>tinētes . ⁊ cartā Archi . H. de Can<sup>t</sup> cōf<sup>r</sup>mantis p<sup>r</sup>d<sup>r</sup>cam eccliam ecclie p<sup>r</sup>d<sup>r</sup>ce . ⁊ Hu<sup>g</sup> Scot<sup>o</sup> po. lo. Abb de Burgo ⁊ p<sup>r</sup>d<sup>r</sup>cs Umfr veniūt ⁊ defndūt seisinā p<sup>r</sup>d<sup>r</sup>cī Abb de Exa<sup>q</sup>o iñ ⁊ jus ecclie de Exa<sup>q</sup>o si<sup>c</sup> cu<sup>r</sup> cōsidav<sup>it</sup>. ¶ Considatū est qd nich d<sup>r</sup>cm est p qd alia dirationatio fiat . s3 qui tenet : teneat.

<sup>5</sup> Attornat<sup>o</sup> Abb de Exa<sup>q</sup>o di<sup>c</sup> qd si oportet eos aliud di<sup>c</sup>e sup cartas suas pductas . aliud dicēt.

246. <sup>6</sup> ¶ Martin<sup>o</sup> le M<sup>o</sup>cer pe<sup>r</sup> assis de morte añ . de . j. selda ī Stone v<sup>s</sup> Aluredū de Norhatoñ Et testat<sup>r</sup> ; corā Justi<sup>c</sup> q p<sup>r</sup>d<sup>r</sup>cs Alured<sup>o</sup> nō tenet trā n<sup>i</sup> p volūtātē Hugōis

<sup>1</sup> m. 10; Abb. Plac. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Lessay or Essay, on the coast of Normandy, four leagues from Coutance. Baudrand.

<sup>3</sup> Robert de Queroeto, alias de Katineto, alias de Cheney, Bishop

of Lincoln, 1147–1168.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> This is written in the margin, and it is not clear where it is intended to come in.

<sup>6</sup> m. 10 d.

a view thereof. Let him have it. A day is given them at Coventry in fifteen days from the Sunday before the feast of S. Kenelm, and in the meantime let a view be made. Alice puts in her place Richard, her son. And Walter, son of the said Alice, and heir of the said Humphrey, came and warranted to her her dower.

245. Gilbert the monk, the attorney of the Abbot of Lessay, demands against the Abbot of Peterborough and Humphrey son of William, the advowson of the church of Sudbrook as the right of the church of the Holy Trinity of Lessay, whereof the church of Lessay has been seised for sixty years and more of the gift of Robert de Hay, whose charter [Gilbert] produces, and which attests the gift. [Gilbert] produces also the charter, of Richard son of Robert [de Hay], confirming the gift of his father, and the charter of King Henry the father, confirming the same, and the charter of Robert, Bishop of the place, confirming to them all churches of right belonging to the church of Lessay, and the charter of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirming the said church [of Sudbrook] to the said church [of Lessay]. And Hugh Scot, put in the place of the Abbot of Peterborough, and the said Humphrey come and defend the seisin of the said Abbot of Lessay, and the right of the church of Lessay, as the Court shall consider. It is considered that nothing has been said on which any deraignment may be made; but he who holds, let him hold.

The attorney of the Abbot of Lessay says that if it behoves them to say anything else upon their charters produced, they will say it.

246. Martin the Mercer demands an assize of *mort d'ancestor* touching a shop in Stain [?] against Alured de Northampton. And it is testified before the Justices that the said Alured does not hold the land except at the will of Hugh, formerly

q<sup>ndā</sup> Epi Linč . 7 p<sup>ea</sup> p volūtātē Baſſ Epat<sup>9</sup> Linč . Ass remaneat sñ die q <sup>Epč</sup> ñ habet<sup>r</sup> i Linč.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> PLACITA CAPTA APD BEDEF A DIE SČI MICH I  
III . SEPT CORĀ SIM DE PATESHULL 7 E. DE  
FAUKENBĠ 7 SOCIIS SUIS ANNO REGNI R . J .  
Q<sup>ARTO</sup>.

247. <sup>3</sup> 7 Juraſ veñ recognit<sup>a</sup> . Que ppsture fce sint sup  
Be laſ 7ram Rađ Morin i Harewold dū id Rađ fuit dissaisit<sup>9</sup> p  
serviciū dñi Reğ dū id Coñ fuit Moreteiñ . 7 Juř dñt qđ  
Joh Mauduit 7 moniales de Arewold hnt 7rā i villa illa . 7  
hnt magñ boscum . ptinentē ad Arewold . 7 qđ ipi essarta<sup>vnt</sup>  
multū de bosco suo i quo id Rađ 7 hoies sui gsuērūt hre  
gmuniā . dū ipe Rađ fuit dissaisit<sup>9</sup> 7 q ipe Joh fecit f<sup>i</sup>i  
fossaſ añ 7ram suā 7 sr 7ram suā . 7 de 7ra sua 7 Moniales  
simili<sup>7</sup> . 7 qđ nich sciūt de aliis ppturis.

248. <sup>4</sup> 7 Assisa m añc inl Eliā fit Widoñ petentē 7 fies  
Bedel Hospitat Ierlm de . j . hiđ 7r 7 diñ c ptiñ i Prestele : po<sup>r</sup>  
Westm ađ Westm i Crastino Sči Martiñ ppł libtatē Hospitalař . Id  
dies daſ 7 reč.

249. <sup>5</sup> 7 Essoniator p<sup>loris</sup> de Hintindoñ optulit se iiij . die  
Bedel vsus Huğ fit Ordñi de pt ass . m . añ . 7 Huğ ñ veñ v  
m<sup>ia</sup> essoñ . 7 Huğ fuit peñs . 7 io esñ sñ die 7 Huğ i m<sup>ia</sup> 7 pt  
m<sup>ia</sup> ejus simili<sup>7</sup> . pt ej<sup>9</sup> fūnt Petr<sup>9</sup> Caretař Rič Canun.

<sup>1</sup> See note to Case 232, ante.

<sup>2</sup> Coram Rege Roll, No. 14; see  
Select Pleas of the Crown, vol. i. p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> m. 2; Abb. Plac. 36.

<sup>4</sup> m. 2 d.

<sup>5</sup> m. 2 d.

Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards at the will of the bailiff of the Bishopric of Lincoln. Let the assize remain without day, because there is no Bishop of Lincoln.

PLEAS TAKEN AT BEDFORD IN THREE WEEKS  
FROM MICHAELMAS, BEFORE SIMON DE PATE-  
SHULL, EUSTACE DE FALCONBERG, AND THEIR  
FELLOWS, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1202].

247. Bedford The jury comes to recognise what purprestures were made on the land of Ralph Morin in Harwood, while Ralph was disseised through being in the King's service, while [the King] was Earl of Mortain. The jury say that John Mauduit and the nuns of Harwood have land in that town, and they have a great wood belonging to Harwood, and that they cleared much of their wood, in which the said Ralph and his men were accustomed to have common, while Ralph was disseised; and also that John [Mauduit] caused a bank to be made in front of [Ralph's ?] land, and on his land, and of his land, and the nuns likewise; and that they know nothing of any other purprestures.
248. Bedford The assize of *mort d'ancestor* between Elias son of Guy, demandant, and the Brethren of the Hospital [of S. John] of Jerusalem, [tenants], touching one hide and a half of land with appurtenances in Priestley, is put at Westminster on the morrow of S. Martin, because of the liberty of the Hospitallers. The same day is given to the recognitors.
249. Bedford The essoiner of the Prior of Huntingdon offered himself on the fourth day against Hugh son of Ordmer, of a plea of assize of *mort d'ancestor*. And Hugh did not come, nor essoin himself, and was the demandant. And therefore the essoiner goes without day, and Hugh is in mercy and his pledges likewise. His pledges were Peter the carter, and Richard Canun.

250. <sup>Bede.</sup> <sup>1</sup> ¶ Gileb le Gode petit <sup>2</sup> vs<sup>o</sup> Siñ fit Elie . iij . virg<sup>o</sup> tr<sup>o</sup> cū  
 p<sup>o</sup>tiñ i Wilbesnede ut jus t<sup>o</sup> heditatē suā. Que ei ht descende  
 de Gilbto pavo<sup>3</sup> suo qui iñ fuit seisit<sup>o</sup> in dñico ut de feudo  
 t<sup>o</sup> jure anno t<sup>o</sup> die quo H. avus pris dñi Reġ obiit capiendo  
 iñ expt<sup>o</sup> ad vañciā . v . sol<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> iij . d<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup> [t<sup>o</sup> sciend<sup>o</sup> de  
 Gileb debuit descende . Aluñ de Aluñ . Rič pri suo]<sup>3</sup> t<sup>o</sup> hoc  
 offt diřonare vs<sup>o</sup> eū p q<sup>o</sup>ndā libm hoīem suū Rad forestariū  
 qui hoc offt pbare ut de visu t<sup>o</sup> pcepto pris sui Rob<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> . t<sup>o</sup>  
 Siñ veñ t<sup>o</sup> defndit Jus suū t<sup>o</sup> dič qd injuste vs<sup>o</sup> eū petit trā  
 illā q<sup>o</sup> aliqñ petiit eand<sup>o</sup> trā quidā Gervasi<sup>o</sup> de Windesores  
 pens ipi<sup>o</sup> Gileb sič illā q<sup>o</sup> ei debuit descende de pđco Gileb  
 de c<sup>o</sup> seisina m<sup>o</sup> petit<sup>o</sup> trā illa t<sup>o</sup> tandē cōvenit inl<sup>o</sup> eos corā  
 Justič dñi Reġ . s<sup>o</sup> Ranñ de Glanviñ R. epō Lond<sup>o</sup> . Rič epō  
 Wintoñ . H. epō Saresb<sup>o</sup> <sup>4</sup> qd finis fcs fuit inl<sup>o</sup> eos t<sup>o</sup> cirōph<sup>o</sup>  
 fcm i cuñ dñi Reġ ita qd p finē illū remāsit ei trā illa t<sup>o</sup> iñ  
 vocat cuñ q<sup>o</sup> cirog<sup>o</sup>phū ñ potest hre . eo qd quidā Wiñ cui  
 filiā suā maritavat ppl<sup>o</sup> cōvēconē q<sup>o</sup>m dič illū ñ tenuisse :  
 venit ad domū suā t<sup>o</sup> illā fregit t<sup>o</sup> asportav<sup>o</sup> illud cirog<sup>o</sup>phū  
 siñl<sup>o</sup> cū aliis catañt suis . t<sup>o</sup> si hoc ei nō suffiç : ipe offt hoc  
 defnde p q<sup>o</sup>ndā libm hoīem suū Regiñ le Child q<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> . t<sup>o</sup>  
 Gileb veñ t<sup>o</sup> petit cōsidaconē cuñ de sič ipe Siñ vocat cuñ  
 dñi Reġ t<sup>o</sup> cirog<sup>o</sup>phū t<sup>o</sup> nō ht ilt<sup>o</sup> cirog<sup>o</sup>phū . t<sup>o</sup> dič qd ipe  
 G<sup>o</sup>vasi<sup>o</sup> n<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup> potuit fač vl debuit p qd ipe jus suū amit<sup>o</sup>et.  
 Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; eis a<sup>o</sup> Westm i oc<sup>o</sup> S<sup>o</sup>ci Martini ad aud<sup>o</sup> Judm  
 suū.

<sup>1</sup> m. 2 d.

<sup>2</sup> This word was first written 'abavo' and subsequently altered; it is not very clear, but 'proavo' is the word required. The scribe to make it clearer has added a marginal note, which I have put in brackets.

<sup>3</sup> Marginal note.

<sup>4</sup> Richard FitzNeale, Bishop of London, consecrated 31 Dec. 1189;

Richard Tocliffe, alias More, Bishop of Winchester, 1178-1189; Hubert Walter, Bishop of Salisbury, 1189-1193. Richard Tocliffe died prior to 22 Oct. 1189 (when his successor was consecrated), so that the fine must have been made shortly before that date, and before the Bishop of London had been actually consecrated.



250. Bedford Gilbert Good demands against Simon son of Elias three virgates of land with appurtenances in Whipsnade as his right and inheritance, which ought to descend to him from Gilbert his great-grandfather, who was seised thereof in demesne as of fee and right on the year and day on which Henry the grandfather of the King's father died, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and four pence, and more; (and be it known that from Gilbert it ought to descend to Alfred [?], and from Alfred to Richard, [Gilbert's] father); and this he offers to deraign against [Simon] by a certain free man of his, Ralph the Forester, who offers to prove this as of the view and by the command of his father, Robert, etc. Simon comes, and defends [Gilbert's] right; and says that [Gilbert] unjustly demands that land against him, because formerly one Gervase de Windsor, a relative of Gilbert's, demanded that land as that which ought to descend to him from the same Gilbert [the great-grandfather] of whose seisin the land is now demanded, and it was at last agreed between them, before the King's Justices, to wit, Ralph de Glanville, Richard Bishop of London, Richard Bishop of Winchester, and Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, that a fine was made between them, and a chirograph was made in the King's Court, and by that fine the land remained to him [Simon]; and he vouches the Court [to warranty] thereof, because he cannot produce the chirograph, for the reason that a certain William, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, on account of the agreement, which he [William] said that he [Simon] had not kept, came to his house, and broke it, and carried off the chirograph, together with other chattels. And if this will not suffice, he offers to defend it by a certain free man of his, Reginald the Child, who [offers to defend the same], etc. Gilbert comes, and craves the consideration of the Court inasmuch as Simon vouches the King's Court and the chirograph, and does not produce the chirograph; and he says that Gervase was not able or entitled to do anything by which he [Gilbert] should lose his right. A day is given them on the octave of Martinmas at Westminster to hear their judgment.

251. <sup>1</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; David Ruffo ⁊ Amabit uñ ej<sup>o</sup> peř ⁊  
Bedef Priori de Dunestapł p attornatū suū de pł assise ultime  
přsentačonis poř ař Donestapł die đnica přima p<sup>o</sup> festū  
oñiū Sčoz . pce ptiū Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; reč oñibz . ⁊ sciend q  
Amabit ñ veñ vl se essoñ s; David dič qđ pōit<sup>o</sup> fuit lo. ej<sup>o</sup>  
ař Westm s; nřm ptulit bve iñ . ⁊ Płor p attornač suū peř  
ut hoc ei allocetur.

252. <sup>2</sup> ¶ Assisa veñ reč utrū . iiij . virg řr cū ptiñ i Hoctoñ  
Bedef sīt laicū feudū Roř de Wilsamesteđ vl liba elemosina ptiñes  
ad eccliam de Hoctoñ. Q<sup>as</sup> Gauř de Hottot clamat řs<sup>o</sup>  
c<sup>as</sup> pđcm Roř . ⁊ Roř venit ⁊ vocat iñ ad warantū Huř de  
Hottot c<sup>o</sup> př řrā illā ei dedit p cartā suā q<sup>a</sup> osēdit . ita qđ  
ipm feč sūmoñi p bve Justič ad ēe corā Justič ad warant-  
izandū ei řrā illā ⁊ ipe ñ veñ vl se essoñ ⁊ sūmoñ testata  
fuit.

¶ Juđm . attachiet<sup>r</sup> ad ēe ař Westm i ocř Sči Martiñ .  
⁊ q ñ est manēs i Coñ Bedef : hat bve ad vič Derebi.

253. <sup>3</sup> ¶ Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ; Alič la Konestabł<sup>4</sup> p attornatū suū ⁊  
Linč Priorisse de Lekeburñ teñ p attornatū suū de . v . acř pti  
cū ptiñ i Sauřletebi uñ jurata arainiata est : i adř Justič .  
⁊ q oñes reč paupes sunt amovent<sup>r</sup> . ⁊ pceptū est qđ vič  
faciat legales milites ⁊ alios pbos hoies ⁊ discretos hoies  
ad hoc elegi.

<sup>1</sup> m. 3 d.<sup>2</sup> m. 3 d.<sup>3</sup> m. 4 d.<sup>4</sup> Apparently the same as 'Alice widow of Humphrey;' see Cases 165, 243, 244, 255.

251. Bedford A day is given to David Read and Amabel his wife, demandants, and to the Prior of Dunstaple, [tenant], by his attorney, touching a plea of assize of last presentation; it is put at Dunstaple on the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints at the prayer of the parties. The same day is given to all the recognitors. And be it known that Amabel did not come or essoin herself, but David says that he was put in her place at Westminster, but he produces no writ thereof. And the Prior, by his attorney, prays that this may be allowed in his favour.

252. Bedford The assize comes to recognise whether four virgates of land with appurtenances in Houghton are the lay fee of Robert de Wilshampstead or the free alms belonging to the church of Houghton, which [land] Geoffrey de Hottot claims against the said Robert. Robert comes, and vouches to warranty thereof Hugh de Hottot, whose father gave [Robert] that land by his charter which he shows; so that he caused [Hugh] to be summoned by a writ of the Justices to be present before the Justices to warrant the land to him. And [Hugh] did not come, or essoin himself, and the summons was testified to.

Judgment: Let [Hugh] be attached to be at Westminster on the octave of Martinmas; and because he is not dwelling in the county of Bedford, [Robert] may have a writ to the Sheriff of Derbyshire.

253. Lincoln A day is given in the coming of the Justices to Alice the Constable, [demandant], by her attorney, and to the Prioress of Legbourn, tenant, by her attorney, touching five acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby, concerning which a jury is arraigned. And because all the recognitors are poor men, let them be removed; and the sheriff is commanded to cause lawful knights and other proved and discreet men to be elected for this purpose.

254. <sup>Hunted</sup> <sup>1</sup> ¶ Siñ Walensis . ⁊ Rob fit Nich . Rob Flandr̃ . Aleḡ Duce . Regiñ fit H<sup>1</sup>leviḡ recōgnitores noṽ disseisine capte ap̃d Gipewiz corā Justic̃ dñi Reḡ inl̃ P<sup>1</sup>orē de S̃co Neoto ⁊ Matiff m̃rem Wiñi de Augo de quodā fossato levato ⁊ H<sup>1</sup>dwiḡ sūmoniti ad ēe corā Justic̃ ap̃ Bedef ad c̃tificandū eos quid ip̃i dedunt ip̃i Matiff de fossato illo . qui veniūt ⁊ dñt qđ reva p̃dcus Prior levavit tres breccas <sup>2</sup> ad nocuñtū libi teñ p̃dcē Matiff i H<sup>1</sup>dwiḡ iuste ⁊ sñ Judiḡ scitt . j . ad unū ca; d fossati <sup>3</sup> ⁊ unā ad aliud capd fossati . ⁊ iḡciā ppe locū ubi i fossato pstrato levant<sup>r</sup> porte p̃dcē Matiff ⁊ q̃siti si ille brecke levate fueṛt de plena lra : an de fossato qđ decimat : dñt q sup fossatū qđ p<sup>19</sup> ibi fuit levate fueṛt . ⁊ q̃siti ad q nocuñtū : respondēt . qđ socii eoꝝ feceṛt eis inlligi qđ fueṛt levate ad nocuñtū ip̃i<sup>9</sup> Matiff iuste ⁊ sñ Judiḡ . ⁊ dñt qđ porte nō levant<sup>r</sup> i fossato p illos <sup>4</sup> nec q ip̃a p̃st<sup>r</sup>vit fossatū suū p<sup>1</sup>um <sup>4</sup> p eos.<sup>4</sup> Dies dat<sup>9</sup> est eis ap̃ Westñ i xv . dies p<sup>9</sup> festū S̃ci Marī . ⁊ Wiñ Garbod . j . reḡ q<sup>1</sup> ñ veñ attach.

<sup>1</sup> m. 4 d.

<sup>2</sup> For *braccas*, from *breca* or *bracca*, the same as *combra*, *agger in fluvii ad pisces capiendos ex-*

*tractus*. See Ducange, s.v. *Breca* and *Combra*.

<sup>3</sup> This appears to refer to a dam across the stream.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

254. Simon Waleys, Robert, son of Nicholas, Robert Fleming,  
Huntingdon Alexander Duce, and Reginald, son of Harvey—recognitors  
[in an assize] of *novel disseisin* taken at Ipswich, before the  
King's Justices, between the Prior of S. Neot's and Matilda,  
mother of William de Eu, touching a certain bank thrown  
up in Hardwick,—were summoned to be before the Justices  
at Bedford, to certify to them what they had given to  
Matilda touching the bank. They come and say that in  
truth the Prior had unjustly and without judgment raised  
three brays to the damage of Matilda's free tenement in  
Hardwick, to wit, one at one head of the dam, another at  
the other head of the dam, and the third near the place  
where Matilda's [water-]gates are raised in the dam which  
has been taken down. And being asked if those brays were  
raised of new<sup>1</sup> earth or of the dam which fell down, they  
say they were raised upon the dam which was there first.  
And being asked to what damage, they answer that their  
fellows gave them to understand that [the brays] were  
raised to Matilda's damage, unjustly and without judg-  
ment, and they say that the [water-]gates cannot be raised  
in the dam because of them, and that she took down her  
first dam on account of them. A day is given them in the  
quindene of Martinmas at Westminster, and let William  
Garbod, one of the recognitors, who did not come, be  
attached.

<sup>1</sup> This appears to be the meaning, but the whole case is obscure.

<sup>1</sup> PLACITA & ASSISE CAPTE CORAM SIM DE PATIS-  
HUÛL & EUSTAČ DE FAUCÛBGE & RIČ MALE-  
BISSE ET HENŘ DE NORHAMT ꝛ ALEŘ DE  
POINTON AĽD NORHAMTON IN OCTAB NATIVI-  
TATIS BĚ MARIE ANNO REGNI R JOHIS iiii<sup>to</sup>.

255. <sup>2</sup> ꝛ Alič q̄ fuit uř Humř<sup>3</sup> peř vs<sup>o</sup> Priorissam de  
Lekeburū . ij . acř p<sup>a</sup>ti č ptiñ i Salfletebi ut maritagiū suū  
qd Roř fit Gileř pr ej<sup>o</sup> ei dedit uñ iĹa seisita fuit ut de  
maritagio suo tempe H. Reğ pris dñi Reğ cař expt iñ ad  
valñ <sup>4</sup> ꝛ hoc offit diřonare vs<sup>o</sup> eā p q<sup>a</sup>mdā libm  
hoiem suū . ꝛ P<sup>o</sup>or pōit<sup>o</sup> lo. P<sup>o</sup>orisse veñ ꝛ dič q Umř  
q<sup>a</sup>mdā vir iĹius Alič dedit ei řrā illā i libam elemosinā p  
cartā q<sup>a</sup> pf<sup>o</sup>ūt ꝛ vocāt ad warantū Walřm fit ꝛ hede iĹi<sup>o</sup>  
Umř . s3 dič qd iĹe totā heditatē suā delapidavit ꝛ i alienas  
man<sup>o</sup> posuit . ut řrm soroz ꝛ alioř occasiōe auferandi eis ꝛ  
aliis řras a pre suo sibi datas . ꝛ iñ peř cōsiliū cuř ꝛ  
auxiliū p dō ꝛ milites Coñ Linč hoc id testant<sup>r</sup> . ꝛ io hnt  
diē aĽd Westm i . j . msem a die Sĉi Mich ad aud iñ  
Judm suū.

256. <sup>5</sup> ꝛ Wif de Weresle ꝛ Osb Balehoñ reč noř disř capte  
corā Justič aĹ Gipewič iñ P<sup>o</sup>orē de Sĉo Neoto ꝛ Matifř  
ñrem Wif de Augo de quodam fossato levato i Ĥdwič  
sūmoniti ad řtificādū Justič quid iĹi dedint iĹi Matifř de

<sup>1</sup> Coram Rege Roll No. 17. Head-  
ing to m. 8. See Select Pleas of  
the Crown, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> m. 9.

<sup>3</sup> The same as Alice the Con-

stable, see Case 165. See also Case  
244.

<sup>4</sup> Blank in roll.

<sup>5</sup> m. 15. See Case 254.

PLEAS AND ASSIZES TAKEN BEFORE SIMON DE PATESHULL, EUSTACE DE FALCONBERG, RICHARD MALEBISSE, HENRY DE NORTHAMPTON AND ALEXANDER DE POINTON, AT NORTHAMPTON, ON THE OCTAVE OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED MARY, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1202].

255. Lincoln Alice, who was the wife of Humfrey, demands against the Prioress of Legburn two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby as her [frank-] marriage, which Robert, son of Gilbert, her father, gave her, and of which she was seised, as of her [frank-] marriage, in the time of King Henry, the father of the lord King, taking issues thereof to the value of ; and this she offers to deraign against her by a certain free man of hers. And the Prior [of Legburn], put in the place of the Prioress, comes, and says that Humfrey, Alice's late husband, gave that land [to the Prioress] in free alms, by his charter, which they proffer ; and they vouch to warranty Walter, Humfrey's son and heir ; but they say that he has wasted the whole of his inheritance, and placed it in the hands of others, [namely] of his brothers, and sisters, and others, by the occasion of his alienating, to them and others, the lands given to him by his father. And they crave the advice and help of the court, for God's sake. And the knights of Lincolnshire testify the same. And therefore let them have a day in one month from Michaelmas, at Westminster, to hear their judgment therein.

256. Huntingdon William de Weresle and Osbert Balehom—recognitors [in an assize of] *novel disseisin* taken before the Justices at Ipswich, between the Prior of S. Neot's and Matilda, the mother of William de Eu, touching a certain bank thrown up in Hardwick—were summoned to certify to the Justices what they had given to Matilda

illo fossato veniūt ⁊ diſūt qđ ipi nolueſt ſeq<sup>i</sup> ſocios ſuos  
qui diſūt qđ brecke quedā levate fueſt ijuſte ab ipō p<sup>l</sup>ore  
ad capita foſſati . s; diſūt pđci [?] qđ fciſe ⁊ adhuc dnt  
qđ nec brecke nec foſſatū illd levatū fuit ijuſte : q; foſſatū  
levatū fuit lx. annis t<sup>ns</sup>actis . ⁊ Wal<sup>l</sup> de Kent . j . reč iñ  
veñ ⁊ diſ qđ ipē ⁊ ſocii ſui diſūt qđ p<sup>l</sup>or levaſ ijuſte duas  
breckas ad duo capita foſſati ⁊ ñ foſſatū. Dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊  
P<sup>l</sup>ori ⁊ Matiff i t<sup>s</sup> ſept p<sup>o</sup> feſtū S<sup>c</sup>i Mich a<sup>p</sup> Bedef ⁊ tē  
veniat pđcs Wal<sup>l</sup>. Id dies dat<sup>o</sup> ⁊ . v . reč p eſſoñ . ⁊ Ale<sup>x</sup>  
Duce ⁊ Regiñ fit Hēvič attach.



touching the bank. They came and said that they did not wish to follow their fellow [recognitors], who said that certain brays were unjustly raised by the Prior at the heads of the dam, but they, the above named [recognitors], said, and they still say precisely, that neither the brays nor the bank were unjustly raised, because the bank was thrown up sixty years ago. And Walter de Kent, one of the recognitors thereof, came, and said that he and his fellow [recognitors] said that the Prior had unjustly raised two brays at the two heads of the dam, but [he had] not [unjustly thrown up] the bank. A day is given to the Prior and Matilda at Bedford, in three weeks after Michaelmas, and let the said Walter [de Kent] then come. The same day is given to five recognitors by their essoin; and let Alexander Duce and Reginald son of Harvey be attached.



## GLOSSARY.

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**adreciare** (238), to set straight, to set to rights, to adjust; here to lower the dam to its original height; Du Cange, s.v. *adresciare*; Skeat, s.v. *address*, *dress*.

**atia** (181), hate, spite. This is the English word *hate*; see Skeat, s.v. *hate*; Du Cange, s.v. *atia*.

**brecca** (254, 256), for *braca*, or *bracca*, a bray; *Gurges, locus in fluvio aggere quodam coarctatus piscium capiendorum gratia*, Du Cange. The English word *bray* seems to be nearly obsolete, see New English Dict. s.v. *Braye*; Crabb's Tech. Dict., Latham's Dict., etc. The primary meaning seems to be a bank or mound; it appears to be still in use as a military term. See Du Cange, s.v. *Braca*, *Braga*, *Combra*.

**esnecia** (26, 112), *esnetia*, *aesnecia*, *aisnecia*, the limited right of primogeniture enjoyed in certain cases by the eldest co-parcener. See Spelman, s.v. *aesnecia*; Du Cange, s.v. *aisnecia*.

**essartare** (247), clearing or grubbing up wood; see Spelman, s.v. *Es-sartum*; Du Cange, s.v. *exartare*.

**de leverio** (175). This seems to be the only known instance of this

word. Du Cange (ed. 184*E*) quotes this case, and adds, '*Legendum videtur Relevio*,' but does not give any instance of *Relevium* used with the meaning required in the text. *Relevarium* is found for *relevium*, and perhaps this is the word intended to be used. *Relevatio* would seem to be the proper word, though I cannot find any other instance of such a writ.

**militia** (82), a knight's fee, or perhaps here, a tenement held by knight service, whether more or less than a knight's fee. In the last place where it is used, it seems to mean the tenure by knight service, rather than the tenement. See Du Cange, s.v. *militia*.

**mutare, mutatio, mutarius** (101), to mew, a mewing. The primary meaning is to moult, hence to confine or keep close while moulting, hence to take charge of, to keep. See Du Cange, s.v. *muta* (3); Wedgwood, Dict. of English Etymology, s.v. *Mew*.

**persens** (234), for *persus*, from *persecum*, a peach; peach-coloured. Du Cange, s.v. *perseus*, *persus*.

**Portimotus** (179), a portmote. The same as a Burgh-mote. The

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word seems to be wrongly formed after the style of Burgi-motus; in the same way is found Porti reve, a Port reeve. See Spelman, s.v. Portmote; Du Cange, s.v. Portmota. 'The Portmote, or Portmannimote, i.e. Portmen's Court, is said to be held not only in Port-Towns as generally rendered; but in Inland Towns, the word Port in Saxon signify-

ing the same with City.'—*Jacob's Law Dict.*

viridis (26), vair, a kind of party-coloured fur, well known in heraldry; derived from Lat. *varius*, or *pellis varia*. See Du Cange, s.v. Viride (2); Skeat, s.v. Vair.

visnetum (204). A very curious use of this word; I cannot find any other examples.

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(Signed) R. CAMPBELL } *Auditors.*  
HUBERT HALL }

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**June 16, 1890.**

OBJECTS AND WORK  
OF THE  
SELDEN SOCIETY

WITH  
AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF  
MANUSCRIPTS WITH WHICH THE SOCIETY  
PROPOSES TO DEAL

LONDON  
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY, W.  
1890

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# Selden Society.

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FOUNDED 1887.

TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE OF  
THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

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## OUTLINE OF OBJECTS.

- I. The printing of MSS. and of new editions and translations of books having an important bearing on English Legal History ;
  - II. The collection of materials for Dictionaries of Anglo-French and of Law Terms ;
  - III. The collection of materials for a history of English Law ;
  - IV. The holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of papers ;
  - V. The publication of a selection of the papers read at the meetings and of other original communications.
- 

The fourth volume of the Society's publications, which will be issued in respect of the Subscription for 1890, is in the press. It will be edited by Professor F. W. Maitland and Mr. W. Paley Baildon. It will contain four short treatises containing precedents for the business of Manorial and other Local Courts. These treatises belong to the early part of the fourteenth and the last years of the fifteenth century, and will, it is hoped, throw new light on many points, especially upon procedure and pleading. The volume will also comprise selections from the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Ely's Manor of Littleport, which rolls have been placed at the Editor's disposal by the kindness of Mr. O. C. Pell. Should space permit selections will also be given from some very ancient rolls which have lately come to light in the course of re-arrangements made in the Public Record Office.

The fifth volume of the Society's publications, which will be issued in respect of the Subscription for 1891, is in course of preparation. It will consist of the well-known "Mirror of Justices," and will be edited from the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Mr. J. W. Whitaker, of Trinity College, Cambridge. This curious book has never been properly edited, and the text of it which has hitherto been current is full of many perplexing mistakes. The book is of great importance as showing the opinion which a distinguished citizen of London held concerning the

administration of the Common Law by the King's Justices, and the many defects in the great statutes of Edward I.'s reign.

The first publication of the Society, recently issued in respect of the Subscription for 1887, is a volume of Thirteenth Century Pleas of the Crown, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, edited, with a translation, by Mr. F. W. Maitland, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Cambridge. Many of these criminal cases are very interesting, and they throw more light than cases of almost any other class on the manners and customs of the people. They are not, however, on that account the less valuable from the point of view of the legal historian. The criminal cases in the Year Books are not many, and yet they have to fill the long interval between Bracton and Staundford. The volume begins with the year 1200, and contains many cases from the reign of John, which illustrate fully the working of the ordeals of fire and water. It contains also many cases from the first part of Henry III.'s reign, which may serve to show how a substitute for the ordeals was gradually found in trial by jury. Though for the most part the cases are cases of felony, still many of the grievances redressed by the Great Charter are illustrated, and care has been taken to collect whatever throws new light on the procedure of the ancient Local Courts, the system of frankpledge, the representation of counties and boroughs for judicial purposes, the condition of the towns, their corporate privileges, and the like.

The second volume of the Society's publications, issued in respect of the Subscription for 1888, is a volume of Select Pleas in Manorial and other Seigniorial Courts from the earliest Manorial Rolls extant, edited with a translation by Mr. F. W. Maitland. The term Manorial Rolls may perhaps hardly give a fair impression of the contents of these records. Only a small part of them is taken up by conveyancing entries, such as surrenders, admittances, and the like. By far the greater part is taken up by contentious proceedings; and these are of many different kinds. In the first place there are the actions for land held by villein services, and disputes between the lord and his tenants as to services and rights of common, and similar matters. In the second place, there are numerous personal actions for debts and trespasses, matters quite unconnected with land law. In the third place, the lord usually has the leet jurisdiction. The first stages of a criminal prosecution often take place in the Local Courts; and the pettier offences are punished there, the King's Courts hardly as yet interfering with any crime which falls short of felony. The mediæval law as to offences answering to our modern misdemeanours and offences punishable upon summary conviction must be found in the Rolls of the Local Courts, which were in truth the police courts of the neighbourhood. The procedure before these local tribunals is of very great interest, as it preserved many archaisms which had disappeared from the King's Courts before the time at which our extant records begin. Lastly, the whole system of local police, of frankpledge and so forth, is displayed.

In short, the whole legal life and much of the social life of a mediæval village is recorded in one way or another upon the Manor Rolls. In the Public Record Office there is a rich collection of these rolls, many dating from the reign of Edward I. and a few even from the reign of Henry III., relating to manors which at one time or another came into the hands of the Crown. It is probable that there are rolls equally early in other libraries and in private hands; and about such the Council will be grateful for any information. By the permission of the Council of King's College, Cambridge, the editor has been able to use a very ancient set of rolls belonging to the Abbey of Bec. The volume contains extracts from the rolls of the manors in England of the Abbey of Bec in no less than thirteen counties (Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Hants, Middlesex, Northampton, Norfolk, Oxford, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, Warwick, and Wilts); extracts from the rolls of the Abbot of Ramsey's manors in Huntingdonshire, and from the rolls of his great honour of Broughton, which extended into seven shires; also from the rolls of his Court of the fair of St. Ives in 1275, which contain many curious cases concerning the merchant "communitates" of Huntingdon, Leicester, Nottingham, and other towns, and throw new light on "the law merchant"; also from the rolls of the Abbot of Battle's Manorial Court of Brightwaltham (Berks), and of the view of frankpledge held at Brightwaltham, for Brightwaltham, Hartley, and Conholt; also from the rolls of the Abbess of Romsey's Courts of the Manor of Ashton and of the Hundred of Whorwhelsden, Wilts.

The third volume of the Society's publications, issued in respect of the Subscription for 1889, is a volume of Select Civil Pleas of the thirteenth century from the Plea Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, edited with a translation by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn. Some account of these Rolls is given by Professor Maitland in his Introduction to the first volume of the Society's publications. The Civil Cases for the most part consist of actions relating directly or indirectly to land, of writs of right, writs of entry, actions for dower and the like; the various "Assizes" (Mort d'ancestor, Novel disseisin, Last Presentation, &c.) are very frequent. In these actions the title of the litigants is often set out with much detail. Sometimes it is traced to the Conquest; and at times reference is made to Domesday Book. Among the actions indirectly concerning land may be instanced those to enforce feudal services, for warranty of land, disputes about levying tolls, infringement of franchises, obstruction of rivers, and so forth. Among cases not concerning land there may be mentioned an early case of Boycotting in 1200, and an action for breach of promise of marriage somewhat later. This volume, like the recent volume of Pleas of the Crown, will begin with the year 1200, the point at which the *Rotuli Curiae Regis*, edited by Sir Francis Palgrave for the Record Commissioners, comes to an end, and will well illustrate how new writs were devised when occasion required, and will thus display the gradual evolution of the various "forms of action," real and personal.

Cases of exceptional topographical or genealogical interest will be inserted, as well as all important cases referred to in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*.

In all the publications of the Society there will be, besides a translation, a full subject index and complete indexes of the names of all persons and places, thereby rendering the volumes of great value to local historians and genealogists as well as to lawyers.

The Council will be glad to receive offers of help from all persons who are willing to assist in carrying into effect the second of the Society's objects: the collection of materials for the Dictionaries of Anglo-French and of Law Terms. Directions for the plan to be adopted in collecting materials have been kindly drawn up by Professor W. W. Skeat. On application to the Honorary Secretary a copy will be forwarded to any person willing to assist.

An account of the principal classes of MSS. with which the Society proposes to deal may be had from the Honorary Secretary by members of the Society gratis, or by non-members at the price of one shilling. Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, W., has been appointed agent for the sale to non-members of the Society's publications. The price to non-members of each volume of the Society's publications will be £1. 8s.

The Annual Subscription to the Society is One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each Subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications issued in respect of the Subscription for the year. Subscribers paying Four Guineas now will receive a copy of the first, second, and third volumes of the Society's publications as well as the publications for the current year. A composition of Twenty Guineas is accepted in lieu of all Annual Subscriptions, constituting Life Membership from the date of composition, and in the case of Libraries, Societies, and Corporate Bodies, Membership for thirty years. Subscriptions should be paid:

in America, to Professor W. A. KEENER, Cambridge, Mass., Honorary Secretary for America, who has kindly undertaken to receive all American Subscriptions;

in England, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

P. EDWARD DOVE,

*October 1890.*

23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

# Selden Society.

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FOUNDED 1887.

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The Selden Society has been formed to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law. This will at first be carried into effect mainly by collecting and editing in a convenient form materials for students to work upon in their own way. Vast stores of material of the most valuable kind, illustrative of the growth and the principles of the mediæval common law, lie buried in unindexed and uncalendared records of the realm at the Public Record Office, and in unpublished MSS. in public and private libraries; and one main object of this Society will be to collect and publish selections from these records and manuscripts.

But although publishing will thus be the chief object of the Society, it is proposed to hold meetings from time to time for the receiving of reports of work done or in progress, the reading of papers and the discussion of other matters of interest; though it is not proposed at present to spend any money in printing papers or transactions.

A short account of some of the principal classes of records which may be dealt with by the Society will serve to show how wide a field lies open to its labours.

First in importance and judicial authority are the Plea Rolls of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, including the Rolls of the Curia Regis, of which the earliest in existence is of the sixth year of Richard I. The earlier portion of the Rotuli Curia Regis, up to and including the first year of John, have been printed in full by the Record Commissioners, and the continuation of this publication, either in extenso or in the form of selections, would be an appropriate undertaking for the Society, although the records of a somewhat later period are perhaps more full of interest. The later pleadings and judgments are the most authentic materials for English legal history. They throw great light both upon the state of the law and the social and economic condition of the

people; and as very many of the judgments give the *rationes decidendi* upon which the Court proceeded, they will not only be interesting as illustrations of legal history, but will also supply available precedents on many questions still frequently litigated in the Courts relating to rights of common, markets, fisheries, tolls, &c., and will moreover be of great use in illustrating the growth of many principles of the law the origin of which is obscure. A few of these valuable records have been made to some degree accessible, but in a very imperfect and inadequate manner, by the "Abbreviatio Placitorum" printed by the Record Commissioners. The extracts there given are very scanty, being in fact only a portion of a large mass of short notes entered in a kind of Commonplace Book by Agarde and other keepers of the Records in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the remainder of which is in the Public Record Office. They are moreover so brief that it is impossible in most cases to discover the true value of the record without having recourse to the original, a labour requiring so much time and such special palæographical knowledge that, for the practical purposes of the general student, these records remain a sealed book. A glance at the *Index Rerum* of the "Abbreviatio Placitorum" will show more clearly than can be done in the present prospectus the importance of publishing selections from these records in greater detail and in a more complete form.

It is also proposed to print extracts from the Eyre Rolls and Assize Rolls with the view of illustrating the state of the criminal law in early times. These records extend from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. inclusive; and from them it is expected that much valuable matter will be derived, which will no doubt assist in clearing up the many difficult points and doubts arising from the obscure language and imperfect entries of the reports found in the printed Year Books. The criminal cases in the Year Books are not many, and yet they have to fill the long interval between Bracton and Staundford. Many points are still obscure, and none more so than the history of the petty jury. By the publication of these records we ought to be able to trace the precise process by which the twelve hundredors and four townsmen of Bracton became the two juries of a later time.

It may be here remarked that Coke, Selden, Hale, and other writers now received as more or less authoritative, depended very much in their turn on the records above mentioned, to which however they seem to have had but very imperfect access. Hale, in particular, quotes largely from them, and when he states a proposition of law he generally

proceeds to illustrate and prove it by extracts taken from these Rolls. One of the objects of the Society will be to supply, as far as its means permit, a complete collection of entries similar to those from which these authors have deduced their principles, with the view of enabling future writers to illustrate more amply the ancient propositions and principles of the law, and to correct the earlier text-writers in those instances in which, from being in possession of imperfect materials only, they were led into error.

By the publication of such collections, much light will incidentally be thrown on the social life and condition of England during the Middle Ages. The records of the Courts are rich in entries bearing on the state of the tenants in villenage, their services and their relation to their lords; on the laws and customs of cities and boroughs and social administration in them; on trials by ordeal and by battle; on the laws of the forest; on the powers of the Court and the Justices; on feudal tenures; on the modes of settling land, the customs of Borough English and Gavelkind, and other interesting subjects, such as the evolution of the forms of action, the doctrines of possession, consideration, contract, and so forth.

The earlier proceedings of the Court of Chancery commence in the reign of Richard II., and show that the business of the Court at that period did not consist chiefly in suits relating to the uses of land, but in receiving and adjudicating on petitions addressed to the Chancellor in cases of assault and trespass and a variety of outrages which were cognisable at Common Law, but for which the Petitioner was unable to obtain redress, owing to the position or powerful connexions of his adversary. They are exceedingly valuable and interesting as illustrating the origin and variations in the mode of procedure of the Court of Chancery as a court of equitable jurisdiction, and are full of information as to the manners and customs of the times. A few specimens of these early proceedings have been printed by the Record Commissioners, but a vast collection of them awaits further exploration.

The pleadings in the Ordinary or Common Law side of the Court of Chancery exist from a very early time, and consist of proceedings in Petitions of Right, on Traverses of Inquisitions, and in writs of *scire facias* for the Repeal of Letters Patent, Writs of Partition and Dower, and similar matters of ordinary legal procedure.

The records of the Court of Exchequer, on the Equity or Queen's Remembrancer's side, consist of the proceedings on Informations exhibited by the Attorney-General against debtors and accountants to the Crown, or on seizures of goods forfeited for non-payment of customs or other

causes, and on Attainders and actions for the recovery of Crown property illustrating incidentally personal history and successions to property. They also contain pleadings in such personal actions as were pleaded in this Court by means of the writ of "Quominus," including a great number of actions by the clergy for non-payment of tithes. The Memoranda Rolls of this branch of the Exchequer extend to the present century in an almost unbroken series from the reign of Henry III., and some are in existence of an even earlier time. These, together with the English Bills from the time of Elizabeth, constitute a mine of information that ought to be made available for the legal and the historical student.

The Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer embrace an equally wide period, and contain the enrolments of the pleadings and judgments in suits on writs of "Quo titulo clamat," of "Quare maneria in manibus regis seisiri non debent," on claims of franchises and privileges within cities, boroughs, towns, and liberties, and of commissions to survey Crown lands, woods, and wastes, &c., with the returns thereto, and abound with information on the subject of commons, fisheries, mines, profits and perquisites of Courts, and manorial rights and customs generally.

A glance at Jones's "Index to the Records," under the head of "Memoranda," will be sufficient to show the valuable nature of this series of records.

The Plea Rolls on the Common Law side of the Exchequer extend over the same period as the Memoranda Rolls, and form a voluminous record of actions relating to real property and titles.

In addition to the foregoing, the records of the Courts of Star Chamber and Requests, and of the Courts of Augmentation of the Crown Revenues, established by Henry VIII. and Edward VI., are full of legal and historical interest, and may, by a process of judicious selection, be made to furnish many volumes of the greatest value to the legal student, the county historian, and the student of social economy.

The large collection of records of criminal trials known as the *Baga de Secretis*—records once kept in the Treasury of the King's Bench in the custody of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Clerk of the Crown, and the Attorney-General—should be carefully examined. Extending as these records do from the time of Edward IV. to that of George III., comprising as they do the chief State Trials during more than three centuries, they are of priceless value. Yet they have been much neglected by lawyers and historians. Sir Francis Palgrave's catalogue of their



contents is useful, but it is only a catalogue. A systematic account of the contents, with extracts and notes, has yet to be prepared.

The continuation of the publication of the proceedings and ordinances of the Privy Council, that is to say the renewal and completion of the work of Sir Harris Nicolas, would be no small service. There are few gaps in the Privy Council Registers, and a study of them might throw much new light on the history of one of the most important, and, it may be added, most obscure of English institutions.

The records of the Courts in which the Canon Law was administered in this country, so far as they still exist, would probably be of high interest; and it is hoped that the Society may hereafter find means of inquiring into them, and if they should be found of value of publishing some extracts from them. A well-known passage in Chaucer's *Friar's Tale*, descriptive of the jurisdiction of an Archdeacon's Court, can hardly fail to whet the appetite of the investigator into the laws and manners and customs of our ancestors:—

“Whilom there was dwellyng in my countré  
An erchedeken, a man of high degré,  
That boldely did execucioun  
In punischyng of fornicacioun,  
Of wicheckcraft, and eek of bauderye,  
Of diffamacioun and avoutrye,  
Of chirche-reeves and of testamentes,  
Of contracts, and of lak of sacramentes,”  
    &c. &c.

How far such an investigation is likely to prove fruitful is as yet a question on which the Council has formed no opinion.

The jurisprudence and practice of the Manorial Courts being of great interest to the constitutional and social historian should be illustrated by the records that escaped the incendiaries of 1381. With these might be included an account of the Courts of the Forest and of Forest Law, the jurisdictions of the Palatine counties, including the Duchy Courts, and such franchises as Ely, which enjoyed *jura regalia*, and the interesting franchises of the Lords Marchers on the Welsh borders, together with the peculiar customs which prevailed within the Scotch borders.

The origin and jurisdiction of the anomalous Courts of Council which incroached upon the province of the Common Law would well repay further investigation, especially as several of these possess a very full collection of records. Amongst these may be mentioned the Council of the West and marches of Wales which runs parallel with the decaying franchises of the

Lords Marchers, and in relation to which an enormous mass of unexplored evidence exists in the Cottonian collection; the great Court of Star Chamber; the Court of Requests, with an interesting series of records little known to legal antiquaries, except by the illustrative cases edited at the end of the sixteenth century by Sir Julius Cæsar, a work which is now very rare; the Council of the North, founded in 1536, and reorganised in 1632 by Lord Strafford, a monograph of which would be of great interest to Yorkshire antiquaries; the Stannary Courts, and the Court of the Staple both at London and Calais, two institutions which illustrate the rise of the commercial greatness of this country in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the Court of Castle Chamber at Dublin and others, all of which will serve to illustrate the history of the incroachments of the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Crown.

The origin of Mercantile and of International law might be fully illustrated from the evidence of mediæval and Tudor State Papers, and it is hoped to compile a collection of precedents from these and other sources.

The Anglo-Saxon laws form another sphere of work that should not be neglected. In the words of the Bishop of Oxford, "such documents are generally obscure, requiring for their elucidation a knowledge of the customs they were intended to amend, which is not easily attainable." Here the documents themselves have to be carefully collated, analogies to the Carolingian or other systems have to be sought for and noted; and the vast mass of illustrative matter which modern archæological and historical research has brought to light has to be arranged and utilised. Passing to such compilations as the laws of "Edward the Confessor" and of "Henry the First," we find in them attempted codes of common law and custom, which require to be studied in connexion with Domesday Book. Early charters have hitherto been comparatively little studied, and Madox's *Formulare* has clearly shown how valuable is their evidence for the history and development of legal formulas. Scattered also through early cartularies is a rich store of references to, and descriptions of, early suits and pleadings almost from the time of Domesday Book. All these require collection on a scientific and systematic plan. Borough customals and records of suits in which municipalities have been engaged, both in print and in MS., have to be examined, and will be found occasionally to supply materials which would elsewhere be sought in vain.

The question is not so much what to include as where to begin.

A Volume on the origin of the King's Courts is much to be desired. The archæology of the subject is almost a blank. Little that is definite is known of their official procedure before the thirteenth century; yet there

are many scattered and unique fragments that would supply much of the knowledge that is wanted. For lack of this knowledge Selden and others of old may have fallen into error. Madox and Palgrave did something to fill the gap. Something further in the same direction may be hoped to be accomplished.

It is hoped also to publish new editions of Glanville, Bracton, Fleta, the Mirror, and other ancient treatises. The mass of valuable material which has never yet been printed is, however, so large that at first the Society may devote its attention mainly to this, rather than to books which, in however imperfect a form, are already in print; but the claim of these books to be well edited will not be neglected. There are also many "readings" by famous lawyers which have never been printed, and some of these well deserve publication as being concise and systematic expositions of various branches of the law.

It is proposed that the records published by the Society shall, as a general rule, be accompanied by translations and furnished with carefully constructed digests and indexes of the names of persons and places, thereby becoming of great value to local historians and genealogists as well as to lawyers.

The collection of materials for Dictionaries of Anglo-French, and of law terms and phrases, also comes within the scope of the Society's work, and will, it is hoped, be at once begun. The Council desire to call special attention to the practical instructions, kindly drawn up by Professor W. W. Skeat, for the collection of these materials. If these instructions are carefully adhered to, the collections will become a most valuable index to the whole of our law. When the collections are sufficiently complete for printing—a matter doubtless of many years—they will be handed over for editing to some competent philologist. Until then they will be kept in some convenient place where scholars may have access to them at all reasonable times; and it is even possible that arrangements may be made by which scholars at a distance, who are unable to consult them in person, may be informed of their contents on any particular subject.

The Council will be glad to receive offers of help in editing the Society's publications and in collecting materials for the Dictionaries, as well as any information as to the custody and contents of any MSS. that ought to be dealt with by the Society.

Considering that English law constitutes one of the great systems of jurisprudence of the world, not restricted to England and Ireland, but being the origin and model of the institutions of the United States and of our Colonies, the importance which attaches to its due investigation can hardly be exaggerated. Much light may also be thrown, as the English materials

become more accessible, upon the historical comparison of English and Scotch law. From the Scotch side the subject is obscured through scantiness and want of system in the early national records. And here it may be observed that the completeness with which such early records as exist in Scotland have been collected and edited, affords a striking contrast to the poverty in the midst of wealth which lies before the English student. As the amount of the Society's work depends entirely on the number of Subscribers, it is hoped that the Society will obtain a large number of supporters. Inasmuch as the Society is not burdened with any expenses on the score of rents or salaries, almost the whole of its income will be directly devoted to the preparation of its publications ; and it is not unreasonable, therefore, to hope that the amount of the publications will be considerable.

The Annual Subscription to the Society is One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each Subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications issued in respect of the subscription for the year. A composition of Twenty Guineas is accepted in lieu of all Annual Subscriptions, constituting Life Membership from the date of composition, and in the case of Libraries, Societies, and Corporate Bodies, Membership for thirty years. Subscriptions should be paid :

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## SCHEME FOR THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THE DICTIONARIES OF ANGLO-FRENCH AND OF LAW TERMS.

### I. THE DICTIONARY OF ANGLO-FRENCH.

The best name for the language of the French MSS. written in England is, from a philological point of view, ANGLO-FRENCH. The term Norman is objectionable, as it may be confused with the Norman of the Continent, from which Anglo-French gradually diverged, owing to its peculiar locality and use.

Anglo-French is chiefly used for legal matters, but not exclusively; we find also histories, romances, and poems. It would be highly desirable to make a complete list of all the MSS. and books existing in Anglo-French, or at any rate of all the editions. A list of the unpublished MSS. might be made later.

In compiling a Dictionary of the language, by far the best plan is to follow, as far as is deemed convenient, the method which has been so successfully employed for the construction of the New English Dictionary, now being edited by Dr. Murray. This is the only feasible plan by which a satisfactory result can be obtained.

In order to make a complete Dictionary of the whole language it will be necessary to take some notice of every word; but when the same word recurs it need not be again noticed, unless there is some variation in the mode of its use, or in the sense or in the spelling.

It may be remarked here that the very words which are perfectly intelligible to the modern Englishman, because they have found their way into English itself, are precisely those which are of most interest and importance to the English philologist; but, in the compilation of a glossary only, they would probably receive but small attention.

### II. THE DICTIONARY OF LAW TERMS.

The want of a good dictionary of law terms has long been felt as well by practising lawyers as by antiquaries and historical students. Existing law dictionaries are in many ways imperfect. The publication of mediæval records and documents has thrown open to our generation many sources of information which until of late years were not accessible; and it is hoped that by the co-operation of scholars who are willing to read one or more books and to collect quotations, a dictionary may be prepared which shall contain the results of modern research.

It is desirable to collect materials on the widest possible scale. All technical legal terms, all words common in legal forms, and all words used

to describe parcels, whether used with a technical meaning or not, should be included. When the materials have been collected and are ready for editing, it may be necessary to place some limits to the dates of the words to be included in the dictionary, or it may even be necessary to have two dictionaries, the one of earlier and the other of later terms ; but the Council think it better to leave the decision of these and other questions until the materials have been collected.

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It is obvious that quotations are required for the illustration of all words ; and the collection of slips should be begun at once.

The following rules for the guidance of workers are copied from those adopted by the Philological Society. They are found to work extremely well in practice.

The most important of these rules is Rule 1. It is absolutely necessary that all the slips used should be of the same size and form. The right size is precisely 7 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , this being the commonest size of note-paper. If this is at all varied from, trouble is caused ; but it may be remarked that a sheet slightly *under* this size can, in practice, be sorted in with the rest, and tied up in bundles ; whilst a sheet a little *over* the right size causes a great deal of annoyance, and is liable to be cut or partly torn away. The bundles of slips should be tied up with tape, and should be flanked on both sides by protecting pieces of millboard, of the same size as the slips themselves.

As only *half-sheets* are required, and the writing is to be on *one* side only, it is often possible to use up halves of old letters. There may even be writing or printing on the other side ; only it should be crossed out.

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## MECHANICAL AND PRACTICAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each word or phrase should be written out with its quotation and the full reference on a separate half-sheet of note-paper, *lengthwise, and on one side of the paper only*.\*

[N.B.—A ream of common note-paper costs 2s. ; this should contain 480 sheets and 960 half-sheets, thus admitting of the registration of 960 words at a trifling expense.]

*It is most earnestly requested that this rule may be strictly and undeviatingly followed, its object being to enable the Editors to sort the various contributions at once into alphabetical groups, and so to prevent the accumulations of matter from becoming unmanageable.*

\* The exact method of transcription is shown by the specimen given on page 20.

2. The edition made use of should be stated once for all by written communication to the Honorary Secretary, and throughout adhered to; and in the references, author's name and treatise, page, chapter and section, and verse where existing, should be given. The date or approximate date of the original work should be prefixed to the reference. In the specimen on page 20, "ab. 1290" signifies "about 1290 A.D." Such references can, in some cases, be printed, all but the variable numbers.
3. An earlier edition of a work should be preferred to one more recent, where choice is practicable;—this, however, is merely intended as a general rule, and must be subject to the circumstances of each particular case.
4. In transcribing quotations the original spelling must always be preserved; and when any words are for brevity's sake omitted, the omissions must be signified by dots. Moreover, *each quotation must be extensive enough to carry a complete sense by itself*; mere fragments of sentences enclosing a particular word are unintelligible and useless, and, in fact, are not quotations at all.
5. Where a quotation contains two or more noteworthy words, phrases, &c., it must be *retranscribed for each*. It would be of great convenience if the readers for the Law Dictionary would give in [ ] any other references that they know to the words which do not appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require retranscription of the quotation. This may save much time to the Editor. It would be well also where the passage transcribed has cases referred to in the margin to state the result of their investigation, if they have examined them. This may again save much time, especially if the results are negative.
6. It is requested that all persons who may feel disposed to undertake any work or works will be kind enough to signify their intention to the Honorary Secretary, and at the same time to mention the name or title of the work or works they may select for investigation, so that two persons may not be engaged in traversing the same ground.
7. Contributors are particularly requested to arrange their work in *alphabetical order* before sending it in to the Honorary Secretary.
8. As regards etymology, nothing should at present be attempted. It can only be considered when the final compilation takes place. But all quotations which illustrate either the true or the popular etymology of a given word will be particularly acceptable.

## SPECIMEN OF QUOTATION

ENDORMI.*pp.* at rest.. . . et plee pendaunt . . . soit le plee original *endormi*.\*

ab. 1290. Britton, ed. Nichols, 1865, Liv. V. ch. 8. § 2; vol. ii. p. 273.

[\* N.B.—In difficult passages the English translation may be added here.]

EXPLANATION.—Here *ENDORMI* is the word; *pp.*, i.e. past participle, shews the part of speech; 'at rest' expresses the sense intended in the above passage (but this may be omitted). The third line gives the quotation, the dots denoting omissions. 'Ab. 1290' gives the approximate date. The rest gives the reference, which may be given as briefly as is consistent with sufficient fulness for identification of the passage.



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## COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

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*26th November, 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honour to ask your approval of the following Notice, which I propose, with your kind permission, to have placed on the Notice Boards of the Libraries and Common Rooms of the Inns of Court. I shall be glad to receive any alterations that you may suggest, if possible, not later than Tuesday next, the 30th inst.; and I shall esteem it a favour if you will obtain the consent of any members of the Bar to their names being added to the list.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. EDWARD DOVE.

A MEETING of Members of the Bar and of other persons interested will be held on an early day to consider the advisability of establishing a Society to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law. Lord Justice FRY has kindly consented to preside. It is suggested that the name of the Society shall be the SELDEN SOCIETY, and that its objects shall include:

- I. The printing of inedited MSS. and the publication of new editions of works having an important bearing on English legal history;
- II. The collection of materials for a Dictionary of Anglo-French and of Law Terms;
- III. The collection of materials for a History of English Law;
- IV. The holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of papers;
- V. The publication of a selection of the papers read at the meetings and of other original communications.

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 STUART MOORE.  
 Professor F. POLLOCK, LL.D.

Any person interested may communicate with P. EDWARD DOVE, 23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, who will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the objects and scope of the Society and the names of all persons who wish to attend the meeting.

## RULES.

1. This Society shall be called the SELDEN SOCIETY.
2. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law.
3. The Society shall have a Council consisting of a President, a Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than one hundred Members. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Treasurers of the four Inns of Court, and the President of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom shall, when willing, be *ex-officio* members of the Council. Twenty members of the Council, of whom three besides the Secretary shall be a quorum, shall form an Executive Committee with full power to conduct the business of the Society.
4. The ten members of the Council and the four members of the Executive Committee senior on the roll shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.
5. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription or of the life composition.
6. The annual subscription shall be One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. A composition of Twenty Guineas shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and in the case of libraries, societies, and corporate bodies, membership for thirty years.
7. The Anniversary Meeting of the Society shall be held on the

16th of December, the birthday of John Selden, or on such other day as the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint.

8. No Member shall receive the Society's publications until his subscription for the year has been paid.

9. An account of the receipts and expenses of the Society, audited by two honorary auditors appointed by the Executive Committee, shall be made up to the 1st November in each year, and published in the next volume issued by the Society.

10. At the Anniversary Meeting the vacancies in the Council and in the Executive Committee shall be filled up.

11. These Rules shall not be altered except upon motion at the Anniversary Meeting. Notice of any such motion shall be given to the Honorary Secretary not less than one month, and by the Honorary Secretary to the Members not less than fourteen days, before the Meeting.

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~~APR - 6 1934~~

~~APR - 2 1937~~

